

**EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AND VALUE CONFLICT AS A
CONGRUENT TO CRIME COMMITTED BY CONVICTED
WOMEN OF NORTHERN INDIA**

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis entitled *Emotional Competence and Value Conflict as a Congruent to Crime Committed by Convicted Women of Northern India* has been prepared by me under the guidance of Dr. S. K. Bawa, Professor and Dean, School of Education, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda. No part of this thesis has formed the basis for the award of any degree or fellowship previously.

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(Shruti Shukla)

ABSTRACT

The present study investigated emotional competence and value conflict as a congruent to crime committed by convicted women of Northern India. The women criminals of India show the same trend as in other countries, where most women are arrested for thieving, normally attributed to the fact that they have more opportunities than men to come into contact with shopping areas and such other places where thefts are easy to commit. Women are arrested even for rioting, kidnapping, abduction and begging. These women also get indulged in other crimes like pick pocketing, blackmailing and trafficking etc. Women in poor economic conditions or those trying to meet their comfort levels have started violating laws. Changing times have seen a change in value pattern and losing control and competence over emotions. These parameters have also led to an increase in crime rate committed by women. There are few psychological causes that could lead women to commit crime. Among these, psychological causes, emotional competence and value conflict have significant effect on the individual as well as the society. Objectives of the study were to reveal the difference in emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women of different states; and to study the relationship between emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women belonging to different states; and to explore the causes of commitment of crime among women of different states of northern India. The study was conducted on 340 convicted women of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh states of the Northern India only. Value conflict scale by Bharadwaj (1998); emotional competence scale by Sharma and Bhardwaj (1998) and an information sheet to conduct the case studies was used to collect data. The results revealed that emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women in Northern India was moderate. Emotional competence of women of Haryana was significantly higher than that of women of Punjab. Emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh and there was no significant difference in emotional competence between convicted women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Value conflict of convicted women of Haryana and Punjab was significantly higher than that of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh. There was no significant difference in value conflict between convicted

women of Haryana and Punjab. Significant relationship does not exist between value conflict and emotional competence. The varying reasons for committing crimes by convicted women in northern India were extra marital relations, Dowry, Insensitivity towards humanity, Greed for money (ransom), Sudden outburst of emotions, Poverty, Uncontrolled rage of anger, extra marital relation, Illicit relation between convict and neighbour, depression, frustration, lack of compatibility, emotional immaturity, cheating, allurements, drugs, rage of anger, domestic violence, and fraud. There should be counselling cells to render special help to the convicted women. Government should provide free adequate educational and other facilities to convicted women. Counselling regarding emotional aspects should be given to such convicted women. Family members of convicted women should be made aware regarding causes and results related to the crime which may lead them to live a normal life.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACPE	—	Ability to Cope with Problems Emotions
ADF	—	Adequate Depth of Feeling
AECE	—	Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions
A	—	Evasion Vs. Fortitude
AFE	—	Ability to Function with Emotions
B	—	Dependence Vs. Self-reliance
C	—	Selfishness Vs. Probity
df	—	Degree of Freedom
D	—	Hate Vs. Love
Dim	—	Dimension
EC	—	Emotional Competence
E	—	Fear Vs. Assertion
EPE	—	Enhancement of Positive Emotions
F	—	Pragmatism Vs. Idealism
NDPS	—	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
SD	—	Standard Deviation
Sig.	—	Significance
Std.	—	Standard
U.P.	—	Uttar Pradesh
Vs.	—	Versus
Sk	—	Skewness
Ku	—	Kurtosis

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CHAPTER – 1

THEORETICAL ORIENTATION OF THE PROBLEM

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The history of mankind reveals that the woman has been the foundation stone of a family in particular and society in general. Especially in India, a woman is seen as preserver of social norms, traditions, customs, morality and family cohesiveness. In the present world, a woman has taken up added responsibility of making a mark of her own to have an identity along with nurturing her family. However, it is sad to see that women's achievement is also getting extended towards criminality in the social, cultural, economic and political milieu of India. Female Criminality in India is at rise along with the increase in crime against woman. The issue has reached to an alarming level which has compelled all the socially responsible scholars to focus on root cause of female turning to criminal activities in larger numbers. Female criminality has been theoretically stated as complicated; less understood and subject to easy control. The social environment contributes a lot to the making of women criminals.

In the last three decades, lot of studies have been done to find out the emotional and educational requirement of women folk to ensure to have their all-round development. This new information has impacted and improved services for women in the fields of health, education, employment, mental health, substance abuse, and trauma treatment. At present, both a need and an opportunity exist to bring knowledge from other fields into the criminal justice system in order to develop effective programs for women. Until recently, theory and research on criminality focused on crimes perpetrated by males, with male offenders viewed as the norm. Historically, correctional programming for women has been based on profiles of male criminality or paths to crime. However, the programs, policies, and services that focus on the overwhelming number of men in the corrections system often fail to identify options that would be gender-responsive and culturally responsive to the specific needs of women

Increasing crime has become a cause of concern now. The increase is more visible in the developing countries. Traditional crime has given way to innovative and novel crime which are directly proportional to the socio-economic and physical factors such as poverty, migration, unemployment, frustration, starvation, illiteracy, nepotism, and inflation. India is not an exception. The cause of concern in India is the increase in crime by the women folk.

In the last few years, women, who have committed violent offences, have come to the forefront of media and policy makers. Women criminals are still a minority. They comprise only 7.1% (NCRB Crime report 2014) of the criminals convicted for crimes under IPC (Indian Penal Code). The Crime in India Reports reveal that the number of females arrested for criminals activities in 2003 were 1,51,675, and this shot up to 2.1 lacs in 2013. Several high profile murders and violent assaults by women have caused a sensationalized vision of the new violent woman. It is observed that along with the increase in total crime rate, crime committed by women is increasing. The total percentage of female criminals among the total criminals arrested for committing various crimes in 2001 has risen from 5.4% to 6.2% in 2011. Looking at the figures one would think that it is hardly 0.8% increase in a decade. However, going into details, it is observed that the nature and severity of crimes in which women are involved has undergone drastic change. Earlier there were lesser records of women involving in heinous crime. However as time passed, women arrested for much harder and sophisticated crimes is at rise. There is a need to understand the pattern of female criminality and this article moves in this direction.

As stated in the beginning, in India also the social environment contributes a lot to the making of women criminals. Here, it has more to do with the patriarchal society. According to Psychologist Bhagat (2015), the female offenders have lost faith in social system. Women's fate is sealed and they face deprivation instead of constitutional rights and privileges. Discrimination within society exists from birth till last breath in most parts in India. Bhagat (2015) had mentioned one such very famous example about a victim turned victimizer, Phoolan Devi. Her story as a victimizer starts with law failing to give her justice. Phoolan Devi denied of justice had turned into notorious bandit

queen who later became politician. However, in her short struggle-full life she had gained lot of enemies and she was murdered. Stating an example like this Bhagat (2015) concluded that the compelling factors such as want of economic independence, recognition in society and to earn a respectable position in the society is what probably forces women like Phoolan Devi to resort to extreme steps of taking law in their hands. She also emphasized that the courts while deciding cases, must consider the causes and persuasive reasons which led a women to commit that particular crime.

Although crime is perceived to be a male activity and the propensity to engage in crime is higher for males than females but over the past century, the female participation in the criminal activity is increasing. The fraction of arrestees for serious crimes who are female has grown over since 1980. In 1980, women comprised less than one-fifth arrests for index crimes and only 13% of arrests for drug crimes in England and by 2010 it comprised over 38% of arrest for index crime and almost 25% of arrests for drug crime (Richard and Prince, 2010). Women account for a non-trivial and growing share of criminals. Chesney et al. (2010) in his research study on Girls' troubles, girls' delinquency, and gender responsive programming in Australia stated the most prominent gender difference in reported arrests is the greater percentage of female offenders arrested for minor property crimes (28% of female arrests, compared to 13% of male). There are more women involved in crime today than there have been at any time since the end of World War II. Aschaffenburg reports that by 2009 in Germany there were 248,648 women offenders who were thefts, frauds and murderers.

Straus (2009) conducted National Family Violence Survey in 1999 and 2009 with a total of 8,145 married couples of Germany. This survey showed that 78% of women assaulted their spouses as compared to 22% of men. Another study done by the British Home office in 2009 found that women outnumbered men in assaults. Fajnzyblber et al. (2007) surveyed that in recent years the heightened incidence of criminal and violent behaviour has become a major concern across the world. From Eastern Europe to the developing countries, violence and crime has threatened the social stability and are becoming major obstacles to development of any country. Between the early 1980s and the mid 1990s, the rate of intentional homicides increased by 50% in Latin America and

by more than 100% in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In countries such as Colombia, Russia, Thailand, India and England, the homicide rate has increased more than triple in about the same period.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations' Uniform Crime Report (2008) shows that between 1999 and 2010, the arrests made of women who have broken homes for violent crimes rose 90% compared to 43% for men. These violent crimes include aggravated assault and sex offense, excluding rape and prostitution. The only category in which men widened their lead was murder. This shows that crimes committed by women are on the rise.

Female crime, by definition, refers to the crimes committed by women. It corresponds with the male crime, and is a crime classification which is made from a gender perspective. The main purpose of this classification is to explore the causes of female crime and make positive prevention. In recent years, the absolute number and relative ratio of female crime has increased yearly which cannot be ignored. And there is a trend towards younger age-crime and organized crime. Female crime has seriously affected the marriage and family stability and social development. In this context, it is particularly necessary to discuss the reasons for female crime and bring forward the corresponding control measures. Female crime is a main indicator to measure a community's moral standards. Because compared with male crime, the number and proportion of female crime is low, scholars and the judiciaries are not concerned about female crime in a long time. But in recent years, the rapid growth of female crime and the emergence of the new features had to be given extensive attention.

The early research on adjustment among female inmates is directed towards arriving at methods for best classifying prisoners for potential differential treatment or corrective actions. These initial studies use the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and later the 10-profile MMPI taxonomy developed by Megargee and Bohn (1979) to determine offenders' classifications as they relate to different patterns of institutional adjustment (Carbonell, Megargee, & Moorhead, 1984; Carey, Garske, & Ginsberg, 1987; Davis, 1974; Hanson, Moss, Hosford, & Johnson, 1983; Wright, 1988). Although such methods were generally successful in ensuring the comprehensive

classification of the majority of prisoners, the results were disappointing in usefully predicting actual patterns of prison behavior. Hanson et al. (1983) explored the relevance of demographic variables and the Megargee offender typology (Megargee & Bohn, 1979), security designation, and custody classification in assessing the penitentiary adjustment of 337 male inmates. They found custody classification and age were the most robust predictors of adjustment, with only one of the 10 Megargee types relating to the measures of overall institutional adjustment.

Hartjen (1997) has clearly mentioned that in spite of sharing a legal status equal to that of males, females in India are by no means socially and economically equal, nor do they display official and self-reported crime rates anywhere near those of men and boys. It is commonly found around the world that a distinct gender gap exists in the male and female ratio of criminals arrested for crimes committed. In India, the overall male and female crime ratio is around 20:1. However, in other third world countries, this ratio is about four times greater than the economically developed countries. This implies that the developed societies have fewer gaps in male and female ratio in crime committed. According to him the self-reported data narrows this gender gap considerably. But, the remarkable thing about the criminality of women and girls in India is that there is so little of it and the reason being the lack of basic data, explaining female crime in India remains a task yet to be undertaken. However, there is explanation to believe that theoretical concepts of ethology developed in Western criminology may apply to India also. As such, the relatively infinitesimal offense rates for Indian females may reflect how their suppressed social position, in effect, hinder their ability to initiate or engage in criminal conduct as such. He made suggestions for future research on virtually all dimensions of female crime and justice made.

Bajpai and Bajpai (2000) stated that as women are increasingly joining the mainstream of society, their share in crime as is reflected by the available data in India and elsewhere is also on the rise. They mention a very catchy statement which is, "The rights are first demanded, then commanded and later snatched". In this fight for rights, either to obtain or defend them, clash is unavoidable which result in incidence of crime. Social scientists and social protection planners have not paid much notice to recognize

and unearth diverse trends and quality of the offences committed by women in spite of the rapid rate of the participation of females in crime. Thus their work is an endeavour to recognize the psychology and sociology of the circumstances in which females commit crimes either intentionally or negligently.

As Pattanaik and Mishra (2001) stated that inspecting the framework of development and social change, the perception of female criminality is a current phenomenon both in developed and third World countries including India. According to them, female criminality is a result of diverse socio-economic-cultural and environmental factors resultant of rapid industrialization, westernization and urbanization. However, the current increasing rate in the crime committed by female has drawn the attention of psychologists, sociologists and criminologists both at the international and national scene. Thus, it has not only given a strong blow to our social and cultural heritage but also affected the social structure of Indian society.

The risk factors associated with women's violent behaviour are no different than those associated with men's violent behaviour. Unemployment and poverty, violence within the family, substance abuse, peer influence and psychological factors are equally valid predictors of violence, regardless of race or gender. However, it has been indicated that in certain circumstances, women's reasons for committing violence are unique to those of men's. For example, women will more often use violence when it is economically motivated, to survive abuse or for revenge. According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of women arrested for crimes in Delhi increased from 2.7% in 2004 to 3.8% in 2005. In 2013, 59 of deported immigrants convicted of a crime. In Delhi's Tihar jail, as against 490 women convicts last year, there are 233 in 2013. The nature of crime committed by women has changed over the year. Experts say till recently, women were mostly involved in drug trafficking and prostitution, but now they are also indulging in murder and kidnapping. As per NCRB records, 6093 women were arrested for murder in the country in 2012. In 2014 59 women were awarded the death sentence. Two sisters from Maharashtra, along with their mother, kidnapped 13 children from towns across Maharashtra and killed nine of them between 1990 and 96. The killers are now on the death row. Though female serial killers are few in number,

psychologists believe that women are better strategists than men and have a number of physiological advantages while committing a crime. For instance, they can endure police pressure as much as men, women often come out as stronger and tougher.

Women criminals rarely work alone, prefer accomplices. They believe in their cause more than men do and are better at handling stress (Stranger, 2011). Women and men had similar participation rates in the crimes of drug dealing, assault, robbery, motor vehicle theft and fraud. Women were more likely than men to admit both forgery. (English, 1994). Women commit less crime than men. But the evidence is more revealing than that. When women and men committed crime, they did not commit the same sorts of crimes or they committed similar crimes in a different location with different accomplices against different victims or by targeting different property to steal. Crimes for passion are more common with women criminals. They are loyal to the gang. Some females are just as cold-blooded as males, but female psychopathy is an understudied subject (Graves, 1995). The feeble attempts to assess a female psychopaths being the most criminally versatile and most likely to repeat an offense among all violent offenders base conclusions on samples far too small to make any assertions. It is clear that many interpretations about female violence are framed by social projections about what women are supposed to be like, rather than on what they really are like, and there's little acknowledgment of how changing social conditions affect personality. During the 1970s, however, after women were liberated, there was a surge in violent crime by women. They might have not gone on a rampage killing, but the lower visibility of their crimes did not discount the lethality of their motives or their viciousness. But it indicates that the motives for women showed a range as diverse as that of males like monetary gain, ridding themselves of a burden, revenge, dislike, pressure from a gang, seeking power, following orders, delusions, pleasure, self-defence, acting out from a history of abuse, sexual compulsion, psychopathy, misplaced mercy and rivalry.

To understand the dynamics of mass murder, one has to appreciate the culture and the background in which this person was born and brought up. It is essential to appreciate the personality of this promiscuous woman in the context of psychology of women.

(Sharma, 1985). It has been observed by some research workers like Kopernik (1964) that often it is the family which is the breeding ground of violence. Most often the women criminals are accomplices who get involved because of their commitments for a lover or welfare of their family. Their targets usually are their relatives or the persons with whom they are emotionally bound. Wolfgang et al. (1958) reported that frequency distribution of offender-victim relationship (blood or psychosocial relationship) is highly related. Hilde (1970) in a single case study found organic involvement and delusional perception as important factors for mass murder. Jadwiga (1972) in a study of 24 non-psychotic mass murderers found some degree of mental retardation, reactive depression, psychopathic personality and temporal relationship between the situation and crime which is usually directed against family members as distinct casual and motivational factors. Dicks (1972) found that emotionally deprived, weak-egoed individuals with secret resentments eventually break through while under stress. Normally, emotionally mature person does not commit crime but if he or she commits crime we have to not only rely on the knowledge of psychology and sociology but also on principles of ethnology where we have to understand the behaviour of homo-sapiens within the framework of a primate world.

Adler (1975) studied prostitution, drug addiction, and juvenile law-breaking among females and she has credited these crimes to the liberation movement of women and women's assertiveness. According to her educated girls and women are keener to defy traditional restrictions and social roles. The lessening of manacles on women is further likely to increase female crime. However, in Indian context, more restrains are resulting in bigger crimes.

Empirical studies conducted on female crime in India have by and large supported Klein's etiological explanation wherein as discussed earlier. Sharma (1963) summarized in his study that in India among Indian women, strained interpersonal relations with husband and other family members, husband's extra-family relations, deprivation and denial of basic needs of life (like affection, security, etc.) were the main causes of frustrations and ultimate crimes. Writers like Bilmoria (1987) and Kuckreja (1986) have also supported Sharma's theory of 'family maladjustment' and role conflict in family' as reasons for female criminality.

In Indian context, certain cases where the murder victim was the respondent's own child, the murder was committed either because the child was illegitimate or the woman was afraid of social exclusion, or in a moment of extreme danger because of a dispute with the husband. Thus, in most of the cases, husband-wife relationship proved quite an important factor in the causation of murder. The other causes recognized were illicit relations of the offender with some man, illicit relations of the victim with some woman and conflict with husband and/or ill-treatment by husband, which in turn proves the validity of the hypothesis of family maladjustment as the main cause of female criminality. It is observed that not only in murders but also in other crimes, family plays an important factor. For example, in excise offences, when husband was arrested for illicit distillation, his wife too was arrested for helping the husband in illegal activities. In cases like these, the wife merely helped her husband in his economic pursuits because of her duty as a wife and not because of any desire to violate the social or legal norms. This is very common in Indian context.

Many cases in India show that women were labelled 'criminals' not because they had 'criminalistic tendencies' but because their family male members were so labelled. Thus it is evident that most of the thefts committed by women are not the result of psychological or social aberrations but are due to family and economic compulsions. In most crimes in which women are arrested play secondary/supportive roles. They are, therefore, not to be treated as sole perpetrators of these crimes.

The theory postulated by Simon (1975) and Adler (1977) which explained female crime in terms of the breakdown of prevailing patterns of 'sexual inequality' do not explain crime situation in India in spite of the fact that in our country too there are women's liberation movements. However, in India, liberation movement is confined to only urban areas whereas large numbers of female criminals in our society come from the rural areas where women never talk of equal rights with men and there is no breakdown of sexual inequality. Also, it is clear in Indian context that it is not the physical and psychological factors which account for female crime but it is the non-harmony and instability in family relationships or disintegration of family life which mainly explain crime among women.

Women who are not passive and content with their traditional roles as mothers and wives are maladjusted. Maladjusted women refuse or fail to internalize the values associated with the role in the society. Women convicts display emotional instability, insecurity, rejection or frustration. They would have encountered harsh living conditions, disappointments in love and a large number of unfortunate experiences which generally made it difficult for them to face realities of life. Stress is higher for women on average than for men, primarily due to blocked opportunities, and the conflicting message of motherhood versus work. Women with lower social status experience higher stress, on average, than women with higher social status. Women are afraid to express anger because it could alienate those around them. So they suppress anger and most women cope by changing anger to guilt, failure, and sadness. Women "bottle up" their feelings until it finally explodes in lethal violence. Women experiencing peaks of stress are more likely than men to explode with episodes of extreme uncontrolled violence. Situations that cause continuous stress and isolation combine with poor coping skills and the over-controlled personality to result in violence. Psychological viewpoint is applicable to Indian scenario as there are several crime committed because of depression and frustration.

Most of the women had uncouned a broad spectrum of victimization in severe and multiple forms throughout their lives. Victims reported high rates of physical and sexual abuse experiences as well as high rates of drinking problems in parents and partners. The high rates of victimization and drinking problems in the live victims suggest that law is not effective in protecting them by court orders alone. Support services should also be provided that will empower and assist victims in protecting them from abusive relationships. (Kramer, 1989)

The motive behind criminal victimization was studied by Bajpai (1988). He attempted to investigate the nature of motive behind victimization in some violent offences. In a criminovictimological perspective, it was endeavoured to look into the nature of motive in the process of victimization and it's inter connections with some other variables of the study. The researcher has attempted to design a classification scheme so as to explain the nature of motive behind victimization. The genesis of motive victimization

is an obvious outcome of the situational or regular interaction of the victims and the offenders. Keeping this in view, the experimental variables of the motive behind victimization was looked into in regard to the variable of the interpersonal relationship of the victim and the offender. An interpersonal relationship may generally determine the nature and extent of interpersonal interaction of the offenders and their victims and accordingly there appeared the genesis of altercation and enmity. Visualizing the significance of nature of motive behind victimization, it seems to be an urgent need to direct considerable attention regarding the motive and etiological explanation of criminal victimization from a victim logical angle.

It is being observed that women who commit crime for easy money mostly fall in the age group of 21-30. Rodriguez et al. (1995) also revealed that women between ages of 25 and 34 killed more people than the women of other age groups like 18-24, 34-44 and 45+ years. They are tempted by material and consumer goods, be it mobile phones, i-Pods or other modern gadgets. That's why, they indulge in forgery, theft and even prostitution, says Shankardass (2012). Smaller crimes like looting and fraud have become common among even educated women. Cowshik being the member of the women's task force had come across women in middle-class colonies who form committees and cheat people. Women taking to crime are a greater threat to society than men, because when women are put in jails, they leave behind their children and family. The husbands of such women tend to remarry, leaving the children to survive on their own. This results in such children taking to more heinous crimes (Bedi, 2013).

To tackle the rising crime in the country, it is important to check migration across our borders and penalize those providing fake ration cards and voter I-cards to the illegal migrants. Migrants indulge in criminal activities when they find it difficult to make ends meet in an alien country. They often end up in the gangs carrying out political crimes for leaders who provide them with ration cards and voter I-cards in exchange. This has caused irreparable damage by breaking down the joint family system which is the basic institution for ingraining moral, ethical and spiritual values. This necessitates creating adequate avenues in the rural areas to check this human migration.

Our education system should stress upon learning rather than become a medium to get employment. Each of us should understand our social responsibilities in curbing this evil within and around us rather than looking for solutions from others and elsewhere. The individualistic approach to life is the price we are paying for so-called materialistic advancement of today and this is the root cause of increasing crime rate in India. The deluge of migrant labourers in northern states, especially Punjab, has led to a spate of murders, thefts, robberies and other criminal acts. The migrant labourers come to these states in search of work, but most of them take to robbery and dacoit, thanks to the *congenial environment* provided to them by the police. There is no effective regulation on the inflow of thousands of migrants moving in and out of Punjab. They find it very easy to mercilessly kill people after robbing them and then sneaking their way back home.

Female crimes have traditionally consisted of theft, fraud, drug offenses, forgery, embezzlement and prostitution. Despite the reality of female offense patterns, the media and public prefer to focus on the *glitzy exceptions* that suggest women's involvement in crimes of violence are increasing (Merlo & Pollack, 1995).

Feminism, liberation, patriarchy and the biological differences between men and women are conventional ideologies that have laid the foundation for contemporary women's criminological theory (David, 2012). Beyond the social processes that influence women's criminality are the risk factors that impel and determine women's participation in violent crime. It is being observed that poverty, substance abuse, physical and/or sexual abuse, peer influence and psychological factors lead to a greater risk for women's violence. Women act more violently within their relationships when they tend to be angry by nature (Trait), when faced with situational anger (State) and when they hold a perception of themselves as stereotypically less feminine. (Kimberly, 2004)

The researchers who have studied women offenders have identified multiple risk factors related to women's violent behaviour. Davin (1994) classified the women into two groups: Co-offenders and independent offenders. High rates of physical and sexual abuse, severe drug addiction, peer influences, increasing high school dropout rates, low

levels of academic and employment achievement and chronic dysfunction and abuse have been linked to violent behaviour among women. Particularly, girls who were physically or sexually victimized are at a higher risk for violence. Economic marginality (poverty, unemployment, single parent households) (Merlo & Pollock, 1995), divorce rate and family violence (Dekeserdy, 2000) assist in predicting which women could become violent offenders.

Women offenders have multiple needs and can benefit from gender-sensitive intervention at the micro and macro levels of social work practice (Cromwell, 1995). Most of the Houstonians believed that the use of drugs and guns contributed to crimes, Delhi residents considered population explosion and illiteracy as the major contributing factors. Views of four high officials in the criminal justice system of both the cities have also been reported. (Siindwani and Chowdhry, 1996). The five significant predictor variables for committing the crime are: (i) criminal history, (ii) age at first criminal arrest, (iii) drug use history, (iv) current offence and, (v) educational level. (Feng, 1979).

Compared with male offenders, female offenders are on a low level of education. A lot of female offenders are illiterate or semi-literate. They haven't social knowledge and experience, and their survival skills are poor. They lack analytical skills in dealing with problems, and they are not sensible to deal with things. When they are instigated or enticed by others, they are easy to be coerced or deceived, going astray, and beginning their life of crime. Because of the low level of education, their legal awareness is relatively weak. When they have been violated by unlawful infringements, they cannot look at and solve the problems from a legal perspective, but take extreme and violent and lawless ways to solve the problems. For example, some women themselves are victims of domestic violence, but they do not know how to use the law to protect them. They fight violence with violence, and when they cannot endure domestic violence, they will kill the perpetrators. In addition, psychological factors such as vanity, unrealistically comparison, hedonism, narrow-minded, and vindictive also contributes to causes of female crime. Scheidegger (1998) found that unattractive females were rated high and were likely to have committed the crimes more often than attractive females.

Domestic violence is one of the main reasons of female crime. Survey shows that 70 of women offenders have suffered domestic violence for a long time before they commit a crime (Verma, 2010). The causes of domestic violence include (i) in some families, because women do not work and have no source of income and has no place in the family, they often subject to her husband's beatings. (ii) Husband has a macho idea that husband is superior to his wife and he beats his wife frequently. (iii) The wife has the mentality of *not wash your dirty linen in public* and endures domestic violence repeatedly. (iv) The relief mechanism is not perfect. According to the survey, 23.6 of women sought help from her family or friends or the organizations, however, 15.6 of the people who were been sought for ignored their request or persuaded them not to make public. This unrestricted domestic violence turned to be further intensified, and the wife turned toward the extreme revenge. The more unfavourable women's economic condition relative to males is, the greater is the proportion of female involvement in crime Stereifel (1989). The criminality of women and its control in England was examined by Zedner (1989). He studied the perception of female criminality and explained the control in Victorian / Edwardian England. He examined the developments in penal policy for habitual offenders. Surprisingly, in this category, women actually outnumbered men. Attention focused on socially inadequate and mentally deficient women for whom prison was increasingly recognized to be inappropriate. Victorian assumptions about women's frailty led female criminality, promiscuity, alcoholism and feeble-mindedness to be redefined as pathological. As a result, attempts were made to remove that habitually inebriate and the feeble minded from prisons to new special institutions.

The mental health is a critical issue for all of America's children and adolescents. Social and environmental stressors such as poverty, racism, unemployment, poor education, delinquency, violence, pregnancy and substance use are key factors that have impact on mental health among African-American adolescents. The results revealed that depression and antisocial behaviour did not differ because of the three risk factors of gender, family income and urban city. However, there were significant relationships between two of the socio-cultural protective factors, religiosity and antisocial behaviour. Family relationships were significantly and inversely related to depression

and antisocial behaviour among African American adolescents. In addition, religiosity was significantly and inversely related to depression among African American adolescents. Neighbourhood relationships were not significantly related to either depression or antisocial behaviour. (House, 2001)

According to Shin (1997) the economic situation of women in Korea and crime among married women addressed to neglected areas in the research on the relationship between women's economic insecurity and married women's crime and the effect of spouse abuse. Within women's economic marginalization perspective on female criminality, the empirical research of this study considered the married women's economic situation as the independent variable, their criminal activities as the dependent failed to show significant effects on married women's crime as women's financial contribution to their family, women's economic burden of supporting their family and female-headed households were closely related to married women's crime. The study revealed that married women committed crime due to the burden of supporting their family's needs combined with limited available jobs or low paying jobs for women. Singh and others (1998) revealed that (a) criminals were significantly different from non-criminals in all the values except economic value (b) criminals, as a whole, manifested lower level of all values than their non-criminal counter parts and (c) male criminals exhibited lower levels of different values.

The imbalance of the family structure means that the main structural component of the family is not complete which include the fault family and deformity family (Kaur, 2013). These kinds of families are prone to family tensions, and lead to the occurrence of crimes. The fault families include grandfather- grandson families and the families which marriage is not a complete, such as divorce, widowhood, separation, imprisonment and so on. In the grandfather- grandson families, because of the lack of parental care and discipline, young people tend to form a twisted character. The breakdown of the marriage relationship is a serious psychological blow to women, and it will make psychological crisis. And if there is not a timely manner to ease the psychological crisis, some women will commit crimes. The deformity family mainly refers to unmarried cohabitation family, or the temporary family which made by

extramarital love. This kind of family is lack of legal protection, and naturally lack of family stability. It is difficult to establish mutual trust because of the lack of responsibility between men and women. Family environment and family education is essential for healthy growth of youngsters. Proper family values and moral values can correctly guide the development of young people; enable them to move ahead in the right direction in life. Because of the incomplete family structure, such as parental separation, parental death, children are lack of normal family care, and they are easy to been received and cheated by bad guys. The abnormal family relations such as marital and emotional crisis also are likely to produce depression and tension to children. They are easy to develop a strong dissatisfaction to family and social, and then make an extreme move. Neighbourhood relationships were not significantly related to either depression or antisocial behaviour (House, 2001). Rao (2002) examined the neurological, neuropsychological, psychological and social dysfunction specific to a sample of criminal offenders and to uncover the relationship between variables both within and across the four domains of functioning. The main conclusion from this investigation was that the contributors to criminal behaviour are wide-ranging and have highly interactive characteristics that can exacerbate dysfunction and increase the vulnerability to commit crime.

Society's attitude towards criminal offenders changed dramatically over the nineteenth century. Women's crimes were largely determined by their socio-economic status in Canadian society, often crimes of poverty and survival. The growing potential to commit crime was met with a more organized and institutionalized response and the definition of what was considered wayward female behaviour broadened. (Myers, 1997). Mann (1988) found that one-third of the victims of female homicide arrestees were friends, acquaintances or strangers to the offender. The status of women and women's involvement in crime has been investigated by Stereifel (1989). The more unfavourable women's economic condition relative to males is, the greater is the proportion of female involvement in crime. The greater is the opportunity for traditional female consumer oriented crime; the larger is the proportionate involvement of females in offending as compared to males. The higher is the level for formalization of social

control agencies, the higher is the official rate of female crime as compared to male rate.

First, the legislations are deficient. China's current laws are still significant deficient to combat domestic violence. Legal subject responsibility of the government is not clearly defined; the responsibilities and tasks of the ministry of public security and civil Affairs and other relevant functional departments are unclear. China hasn't formed a long-term mechanism to prevent and combat domestic violence, particularly legal mechanisms. As the most important legislation to protect women's rights, the part of the penalty of the *Women's Rights Protection Act* is too unspecific. Many legal provisions do not have manoeuvrability. It makes the law become *dead law* which hasn't effectiveness. Second, the law enforcement is ineffective. Although the *Constitution*, the *Labour Law*, the *Education Law* and other laws provide equal rights for citizens, women still get of a lot of discrimination and restrictions in employment, and the phenomenon that women's legal rights are violated still exists. Women's education level was significantly lower than men. Article 48 of the *Women's Rights Protection Act* states: when women's rights are violated, they have the right to request the relevant competent authorities to handle the affairs, and they can complain to the women's organizations. But the reality is that the relevant departments are to be evasive, or mistakenly believe that *even an upright official finds it hard to settle a family quarrel*, and ignore the behaviours that violate women's rights and interests.

With the economic development and social transformation, a variety of unhealthy trends and phenomenon, such as mistresses, extramarital affairs, illegal cohabitation, is on gradual increase. Women offenders were higher in social identity, lower in personal identity, more clinically depressed and higher in reported psycho-pathological symptoms than the non-offender group (Lawless, 2002). By the erosion of these unhealthy ways and customs, a part of the female cannot maintain the correct values and world outlook when they are in the face of the temptation of money. Some highly educated women have gradually relaxed their requirements and go into the abyss of crime. With the widening social gap between rich and poor, very few female have a well-balanced mentality and love ease.

With the rapid development of society, all kinds of media have developed rapidly. But as well as they provide lots of convenience to people, they also bring a huge negative impact as well. At present, the social media especially the Internet has much junk cultures such as pornography, violence, and terror and murder. These junk cultures have a profound impact on part of female with the dependent psychology. Due to the low educational level and the poor cognitive ability of things, they are vulnerable to suggest, and embark on the road of degeneration and crime. Criminal justice interventions in intimate violence can reduce intimate violence to some extent, but they are far to be an approach to improve both women's safety and family relationship (Bui, 2001).

Unemployment and poverty rates among young women are also responsible for motivating them to commit crime. Stereifel (1989) found that the more unfavourable women's economic condition relative to males is, the greater is the proportion of female involvement in crime. Family violence includes numerous variables that have been linked to violent behavior in women. Verbal abuse, physical and/or sexual victimization by parents or family members, parental rejection and neglect are associated with aggressive behaviour and can affect the behaviour of the women leading to commitment of crime. The influence of drugs and alcohol has been correlated with women violent criminal behaviour. An estimated 40 of women committing violence were perceived by the victim as under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the crime. Robbery was more frequently planned, more impersonal and instrumental than assault and life style factors were also associated with the participation of robbery (Sommers and others, 1993). Robbery was more frequently planned, more impersonal and more instrumental than assault. Assault was clearly an impulsive criminal offense. Life style factors were associated with participation in robbery. Women involved in robbery were disproportionately involved in other criminal activities, particularly drug sales and were more deeply entrenched in addictive drug use.

Women and men had similar participation rates in the crimes of drug dealing, assault, robbery, motor vehicle theft and fraud. Women were more likely than men to admit both forgery and theft. (English, 1994).

The recent rise of gangs characterizes the extent of peer influences on violent behaviour in young women. The involvement of females in gangs is not necessarily a new phenomenon, but little research has investigated their roles and identities as gang members. What research has been done has found that gangs composed solely of females engage in high levels of crime and violent behaviour (Harris, 2014). Females use physical violence as the primary form of social interaction and problem solving. Interestingly, females' roles changed as they were part of a primarily male gang; they acted to suppress the male's violence and delinquent behaviour (Chesney-Lind, 1995). Several of the reasons that females joined gangs were similar to those of males. These includes economic and ethnic marginality, lack of available choices, material gain, supportive peer groups and an interest in violence. Females were unique from males with respect to one of the reasons they joined a gang; females stated that revenge was often a motivating factor. Common examples of revenge included if a sibling had been murdered or if they, or someone close to them, had been raped (Harris, 2014). Rodriquez and others (1995) also revealed that women between ages of 25 and 34 killed more people than the women of other age groups.

Antisocial behaviour, conduct disorder, and depression are all strongly linked to the appearance of violent or aggressive tendencies in women. These factors become most apparent in teenage years and if not identified and treated, continue into adulthood. In several countries, progress has been made in federal correctional institutions to identify and treat mental health disorders in women. Unfortunately, in the majority of cases, treatment is available only after the violent offense has been committed and the woman has been imprisoned. Community options for mental health treatment are not abundant. Lack of community resources, combined with the fact that women may not know they need mental health treatment or are not aware that such services exist, leaves women at a higher risk for potential violent offending. The factors related to the repetition of crime by rural women offenders was studied by Allen (1994). The literature directed the study to the areas of economic problems, the prison experience, the parole situation and personal attributes. The findings indicated that financial problems do play a part in the continued criminal behaviour of women as child care responsibilities and limited job opportunities do. The study concludes that there are significant gender-related issues in

the criminal behaviour of women. Symbolic interaction was found to fit well with the experiences of the subjects.

Mental health has become an increasingly important issue regarding violent women offenders, particularly for women who are incarcerated. The daughter's marriage and financial problems were the most important events contributing to their anxiety and depression. (Goyal, 1997). The prior mental health status is the strongest predictor of *in jail* mental health (Lindquist, 1997). Studies have shown that women incarcerated for violent offenses have high levels of psychological distress. There were also no relationship found for the male or female groups between empathy and history of attachment. (Goldstein, 1996)

Alarid (1996) found that women in prison became more compliant and were less willing to resort to violence to achieve status than when they were in jail. The risk factors that potentially lead an individual to violent behaviour are not static. Their predictive value changes depending on when they occur in a young person's development, in what social context and under what circumstances. These risk factors may be found in the individual, the environment or the individual's ability to respond to the demands or requirements of the environment. Women prisoners were in poorer physical and mental health than women in larger society (Mullings, 1998). Women in prison engage in account-making as one avenue for constructing new perceptions of identity and self-built around a personal, rather than social identity. (Greer, 1999).

Recent increase in female criminality can be linked with the emancipation of women. There is a shift in the social values and cultural ethos of modern life that has opened up large and unknown avenues for anti-social activities for women. According to psychologist the increase in freedom gives hype to the crime rate. A person who has greater amount of individual freedom probably would experience a greater amount of social deviance (Broota, 2001). The rise on women increasing liberation from traditional roles acts as a key factor for women criminality. Adler (1975) believed that the arrival of Second Wave of Feminism (Liberation) consequently coincided with a dramatic upsurge in women's criminality activity. She claimed that women have demanded equal opportunity in the fields of legitimate endeavours. The similar number

of determined women has forced their way into the world of major crime such as white collar crime, murder and robbery.

Criminologists see criminality as the result of individual characteristics and these characteristics are of a physiological or psychological nature and are uniformly based on implicit or explicit assumptions about the inherent nature of the person. Since criminality is seen as an individual activity rather than as a condition built into existing structures, the focus is on biological, psychological and social factors that would turn a woman towards criminal activity.

Physiological factors such as age, sex, marital status, education and certain sociological factors also have a correlation with the criminality of offenders. Adolescents and juveniles are more prone to offences like stealing, vandalism and sexual assaults as they readily fall a prey to the urge of sex and other lustful activities because of their tender age. The offences of theft, gambling, drunkenness, breach of traffic rules etc. are more common with persons in the age group of 18 to 30 years. This is, probably, because of the fact that these offences involve considerable display of courage, boldness and adventure, which these young people normally possess. Persons advanced in age and experiences are more prone to offences like white-collar crime, fraud, cheating, embezzlement etc. because the nature of these crimes required maturity of mind and tact to handle intricate situations in case of detection.

Females with emotional/behavioural disorders come to school with a variety of psychological needs. Dependency, both economic and social, a condition commonly seen in females who are emotionally or behaviourally disordered (Gibson, 1976; Kruttschnitt, 1982; Lerner, 1983), makes the developmental process of identification and building autonomy even more difficult than when it takes place under favourable conditions.

Girls and women, although affected by the drug epidemic, still commit more “economic” crimes than any other. These crimes, such as credit card fraud, writing bad checks, and welfare fraud, make up the highest number of crimes committed by girls and women.

Psychologists treat crime as a behaviour learnt by the criminal in course of his contact with different persons. Thus, like sociologists, they seek to explain crime in terms of environmental circumstances. With revolutionary changes in socio-economic conditions in India, the family patterns have radically changed. Excessive outdoor indulgences of modern Indian house wife with a general tendency on the part of Indian educated women to be after jobs was disrupted the harmony of Indian family life. This view finds support in Taft's (2001) expression that home is growing a source of emotional tension. The role of family has declined and its self-sufficiency jeopardized due to the outdoor interests of its members. The modern wife is no longer confined to her domestic duties as a result of which the internal discipline of the family is wholly shattered.

It can be revealed from the above mentioned literature that social and economic risk factors are linked to women behaviour. This partially explains the actual increase in female violence. There may be some social and justice system responses that account for increased numbers of women in the system.

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

There are a number of issues relevant to women and violence. The rate that women commit serious violent crimes is low, but has been blown out of proportion by media, law enforcement, government responses and the public reactions. Stereifel (1989) investigated the status of women and women's involvement in crime. The continual focus on violent women maximizes public fear and minimizes the need for social and community programs necessary to prevent violence by women. Statistical interpretation and media sensationalism paint an incredibly inaccurate picture of women suddenly erupting into violence. 3439 women were arrested for murder in 2005; 3812 in 2007 and 4007 in 2009 that is an increase from 5.4% in 2005 to 6% in 2007 and 6.4% in 2009. Awareness of the factors causing this perceived increase of women offenders is essential to reduce negative and discriminatory stereotypes. Contributions to the appearance of higher female crime rates include broader definitions of aggression and violence, increased rates of charging women, less tolerance by governments and politicians for any crime and increased custodial dispositions used to treat and protect young females.

Different studies reveal the fact that as women are becoming more powerful they are losing tolerance level and becoming more aggressive. Dicks (1972) found that emotionally deprived, weak-egoed individuals with secret resentments eventually break through while under stress. There was a time when women were suppressed by male community and the literacy level of women was also very low, so they suffered a lot in past and tolerated the violence by men. Many laws were formulated in favour of women and many schemes, programmes, campaigns launched by media, Non-governmental organizations, government, etc. to help in generating awareness about these laws to women. In this scenario most of the laws favour women and women are being given special status and sympathy in the country. This had led to violation of laws. Women in poor economic conditions or those trying to meet their comfort levels have started violating laws. They are being given sympathy and are seen as weak but unfortunately many women are tarnishing their image in society. Changing times has seen a change in value pattern and losing control and competence over emotions. These parameters have also led to an increase in crime rate of women. Economic condition, illicit relations, greed and many other such factors have also deteriorated the position of women. Particularly, girls who were physically or sexually victimized are at a higher risk for violence. Economic marginality (poverty, unemployment, single parent households) (Merlo & Pollock, 1995), divorce rate and family violence (Dekeserdy, 2000) assist in predicting which women could become violent offenders. Crime rate has increased at an incredible level in the past few years. Scheidegger (1998) found that unattractive females were rated high and were likely to have committed the crimes more often than attractive females. Females with emotional/behavioural disorders come to school with a variety of psychological needs. Dependency, both economic and social, a condition commonly seen in females who are emotionally or behaviourally disordered (Gibson, 1976; Kruttschnitt, 1982; Lerner, 1983), makes the developmental process of identification and building autonomy even more difficult than when it takes place under favourable conditions.

Owing to the fact given above, the investigator felt that there is a direct need to identify the causes leading to the commitment of crime by women specially, the psychological

causes like emotional competence and value conflict which have more significant impact on an individual as well as the society.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present problem is stated as following:

Emotional Competence and Value Conflict as a Congruent to Crime Committed by Convicted Women of Northern India

1.4 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS

- **Emotional Competence**

Emotional competence is the efficiency that an individual acquires to deal with emotional situations effectively. The different dimensions of emotional competence are adequate depth of feeling, adequate expression and control of emotions, ability to function with emotions, ability to cope with problem emotions, encouragement of positive emotions.

- **Value Conflict**

Value conflict can be defined as whenever two or more incompatible goals, motives, activities or impulses are active at the same time in a relation to desirable or pro-social aspects or the well-being of the humanity. It involves incompatible principles, ideologies, religion, social-politico-aspirations and cultural possessions. Value conflict has six dimensions: Evasion Vs fortitude, Dependence Vs self-reliance, Selfishness Vs probity, Hate Vs love, Fear Vs assertion and Pragmatism Vs idealism.

- **Convicted**

Convicted is a person who is found guilty of an offense by verdict of a jury. He/she is one who has been condemned by competent court; one who has been convicted of a crime or misdemeanour. By conviction, a common law means a verdict or plea of guilty, followed by judgment awarding punishment for the offense duly entered in a

record. For the purpose of result, women who have been convicted by law were considered as sample for the purpose of research.

- **Crime**

A crime is an act or an omission which is prohibited by law as injurious to the public and punishable by the state. A crime, in a broad sense, is an act that violates a political or moral law of any one person or social grouping.

1.5 OBJECTIVES

Keeping in mind the significance of the study, following objectives have been formed.

- 1) To find out the level of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India.
- 2) To find out the level of value conflict among convicted women of different states.
- 3) To reveal the difference in emotional competence of convicted women of different states.
- 4) To explore the significant differences in value conflict of convicted women belonging to different states.
- 5) To study the relationship between emotional competence (total and dimensions) and value conflict (total and dimensions) of convicted women belonging to different states.
- 6) To conduct case studies to explore the causes of commitment of crime among women of different states of northern India.

1.6 HYPOTHESES

To achieve above objectives, following hypotheses were formulated:

- 1) The level of emotional competence of convicted women varies among women of different states of Northern India.
- 2) The level of value conflict of convicted women varies among women of Northern India.

- 3) There is significant difference in the emotional competence among convicted women different states.
- 4) No significant difference exists among convicted women of different states as far as their value conflict is concerned.
- 5) There is no significant relationship between emotional competence (total and dimensions) and value conflict (total and dimensions) of convicted women belonging to different states.

1.7 DELIMITATION

The study was delimited to convicted women of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh as selected states of northern India.

CHAPTER – 2

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

2.1 METHOD

The study was conducted using triangulation approach of research. In the present investigation, space and method triangulation was applied. Data was collected from convicted women of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana to meet the space triangulation needs. Case studies and descriptive method were applied to analyse the data qualitative and quantitatively to meet method triangulation needs.

2.2 SAMPLE

The study was conducted in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana states of Northern India. Total population of convicted women of different jails of three states Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh was 539.

2.2.1 Sampling technique for quantitative data

For quantitative analysis, 340 convicted women from northern India were selected using stratified sampling technique. In all the three states, convicted women who were not willing to give the data, were excluded from the sample. Out of 539, 204 convicted women belong to different jails of Punjab. The sample consisted of 168 convicted women of Punjab. The total number of convicted women of two different jails of Haryana was 75. 70 convicted women were taken for data collection. There were 260 convicted women in Uttar Pradesh out of which 102 were selected. The selection of sample had been given in the following figure:

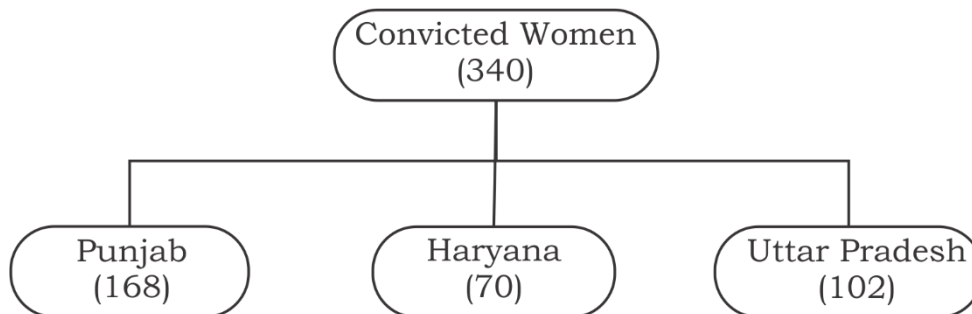


Fig. 2.1 : Distribution of sample for quantitative analysis

City wise sample structure for quantitative analysis is given in table number.

Table – 2.1
Number of subjects for quantitative analysis

State	Convicted women in jail	Sample Size
Punjab		
Amritsar	33	30
Jalandhar	44	29
Patiala	40	40
Ludhiana	87	69
Haryana		
Ambala Cantt.	19	17
Gurgaon	56	53
U.P.		
Lucknow	260	102
Total	539	340

2.2.2 Sampling technique for qualitative analysis

For qualitative analysis, a sample of 60 convicted women were selected through purposive sampling technique. The reasons behind purposive sampling were:

- 1) All type of convicted women were needed to include in the sample like convicted for theft, murder, dowry, DPS, kidnapping, help in rape, human trafficking etc.
- 2) Only convicted women were to include in the sample, not arrested women. Convicted women reside in different jails of states. To cover all the crimes, the investigator has to select the convicted women from different jails.

20 convicted women each from state of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were selected for case studies. Convicted women who were willing to reveal were included in the sample for qualitative analysis as shown in the figure given below.

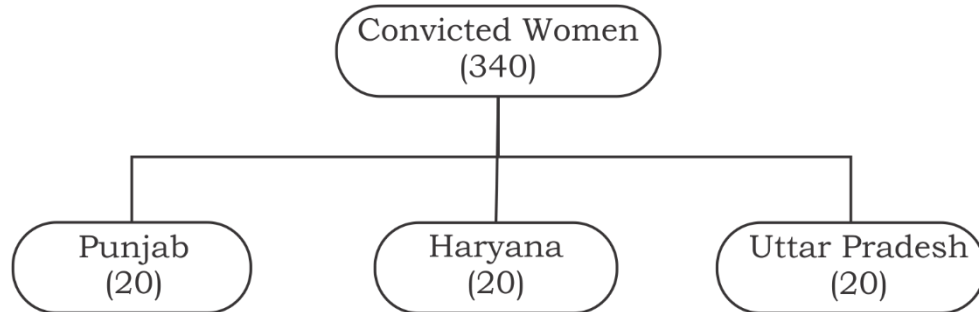


Fig. 2.2 : Distribution of sample for qualitative analysis

The cases were selected as given in the table:

Table – 2.2
Number of subjects for qualitative analysis

State	Convicted women in jail	Case Study
Punjab		
Amritsar	33	5
Jalandhar	44	5
Patiala	40	5
Ludhiana	87	5
Haryana		
Ambala Cant	19	10
Gurgaon	56	10
U.P.		
Lucknow	260	20
Total	539	60

2.3 PROCEDURE

The present study is based on the convicted women of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. For the purpose of data collection, different jails situated in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were visited personally. Permission for respective jail authorities was taken and the convicted women who were willing to give the data were contacted. They were explained about the purpose of the study and after that the tools were administered on them. For case studies, convicted women were selected on random basis from the willing convicted women. Rapport was established before taking the interview. The data collected with the help of tools were scores as per instructions in respective manuals and tabulated.

2.4 TOOLS USED

Following tools was used to collect the data.

- 1) Value conflict Scale by R. L. Bharadwaj (1998)
- 2) Emotional Competence Scale by H. C. Sharma and R.L. Bhardwaj (1998)
- 3) An interview schedule was prepared to collect data for case studies by the investigator.

2.4.1 Value Conflict Scale

Value conflict scale is developed by R. L. Bhardwaj (1998). The scale contains 24 items. Each item has five alternatives, out of which the subject has to check one.

The present VC scale is intended to measure six types of value conflict: -

1. ***Evasion vs. fortitude*** :- evasion and fortitude are two end two poles to stand to meet a reality. Evasion refers to tendency of avoidance to the events experienced in day to day life due to their harmful unpleasant and complex consequences. On the other hand, fortitude refers to the tendency of taking into account of an event with candid assumptions and boldness to face the situation adequately.

Thus Evasion vs. fortitude value conflict refers to one's tendency of escapism or not giving the importance to the events they deserve on one and to stand boldly

holding the ethical principles of humanity which may need changes in his frame of reference and modes of adjustment.

2. ***Dependence vs. self-reliance :-*** Dependence is a tendency to seek the help of another individual or a group in making his decision. Though dependence is an inevitable phenomenon of life yet high degree of dependency effects development of personality adversely.

Self-reliance refers to the tendency taking decision by his own judgment. This needs a high degree of experience in making a choice based on rational thoughts to resist imposed suggestions.

3. ***Selfishness vs. probity :-*** Selfishness and probity are two sides of same coin presenting the unevenness of human behaviour. Selfishness is associated with the expedient mode of behaviour where it appears that individuals need might be best served. Such behaviour increases the welfare of the individual at the expense of others as well as against the prick of conscience.

Probity refers to unimpaired state of decision making with honesty, truthfulness and moral consistency even against alluring temptation to immoral gains.

4. ***Hate vs. love :-*** Hate is a feeling of extreme dislike by the one towards another. Hate or hatred can provide feelings of anxiety, low self esteem, jealousy and slowness in the conscious development of self.

Love is feeling of extreme liking by the one towards another. It plays an important role in the healthy development of a personality. It is a devoted attachment of an individual towards another.

5. ***Fear vs. assertion :-*** These are two important dynamics of human behaviour that represent the two extremes of human activity.

Fear is an emotion of violent agitation or fright in the presence of danger or discomfort resulting in the feeling of flee away. Fatigue, worry, indecision and over sensitivity are the disguised manifestation of fear.

Assertion refers to the ability to act courageously, despite the feeling of fear with complete understanding of facts and finding means to nullify the dampening of a spirit, as many interpersonal difficulties and resultant maladaptive behaviour arise because of persons inability to assert themselves to the situation adequately.

- 6. *Pragmatism vs. idealism* :-** The pragmatism and idealism are two significant ways of life associated with the difference of how we are doing it and how it should be.

Pragmatism refers to the tendency of an individual based on practicable considerations or the changing pattern in making his choice of action varying from situation to situation that make him inclined towards practicability.

Idealism refers to the tendency of an individual towards the highest perfection based on conceptual doctrine in choosing the course of action in day to day life.

2.4.1.1 Reliability

The reliability of this scale has been determined by test-retest method with an interval of fifteen days on a sample of 100 elements. The obtained reliability coefficient for six value conflict areas has been given as under.

Table – 2.3
Coefficient of reliability

S. No.	Value Conflict	Coefficient of reliability
1	Evasion Vs. Fortitude (A)	.67
2	Dependence Vs. Self-reliance (B)	.72
3	Selfishness Vs. Probity (C)	.76
4	Hate Vs. Love (D)	.70
5	Fear Vs. Assertion (E)	.69
6	Pragmatism Vs. Idealism (F)	.65

2.4.1.2 Validity of the scale

The content validity of this value conflict scale has been determined using research proven techniques in all the areas as well as in the formation and selection of items of the scale. The validity of value conflict scale was also determined with the parallel form. The validity of the value conflict scale (area wise) has been shown in table 2.4.

Table – 2.4

Coefficient of reliability

S. No.	Value Conflict	Coefficient of reliability
1	Evasion Vs. Fortitude (A)	.62
2	Dependence Vs. Self-reliance (B)	.53
3	Selfishness Vs. Probity (C)	.59
4	Hate Vs. Love (D)	.68
5	Fear Vs. Assertion (E)	.79
6	Pragmatism Vs. Idealism (F)	.61

2.4.1.3 Administration of the scale

Value conflict scale of 24 items was administered to convicted women. The scale can be administered either individually or to large group at a time. There was no time limit for the scale to record responses but usually 25 minutes were needed to give responses. Confidentiality of the information had been assured to the subjects.

2.4.1.4 Scoring Procedure

The value conflict scale is a Likert's five point scale having two types of items and the items 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 were scored as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and items 4, 6, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 were scored in the form of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

2.4.2 Emotional Competence Scale

Emotional Competence Scale developed by H.C. Sharma and R.L. Bhardwaj (1998) was used to collect the data. The scale consists of 30 items each with five responses.

Emotional competence as an efficiency to deal effectively with several dissociable but related process is a blending of five competencies and for the development of EC-Scale these five competences were selected:

- 1) Adequate Depth of Feeling (ADF)
- 2) Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions (AECE)
- 3) Ability to Function with Emotions (AFE)
- 4) Ability to Cope with Problems Emotions (ACPE)
- 5) Enhancement of Positive Emotions (EPE)

2.4.2.1 Reliability of the scale

The reliability of the scale has been determined by test-retest method and split half. The coefficients of reliability by both the methods are shown in table number 2.5

Table – 2.5
Coefficient of reliability of various competencies

Method	Dimensions of Emotional competencies					Total
	ADF	AEC	AFE	ACPE	EPE	
Test-retest	.78	.85	.87	.75	.90	.74
Split-Half	.71	.79	.82	.72	.81	.76

2.4.2.2 Validity of the scale

The validity of this scale has been determined with factor A and C of 16 PF questionnaire and found to be .64 and .69 respectively.

2.4.2.3 Administration

Emotional competence scale consisting 24 items was administered to convicted women. The scale can be administered either individually or to large group at a time. There was no time limit for the scale to record responses but usually 25 minutes were needed to give responses. Confidentiality of the information had been assured to the subjects.

2.4.2.4 Scoring Procedure

The emotional competence scale is a Likert type five point scale having 30 items. The procedure of scoring for all the items is from lower to upper i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. All the items of scale are of one type.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION

2.5.1 Data collection for quantitative analysis

For quantitative data collection, the investigator visited the jails of three states personally. Permission from jail authorities was taken. Convicted women were selected randomly and each convicted women was met personally. Rapport was established with the convicted women. As the tools for data collection were in English and most of the convicted women were illiterate. The statements were narrated to them in their native language and responses were collected.

2.5.2 Data collection for qualitative analysis

For qualitative data collection, convicted women were selected from different jails and were met personally in order to ensure the coverage of almost all the crimes like theft, murder, dowry, DPS, kidnapping, help in rape, human trafficking etc. Selected convicted women were asked the questions as per the interview schedule prepared by the investigator. Their answers were written by the investigator.

2.6 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

After the collection of data, it was tabulated considering the objectives of the study and was analyzed statistically. Following statistical techniques were applied for analysis of the obtained data.

- 1) Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis were calculated to find out the
 - a) Level of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India.
 - b) Level of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India.
- 2) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was calculated to reveal the difference in
 - a) Emotional competence of convicted women of northern India.
 - b) Value Conflict of convicted women of northern India.
- 3) Product moment correlation was calculated to study the relationship between emotional competence (total and dimensions) and value conflict (total and dimensions) of convicted women belonging to different states.

CHAPTER – 3

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF QUANTITATIVE DATA

The present chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected. The data collected was scored according to the scoring procedure given in respective manuals of tools and then tabulated along with other demographical variables. This tabulation was transferred to SPSS spreadsheet for further analysis.

Quantitative analysis for the present study has been presented in three parts as given below:

- 3.1 Emotional competence of Convicted Women of different States
- 3.2 Value Conflict of Convicted Women of different States
- 3.3 Comparison of Emotional competence of Convicted Women of different States
- 3.4 Comparison of value conflict of Convicted Women of different States
- 3.5 Relationship between emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women of Northern India

3.1 EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE OF CONVICTED WOMEN OF DIFFERENT STATES

Table – 3.1

Description of data of Emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India

State	Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Punjab	88.85	91.00	19.48	-.291	-.141
Haryana	97.90	97.50	12.92	-.383	-.105
Uttar Pradesh	89.60	89.50	16.43	-.267	-.665
Northern India	90.94	94.00	17.72	-.411	-.065

Table 3.1 describes the data of emotional competence of convicted women. The mean score of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is 88.85 with median 91.00 and standard deviation 19.48. The skewness of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is -.291 and kurtosis -.141. Thus, the level of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is average.

The mean score of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is 97.90 with median 97.50 and standard deviation 12.92. The skewness of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is -.383 and kurtosis -.105. Thus, the level of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is competent.

The mean score of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 89.60 with median 89.50 and standard deviation 16.43. The skewness of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is -.267 and kurtosis -.665. Thus, the level of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is competent.

The mean score of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is 90.94 with median 94.00 and standard deviation 17.72. The skewness of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is -.411 and kurtosis -.065. Thus, the level of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is competent.

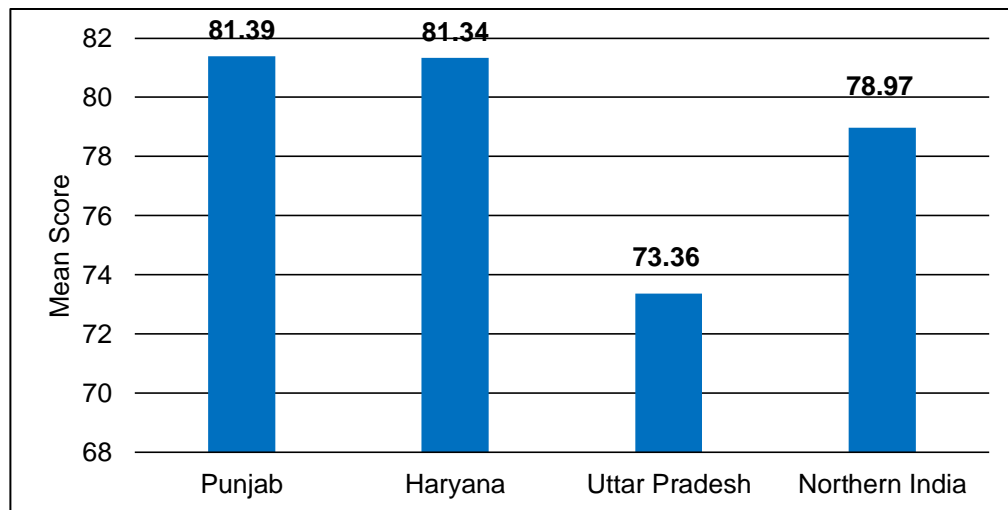


Fig. 3.1 : Mean scores of Emotional Intelligence of Convicted Women of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Northern India

Table – 3.2

Description of data of dimensions of Emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India

State	Dim.	Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Punjab	ADF	16.83	17.00	5.11	.157	-.325
	AECE	16.64	17.00	4.27	-.081	-.275
	AFE	16.93	17.00	4.91	-.059	-.063
	ACPE	17.35	18.00	4.79	.015	-.527
	EPE	21.10	22.00	4.97	-.868	.291
Haryana	ADF	18.31	18.00	3.49	-.195	.187
	AECE	17.74	18.00	2.88	-.748	1.369
	AFE	19.13	19.00	3.86	-.344	-.311
	ACPE	19.61	20.00	3.40	-.491	-.037
	EPE	23.10	23.00	3.02	-.630	.070
Uttar Pradesh	ADF	17.53	18.00	3.76	.068	.190
	AECE	17.26	17.00	3.93	-.170	-.659
	AFE	17.98	18.00	4.00	.063	-.089
	ACPE	17.36	18.00	3.60	-.273	-.072
	EPE	19.46	20.00	4.53	-.267	-.957
Northern India	ADF	17.35	17.00	4.46	-.006	-.017
	AECE	17.05	17.00	3.93	-.238	-.185
	AFE	17.70	18.00	4.52	-.175	-.020
	ACPE	17.82	18.00	4.29	-.182	-.315
	EPE	21.02	22.00	4.66	-.753	.016

Table 3.2 describes the data of dimensions of emotional competence of convicted women. The mean score of dimension Adequate Depth of Feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is 16.83 with median 17.00 and standard deviation 5.11. The skewness of dimension Adequate Depth of Feeling of emotional

competence of convicted women of Punjab is .157 and kurtosis -.325. The mean score of dimension Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is 16.64 with median 17.00 and standard deviation 4.27. The skewness of dimension Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is -.081 and kurtosis -.275. The mean score of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is 16.93 with median 17.00 and standard deviation 4.91. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is -.059 and kurtosis -.063. The mean score of dimension Ability to Cope with Problems Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is 17.35 with median 18.00 and standard deviation 4.79. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is .015 and kurtosis -.527. The mean score of dimension ability to function with emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is 21.10 with median 22.00 and standard deviation 4.97. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab is -.868 and kurtosis .291.

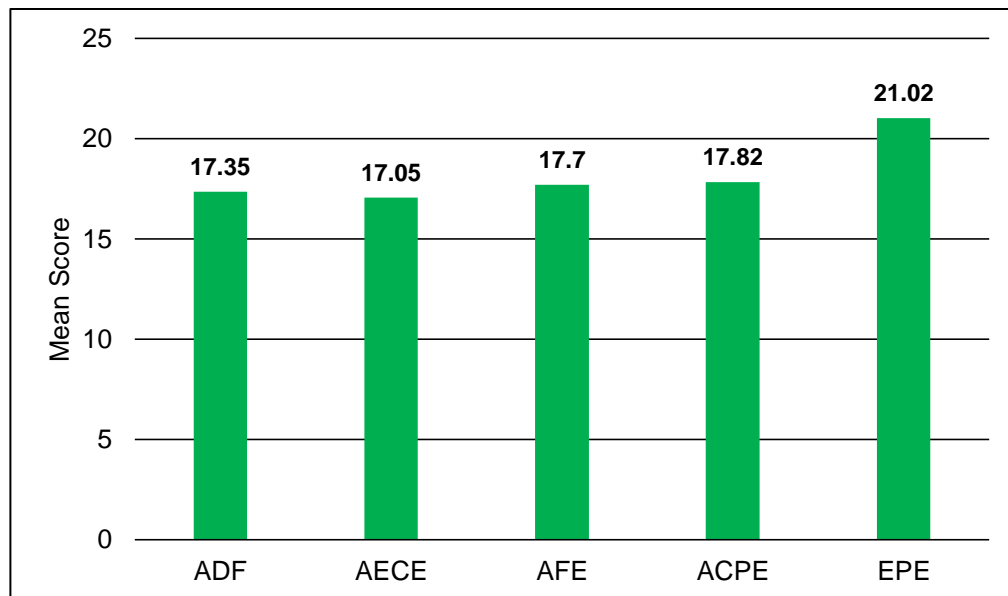


Fig. 3.2 : Mean scores of dimensions of emotional competence of convicted women of Punjab

The mean score of dimension Adequate Depth of Feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is 18.31 with median 18.00 and standard deviation 3.49. The skewness of dimension Adequate Depth of Feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is -.197 and kurtosis .187. The mean score of dimension Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is 17.74 with median 18.00 and standard deviation 2.88. The skewness of dimension Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is -.748 and kurtosis 1.369. The mean score of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is 19.13 with median 19.00 and standard deviation 3.86. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is -.344 and kurtosis -.311. The mean score of dimension Ability to Cope with Problems Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is 19.61 with median 20.00 and standard deviation 3.40. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is -.491 and kurtosis -.037. The mean score of dimension Enhancement of Positive Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is 23.10 with median 23.00 and standard deviation 3.02. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana is -.630 and kurtosis .070.

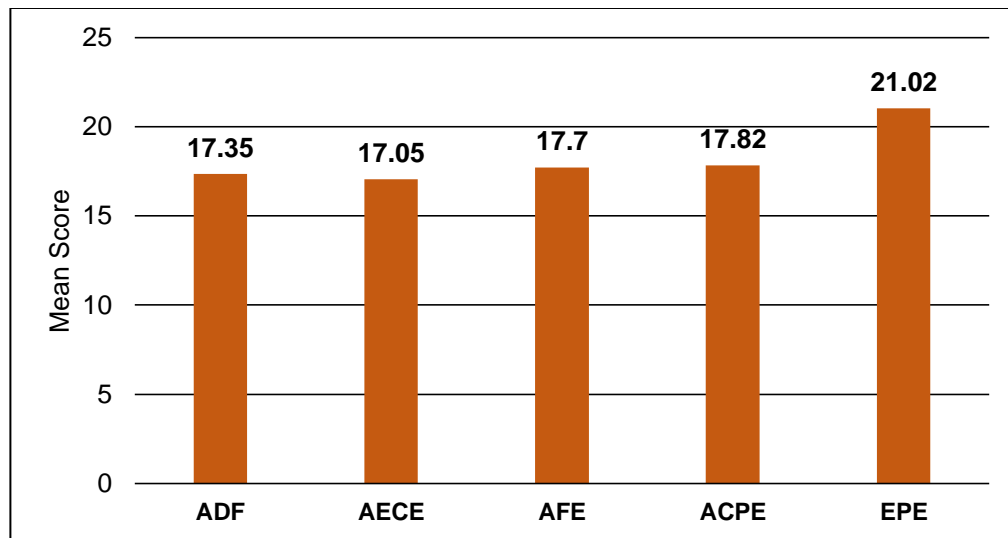


Fig. 3.3 : Mean scores of dimensions of emotional competence of convicted women of Haryana

The mean score of dimension Adequate Depth of Feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 17.53 with median 18.00 and standard deviation 3.76. The skewness of dimension Adequate Depth of Feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is .068 and kurtosis .190. The mean score of dimension Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 17.26 with median 17.00 and standard deviation 3.93. The skewness of dimension Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is -.170 and kurtosis -.659. The mean score of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 17.98 with median 18.00 and standard deviation 4.00. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is .063 and kurtosis -.089.

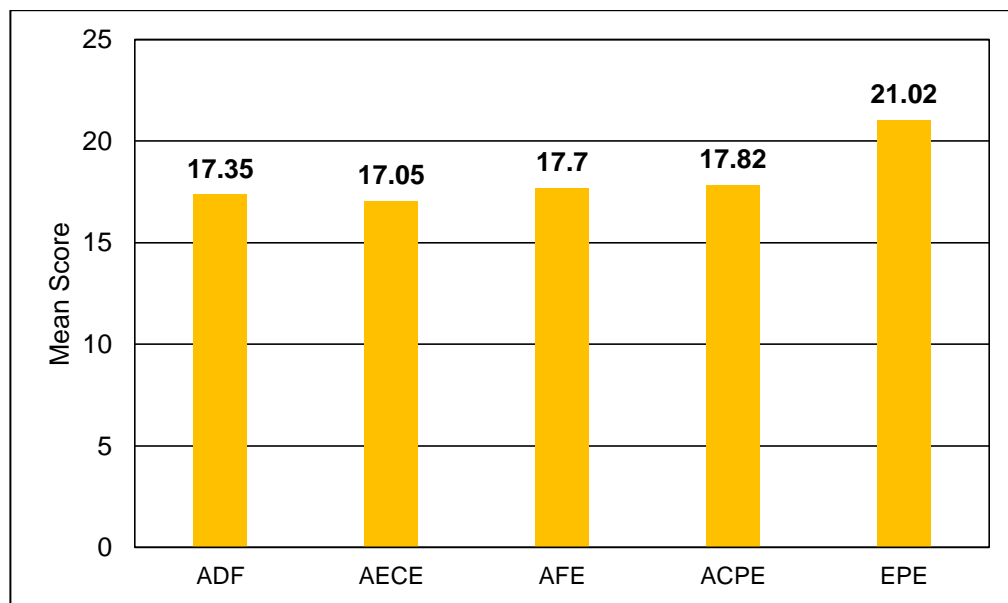


Fig. 3.4 : Mean scores of dimensions of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

The mean score of dimension Ability to Cope with Problems Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 17.36 with median 18.00 and standard deviation 3.60. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions

of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is -.273 and kurtosis -.072. The mean score of dimension ability to function emotion of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 19.46 with median 20.00 and standard deviation 4.53. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is -.267 and kurtosis -.957.

The mean score of dimension Adequate Depth of Feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is 17.35 with median 17.00 and standard deviation 4.46. The skewness of dimension Adequate Depth of Feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is -.006 and kurtosis -.017. The mean score of dimension Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is 17.05 with median 17.00 and standard deviation 3.93. The skewness of dimension Adequate Expression and Control of Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is -.238 and kurtosis -.185. The mean score of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is 17.70 with median 18.00 and standard deviation 4.52. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is -.175 and kurtosis -.020. The mean score of dimension Ability to Cope with Problems Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is 17.82 with median 18.00 and standard deviation 4.29. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is -.182 and kurtosis -.315. The mean score of dimension ability to function with emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is 21.02 with median 22.00 and standard deviation 4.66. The skewness of dimension Ability to Function with Emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India is -7.53 and kurtosis .016.

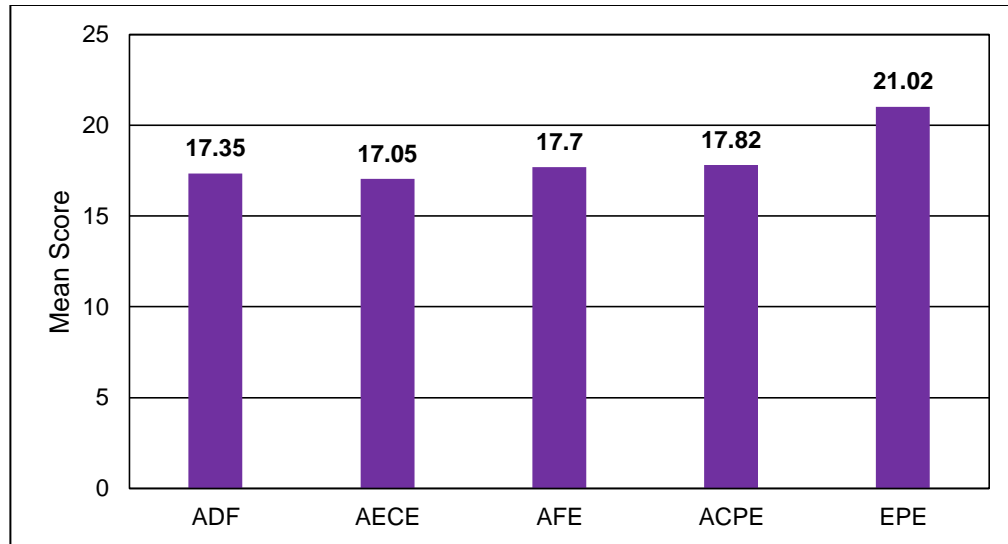


Fig. 3.5 : Mean scores of dimensions of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India

3.2 VALUE CONFLICT OF CONVICTED WOMEN OF DIFFERENT STATES

Table – 3.3

Description of data of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India

State	Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Punjab	81.39	81.00	10.93	-.250	-.116
Haryana	81.34	81.00	9.36	-.136	-.693
Uttar Pradesh	73.36	73.00	7.13	.556	2.415
Northern India	78.97	78.00	10.26	.124	-.257

Table 3.3 describes the data of value conflict of convicted women. The mean score of 81.39 with median 81.00 and standard value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is deviation 10.93. The skewness of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is -.250 and kurtosis -.116. Thus, the level of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is moderate.

The mean score of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is 81.34 with median 81.0 and standard deviation 9.36. The skewness of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is -.136 and kurtosis -.693. Thus, the level of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is moderate.

The mean score of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 73.36 with median 73.00 and standard deviation 7.13. The skewness of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is .556 and kurtosis 2.415. Thus, the level of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is moderate.

The mean score of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is 78.97 with median 78.00 and standard deviation 10.26. The skewness of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is .124 and kurtosis -.257. Thus, the level of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is moderate.

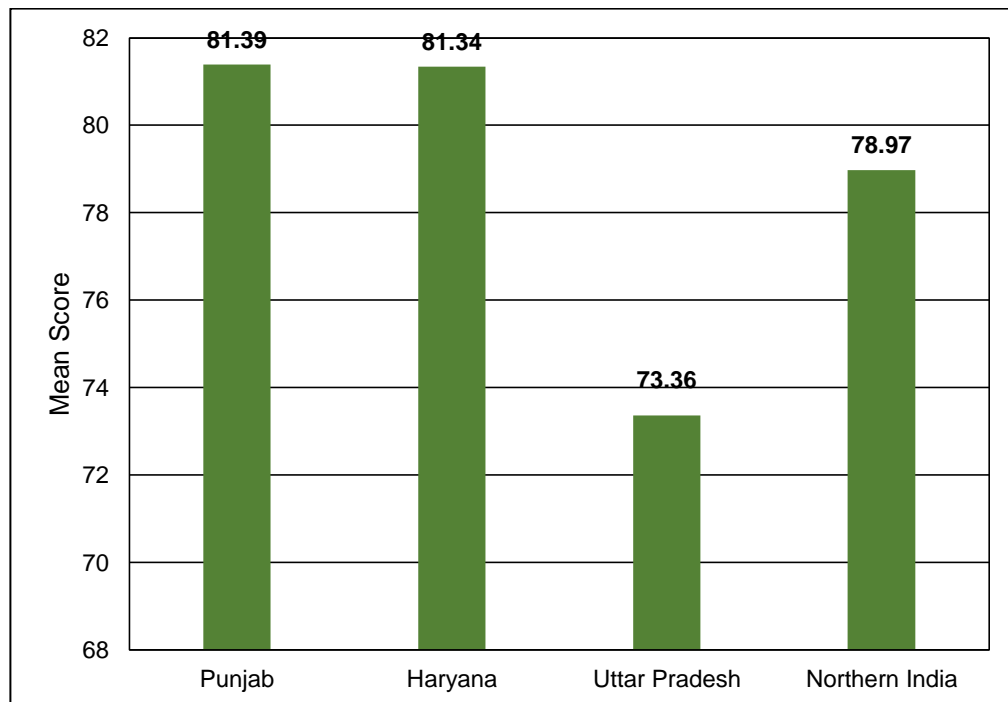


Fig. 3.6 : Value conflict level of convicted women of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Northern India

Table – 3.4

**Description of data of dimension of value conflict of
convicted women of Northern India**

State	Dimension	Mean	Med.	SD	Sk	Ku
Punjab	Evasion vs. fortitude	11.08	12.00	2.99	-.327	.263
	Dependence vs. self-reliance	12.80	13.00	4.00	-.787	.146
	Selfishness vs. probity	14.96	16.00	3.76	-1.140	1.315
	Hate vs. love	15.88	16.00	2.90	-.559	.129
	Fear vs. assertion	12.01	11.00	4.12	.110	-.815
	Pragmatism vs. idealism	14.65	14.50	3.18	-.265	-.116
Haryana	Evasion vs. fortitude	11.57	11.00	2.93	.113	-.313
	Dependence vs. self-reliance	11.37	11.00	3.62	-.051	-.905
	Selfishness vs. probity	16.00	17.00	2.63	-.751	-.467
	Hate vs. love	15.94	16.00	2.12	-.873	1.625
	Fear vs. assertion	11.43	12.00	3.47	-.238	-.957
	Pragmatism vs. idealism	15.03	16.00	2.72	-.713	.284
Uttar Pradesh	Evasion vs. fortitude	11.10	11.00	2.61	.013	-.004
	Dependence vs. self-reliance	11.51	12.00	2.94	-.286	.850
	Selfishness vs. probity	11.59	11.00	2.82	.361	.357
	Hate vs. love	13.92	14.00	2.39	-.087	-.266
	Fear vs. assertion	12.35	12.00	3.26	-.043	-.348
	Pragmatism vs. idealism	12.89	13.00	2.78	-.222	-.514
Northern India	Evasion vs. fortitude	11.19	11.00	2.87	-.152	.132
	Dependence vs. self-reliance	12.12	12.00	3.69	-.435	-.155
	Selfishness vs. probity	14.16	14.00	3.71	-.539	-.191
	Hate vs. love	15.31	16.00	2.75	-.359	-.116
	Fear vs. assertion	11.99	12.00	3.75	.019	-.646
	Pragmatism vs. idealism	14.20	14.00	3.09	-.254	-.253

Table 3.4 describes the data of dimensions of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India. The mean score of dimension Evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is 11.08 with median 12.00 and standard deviation 2.99. The skewness of dimension Evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is -.327 and kurtosis .263. The mean score of dimension Dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is 12.80 with median 13.00 and standard deviation 4.00. The skewness of dimension Dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is -.787 and kurtosis .146. The mean score of dimension Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is 14.96 with median 16.00 and standard deviation 3.76. The skewness of dimension Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is -1.140 and kurtosis 1.315. The mean score of dimension Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is 15.88 with median 16.00 and standard deviation 2.90. The skewness of dimension Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is -.559 and kurtosis .129. The mean score of dimension Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is 12.01 with median 11.00 and standard deviation 4.12. The skewness of dimension Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is -.110 and kurtosis -.815. The mean score of dimension Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is 14.65 with median 14.50 and standard deviation 3.18. The skewness of dimension Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab is -.265 and kurtosis -.116.

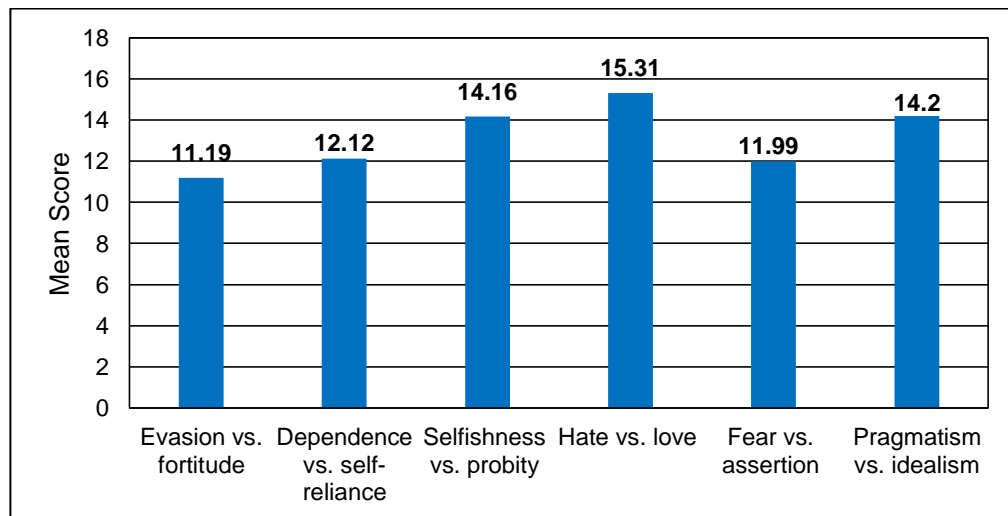


Fig. 3.7 : Level of dimension of value conflict of convicted women of Punjab

The mean score of dimension Evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is 11.57 with median 11.00 and standard deviation 2.93. The skewness of dimension Evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is -.113 and kurtosis -.313. The mean score of dimension Dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is 11.37 with median 11.00 and standard deviation 3.62. The skewness of dimension Dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is -.051 and kurtosis -.905. The mean score of dimension Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is 16.00 with median 17.00 and standard deviation 2.63. The skewness of dimension Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is -.751 and kurtosis-.467. The mean score of dimension Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is 15.94 with median 16.00 and standard deviation 2.12. The skewness of dimension Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is -.873 and kurtosis 1.625. The mean score of dimension Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is 11.43 with median 12.00 and standard deviation 3.47. The skewness of dimension Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is -.238 and kurtosis -.957. The mean score of dimension Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is 15.03 with median 16.00 and standard deviation 2.72. The skewness of dimension Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana is -.713 and kurtosis .284.

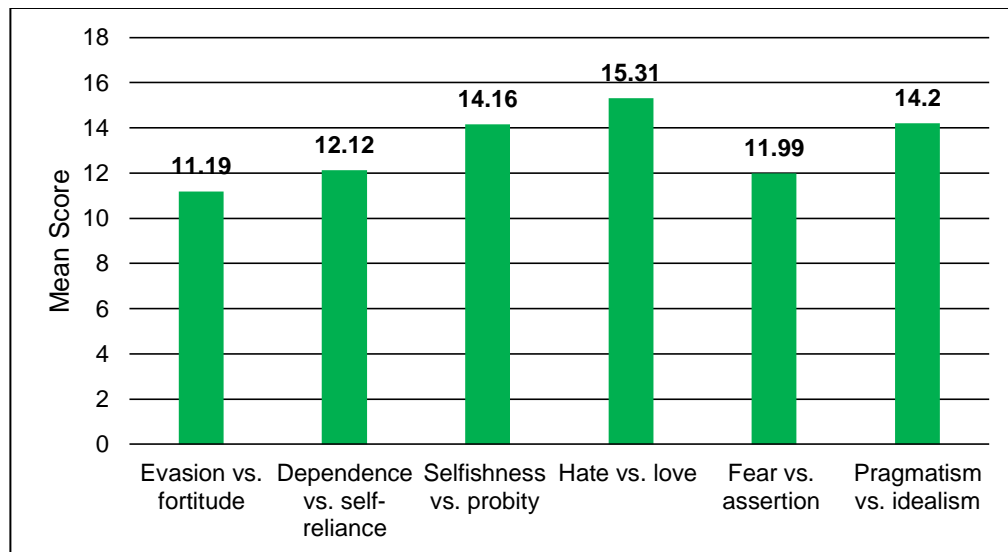


Fig. 3.8 : Level of dimension of value conflict of convicted women of Haryana

The mean score of dimension Evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 11.10 with median 11.00 and standard deviation 2.61. The skewness of dimension Evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is .013 and kurtosis -.004. The mean score of dimension Dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 11.51 with median 12.00 and standard deviation 2.94. The skewness of dimension Dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is -.286 and kurtosis .850. The mean score of dimension Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 11.59 with median 11.00 and standard deviation 2.82. The skewness of dimension Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is .361 and kurtosis .357. The mean score of dimension Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 13.92 with median 14.00 and standard deviation 2.39. The skewness of dimension Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is -.081 and kurtosis .266.

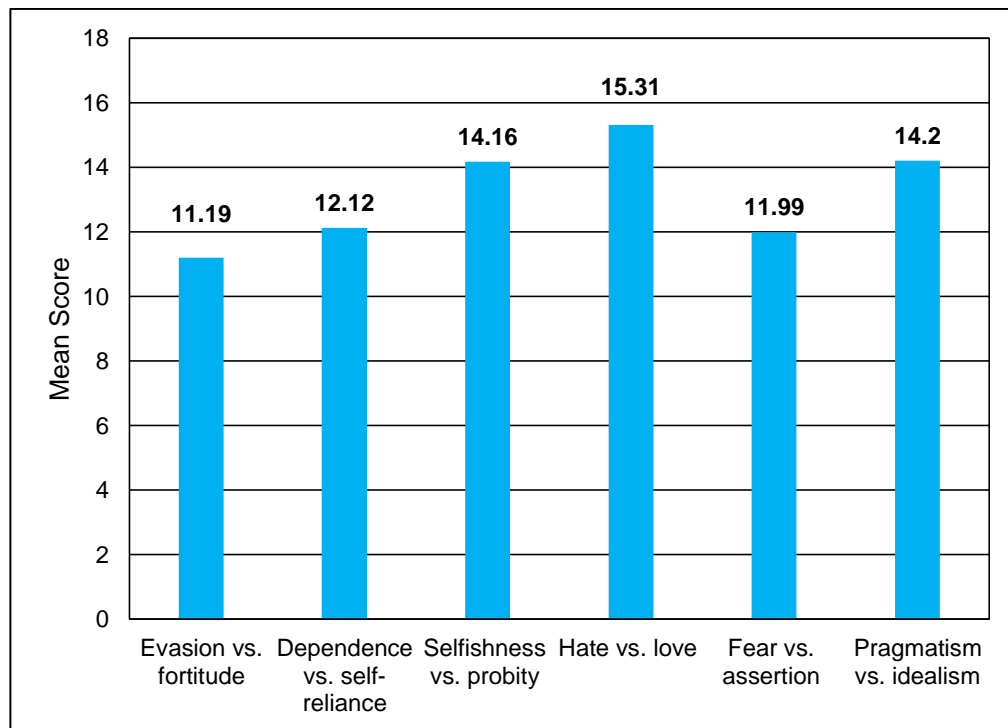


Fig. 3.9 : Level of dimension of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

The mean score of dimension Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 12.35 with median 12.00 and standard deviation 3.26. The skewness of dimension Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is -.043 and kurtosis -.348. The mean score of dimension Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is 12.89 with median 13.00 and standard deviation 2.78. The skewness of dimension Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh is -.222 and kurtosis -.514.

The mean score of dimension Evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is 11.19 with median 11.00 and standard deviation 2.87. The skewness of dimension Evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is -.152 and kurtosis .132. The mean score of dimension Dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is 12.12 with median 12.00 and standard deviation 3.69. The skewness of dimension Dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is -.435 and kurtosis -.155. The mean score of dimension Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is 14.16 with median 14.00 and standard deviation 3.71. The skewness of dimension Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is -.539 and kurtosis -.191. The mean score of dimension Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is 15.31 with median 16.00 and standard deviation 2.75. The skewness of dimension Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is -.359 and kurtosis -.116. The mean score of dimension Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is 11.99 with median 12.00 and standard deviation 3.75. The skewness of dimension Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is -.019 and kurtosis -.646. The mean score of dimension Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is 14.20 with median 14.00 and standard deviation 3.09. The skewness of dimension Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India is -.254 and kurtosis -.253.

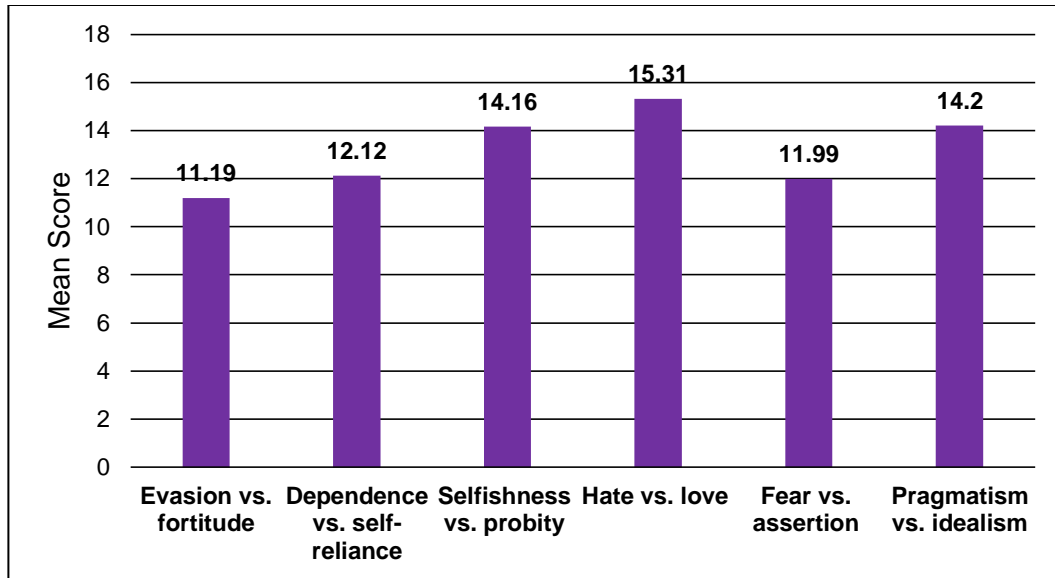


Fig. 3.10 : Level of dimension of value conflict of convicted women of Northern India

3.3 EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE OF CONVICTED WOMEN OF NORTHERN INDIA

Table – 3.5

Significance of difference in emotional competence of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4734.031	2	2367.016	8.017	.001
Within Groups	99499.863	337	295.252		
Total	104233.894	339			

Table 3.5 show the significance of difference in mean scores of emotional competence of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in emotional competence of convicted women of different states is 8.017, which is significant at .01 level with df 2/337. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of emotional competence of convicted women of different states. Further, the results of post hoc test revealed that mean scores of emotional

competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Punjab ($p < .001$). Mean scores of emotional competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$). Mean scores of emotional competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$) and there is no significant difference in mean scores of emotional competence between convicted women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

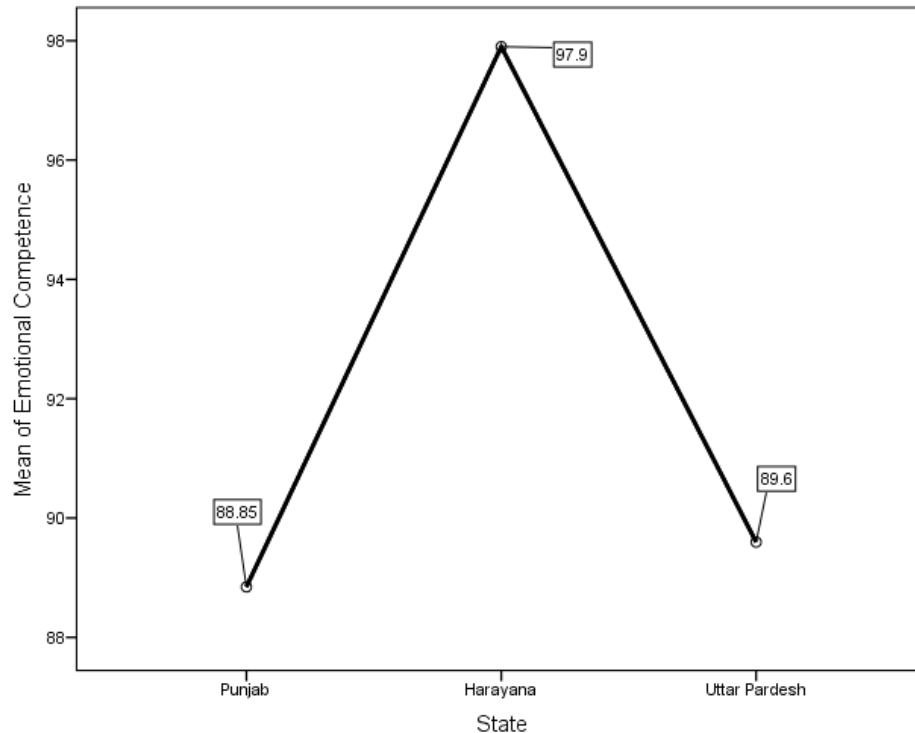


Fig. 3.11 : Mean scores of emotional competence of convicted women of different states

In the light of this, the null hypothesis that there is significant difference in mean scores of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is not rejected.

The result of present study is in consistent with earlier studies of Fuller (2004) and Amin (2008) reported an increase in emotional disturbance in married women but a decrease in men after marriage. Cleary and Mechanic (2013) also observed that women experience slightly less distress than women with criminal background. The present study is in accordance with study by Hussain and Chaudhary (2007) who also found

convicted Mexican men had a higher man Self Reporting Questionnaire score than US men.

Cohen (2012) explored that punitive cultures, beliefs, norms and social institutions perpetuate competence of women. Men and women differ in the influential level and the influence they get from the environment. In society, men and women tend to differ, but these differences grow largely from roles. In society, men usually enjoy higher status than women. People of higher status are believed to have the right to make demands of those of lower status, and people of lower status are expected to obey these demands. Eagly and Carli (1981) found that these small differences may occur because experience with hierarchical social structures in which men have higher status, and these expectancies affect social interaction.

Difficulty managing emotions (i.e. rumination) predicted decreases in positive affect. Joseph (2014) found that each emotional competence variable predicted unique variance after controlling for other significant variables. Research has suggested that emotional competence (EC), such as the ability to identify emotions, is correlated with depression, anxiety, and other indices of wellbeing (Ciarrochi et al., 2003; Cicchetti et al., 2000; Elias et al., 1991). Many past studies have focused on the way different measures of emotional competence (e.g. identifying emotions) correlate with well-being (e.g. anxiety). However, different emotional competence measures correlate with each other, sometimes substantially (Ciarrochi et al., 2003). The difference in these variables in convicted women may be the reason of present finding.

Table – 3.6

Significance of difference in Adequate Depth of Feeling of Emotional Competence of Convicted Women of Different States

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	118.836	2	59.418	3.058	.048
Within Groups	6471.137	333	19.433		
Total	6589.973	335			

Table 3.6 show the significance of difference in mean scores of dimension adequate depth of feeling of convicted women of emotional competence of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is 3.058, which is significant at .05 level with df 2/333. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of different states. Further, the results of post hoc test revealed no significant difference in adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence between women of Haryana and Punjab; Haryana and Uttar Pradesh; and Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The trend of mean scores of adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence can be seen in Figure 3.12.

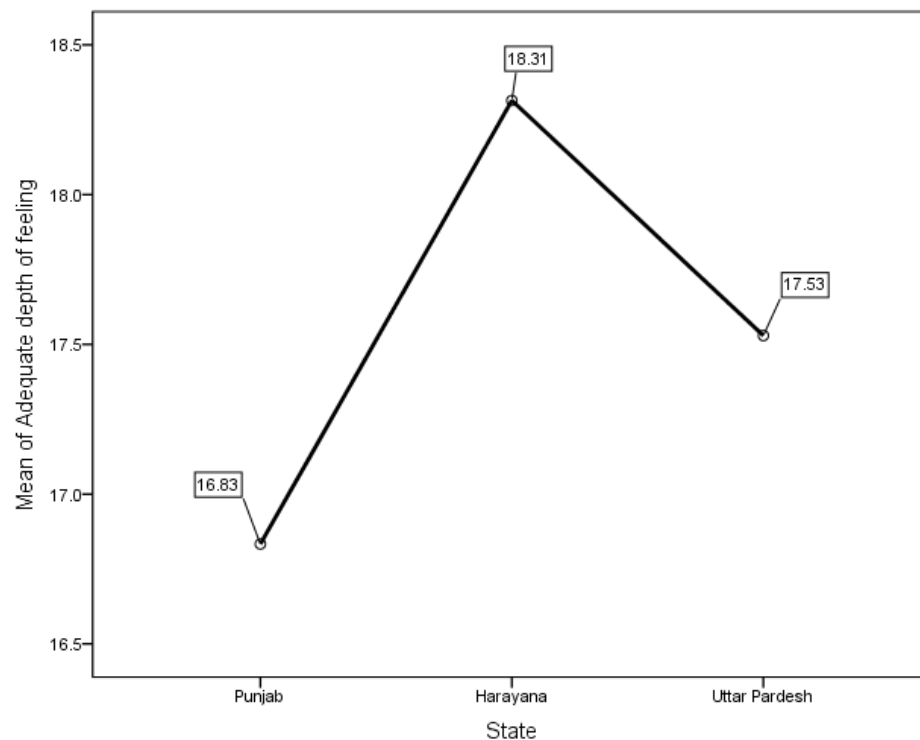


Fig. 3.12 : Mean score of adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of different states

In the light of this, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is rejected.

The results are in consistent with the study conducted by Amirtha and Kathiravan (2006), Neelakandan (2007), and Jahromi et al. (2009) as they found that there were location differences in the variables related to emotions.

The data for present study was collected from three states having different culture, social economic and political environment. Feelings of a person are mostly affected by cultural, social and economical environment in which he/she is residing. The difference in understanding depth of feelings of convicted women in three states can be due to this environmental difference.

Table – 3.7

Significance of difference in adequate expression and control of emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	79.521	2	39.760	2.630	.074
Within Groups	5063.817	335	15.116		
Total	5143.337	337			

Table 3.7 show the significance of difference in mean scores of dimension adequate expression and control of convicted women of emotions of emotional competence of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in adequate expression and control of emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is 2.630, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in mean scores of adequate expression and control of emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states.

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of adequate expression and control of emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is not rejected.

A study conducted by Kaukein (2008) lends support to the findings of the present study as it found that emotional control exists in different levels among women. Whereas study conducted by Deepali (2011) does not support the findings of present study.

The same level of adequate expression and control of emotions may be due to the same conditions/environment faced at home of convicted women.

Table – 3.8

Significance of difference in ability to function with emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	285.294	2	142.647	7.249	.001
Within Groups	6592.330	335	19.679		
Total	6877.624	337			

Table 3.8 show the significance of difference in mean scores of dimension ability to function with emotions of convicted women of emotional competence of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in ability to function with emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is 7.249, which is significant at .01 level with df 2/335. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of ability to function with emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states.

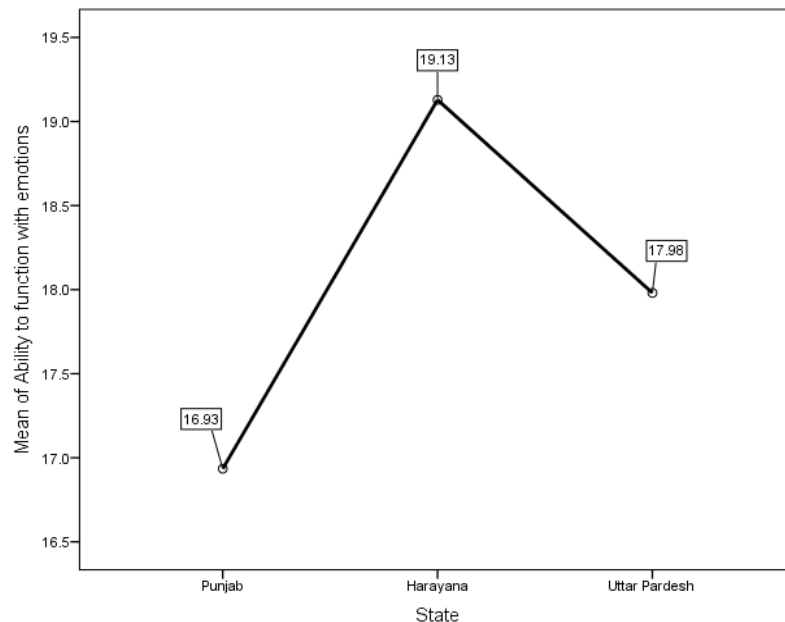


Fig. 3.13 : Mean scores of ability to function with emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states

Further, the results of post hoc test revealed that mean scores of ability to function with emotions of emotional competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Punjab ($p < .001$) and there is no significant difference in mean scores of ability to function with emotions of emotional competence between women of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh; and Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The mean scores can be seen graphically in Figure 3.13.

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of ability to function with emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is rejected.

The results of the study are in consistent with the results of Roja (2012) who found that there is a significant difference between different areas residence women of higher secondary course in respect to their dealing with emotions.

Emotional regulation is a complex process that involves initiating, inhibiting, or modulating one's state or behavior in a given situation. Functionally, emotional regulation can also refer to processes such as the tendency to focus one's attention to a task and the ability to suppress inappropriate behavior under instruction. Emotional regulation is a highly significant function in human life. there is a significant association between emotion dysregulation and symptoms of depression, anxiety, eating pathology, and substance abuse. (Aldao, 2010). Higher levels of emotion regulation are likely to be related to both high levels of social competence and the expression of socially appropriate emotions. (Fabes, 1999; Pulkinnen, 2013)

Table – 3.9

Significance of difference in ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	302.960	2	151.480	8.981	.001
Within Groups	5667.524	336	16.868		
Total	5970.484	338			

Table 3.9 show the significance of difference in mean scores of ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is 8.981, which is significant at .01 level with df 2/336. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states. Further, the results of post hoc test revealed that mean scores of ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Punjab ($p < .001$). Mean scores of ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$) and there is no significant difference in mean scores of ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence between women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The mean scores can be seen graphically in Figure 3.14.

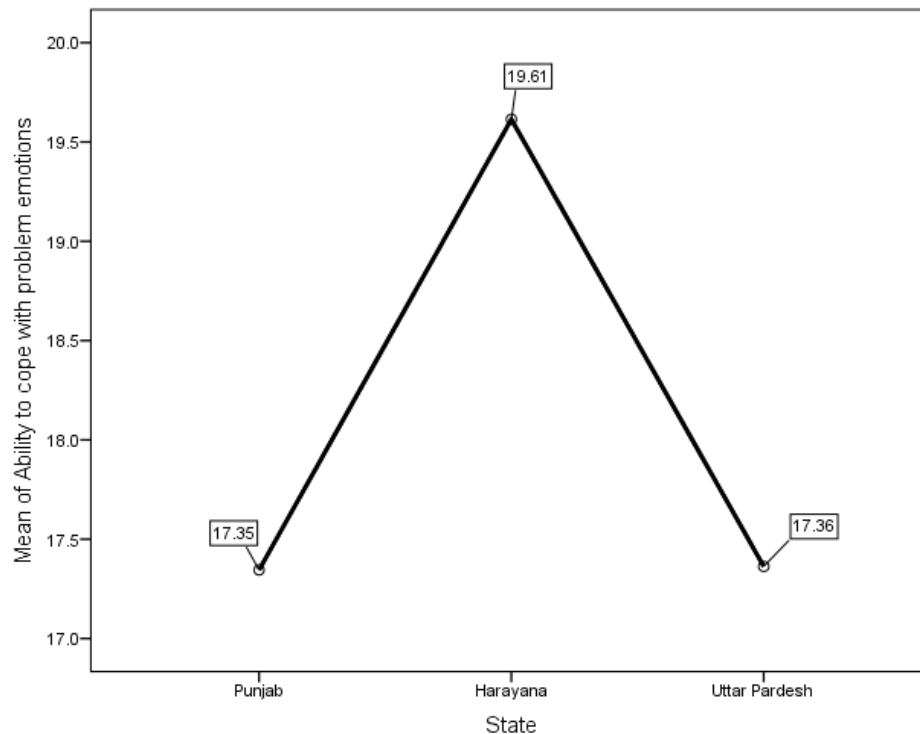


Fig. 3.14 : Mean scores of ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is rejected.

Singh and Thakural (2010) found no area difference in emotional maturity of women. Thus, the study does not support the present finding.

Stress, fear, anxiety are such emotions which reduces the ability to cope with problem emotions. The convicted women face many of such negative emotions in their life. The level of experience of such emotions may be different, which may results in the present finding.

Table – 3.10

Significance of difference in encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	524.886	2	262.443	13.001	.001
Within Groups	6763.066	335	20.188		
Total	7287.953	337			

Table 3.10 show the significance of difference in mean scores of positive emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is 13.00, which is significant at .01 level with df 2/335. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states. Further, the results of post hoc test revealed that mean scores of encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Punjab ($p<.001$). Mean scores of encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p<.01$). Mean scores of encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence of women of Haryana is

significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$). Mean scores of encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence of women of Punjab is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .05$).

In the light of this, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states is rejected.

Research study conducted by Olarte et al. (2010) do not lend support to the findings of the present study. Lederman and Loayza (2008) studied the emotional encouragement with special reference to the other variables closely linked to it. They found that income was not only inequality significantly associated with emotional encouragement. The result of the study found that inequality of the income was not the only factor which is significantly associated with emotional encouragement.

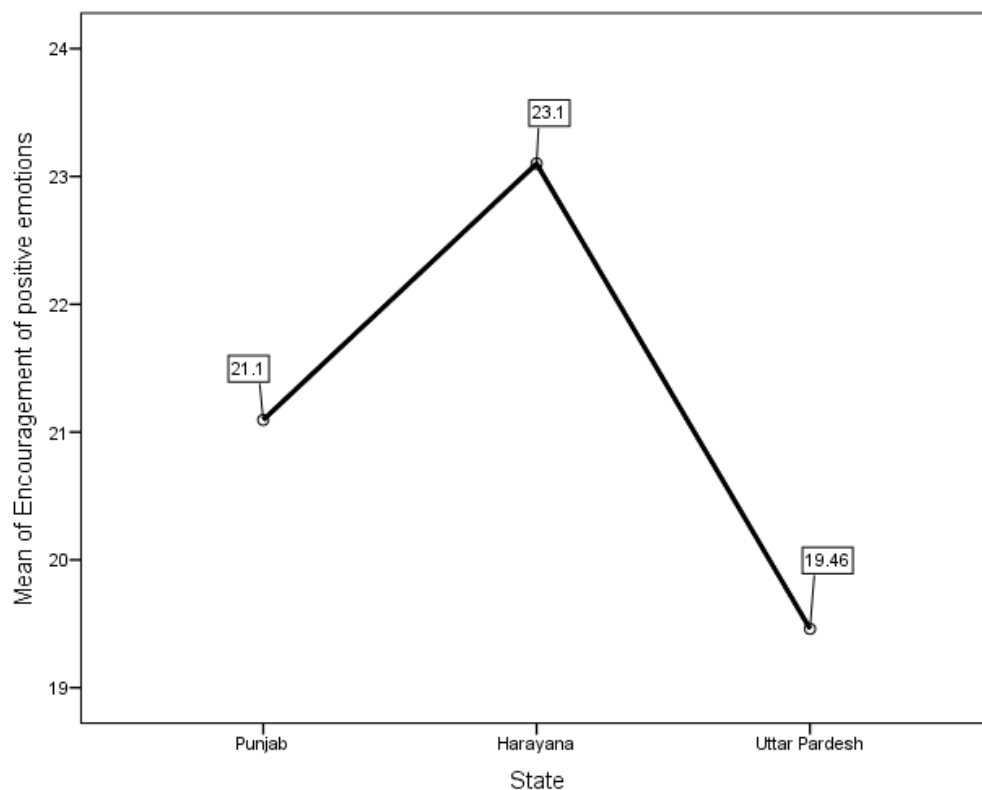


Fig. 3.15 : Mean scores of encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence of convicted women of different states

Positive emotions generally work in an opposite way to negative emotions. So, while emotions like fear, anxiety, stress and anger narrow our focus, inhibit concentration and decrease cognitive abilities, positive emotions can do the opposite. When someone feels upbeat and happy, they are more likely to have an inclusive focus than a self-centered outlook, and to perform better on cognitively demanding tasks. In the face of negative events, the brains struggle to perform at their highest—or even normal—capacity.

3.4 VALUE CONFLICT OF CONVICTED WOMEN OF NORTHERN INDIA

Table – 3.11

Significance of difference in value conflict of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4386.074	2	2193.037	23.872	.001
Within Groups	30959.503	337	91.868		
Total	35345.576	339			

Table 3.11 show the significance of difference in mean scores of value conflict of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in value conflict of convicted women of different states is 28.872, which is significant at .01 level with df 2/337. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of value conflict of convicted women of different states. Further, the results of post hoc test revealed that mean scores of value conflict of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$). Mean scores of value conflict of women of Punjab is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$) and there is no significant difference in mean scores of value conflict between women of Haryana and Punjab.

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of value conflict of convicted women of different states is rejected.

Singh et al. (2008) revealed that (a) criminals were significantly different from non-criminals in all the values except economic value (b) criminals, as a whole, manifested lower level of all values than their non-criminal counter parts and (c) male criminals exhibited lower levels of different values. Some of the value conflicts reflect those hypothesized by others (e.g., Long, 2012; Ridley, 2011) to pose challenges to supervisor personal belief systems, particularly cultural, religious, and sexual beliefs. Other value conflicts appear to be precipitated by the inherent nature of supervisor, for instance, the incompatibility of clinical and administrative supervisor, power differences between supervisors and supervisees, and the simultaneous responsibilities of ensuring client care and supervisee development (Bernard & Godyear, 2008).

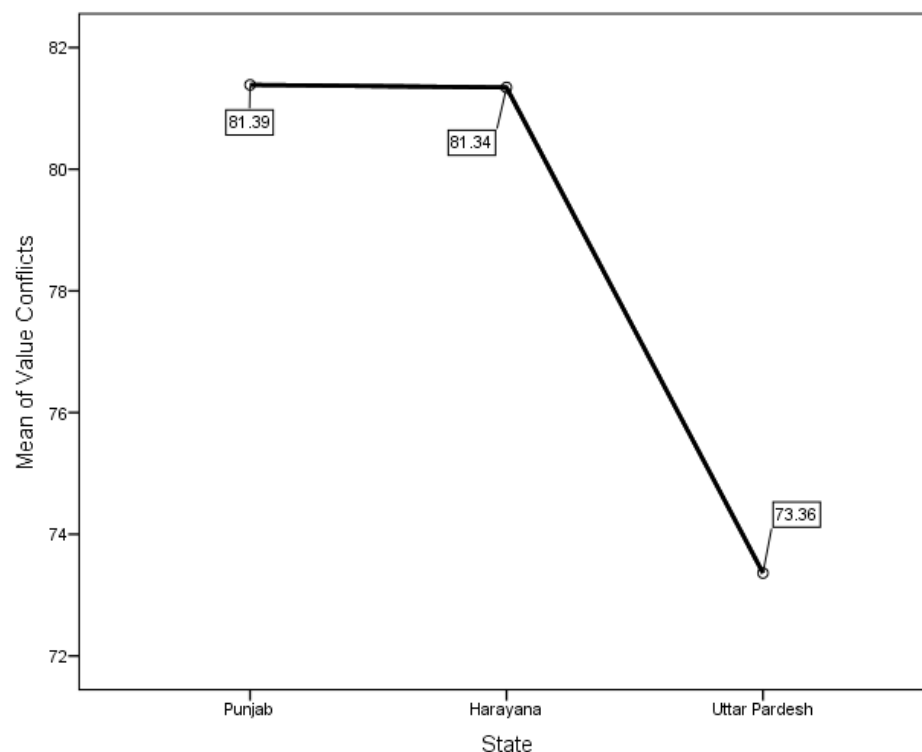


Fig. 3.16 : Mean scores of value conflict of convicted women of different states

Possible reasons for the findings of the present study may be that violence is the outcome of wrong cultural and patriarchal practices prevailing in societal set of various states rather than related to education and awareness in society. Hence, irrespective of their education or profession, women in general, are victims of violence.

Table – 3.12

Significance of difference in evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	12.624	2	6.312	.768	.465
Within Groups	2770.564	337	8.221		
Total	2783.188	339			

Table 3.12 show the significance of difference in mean scores of dimension evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in of in evasion of value conflict of convicted women of different states is 0.768, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in mean scores of in evasion of value conflict of convicted women of different states.

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores value conflict of convicted women of different states is not rejected.

Table – 3.13

Significance of difference in dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	144.176	2	72.088	5.522	.004
Within Groups	4399.174	337	13.054		
Total	4543.350	339			

Table 3.13 show the significance of difference in mean scores of dimension dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of different states is 5.522, which is significant at .01 level

with df 2/337. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of different states. Further, the results of post hoc test revealed that mean scores of dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of women of Punjab is significantly higher than that of women of Haryana ($p < .05$). Mean scores of dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of women of Punjab is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .05$) and there is no significant difference in mean scores of e of value conflict between women of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of different states is rejected.

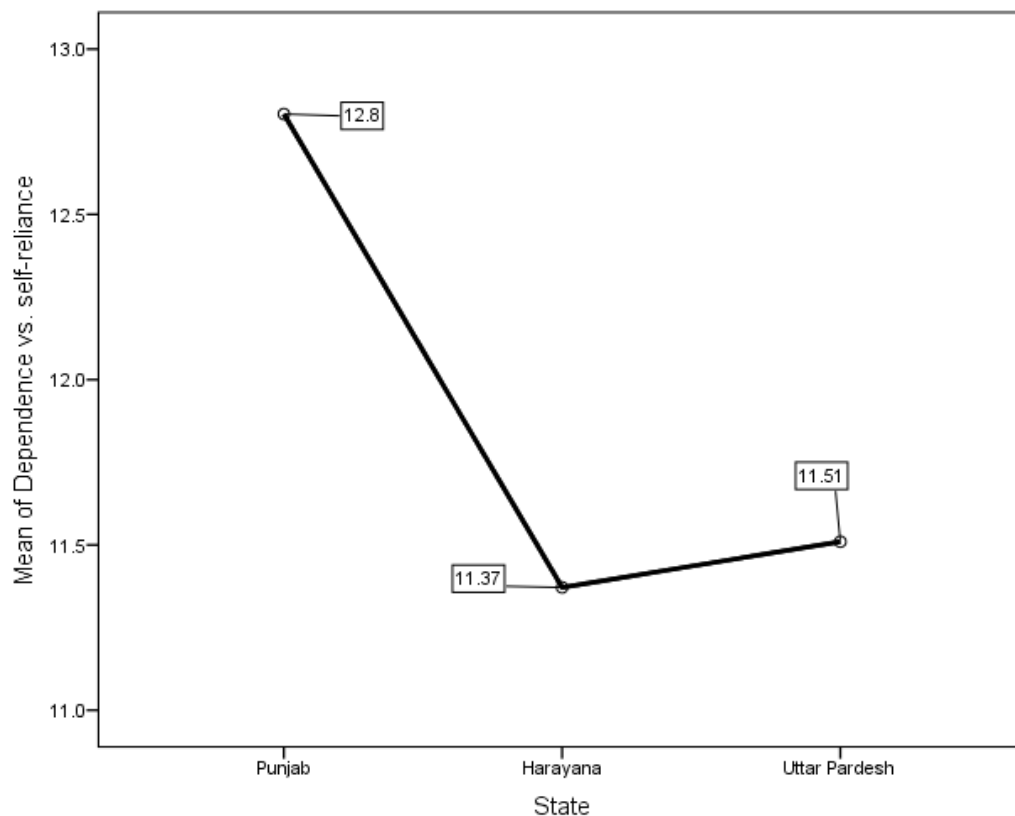


Fig. 3.17 : Mean scores of in dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict of convicted women of different states

Table – 3.14

Significance of difference in Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	984.551	2	492.275	45.466	.001
Within Groups	3648.776	337	10.827		
Total	4633.326	339			

Table 3.14 show the significance of difference in mean scores of dimension selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of different states is 45.275, which is significant at .01 level with df 2/337. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of different states. Further, the results of post hoc test revealed that mean scores of Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$). Mean scores of Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of women of Punjab is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$) and there is no significant difference in mean scores of e of value conflict between women of Haryana and Punjab.

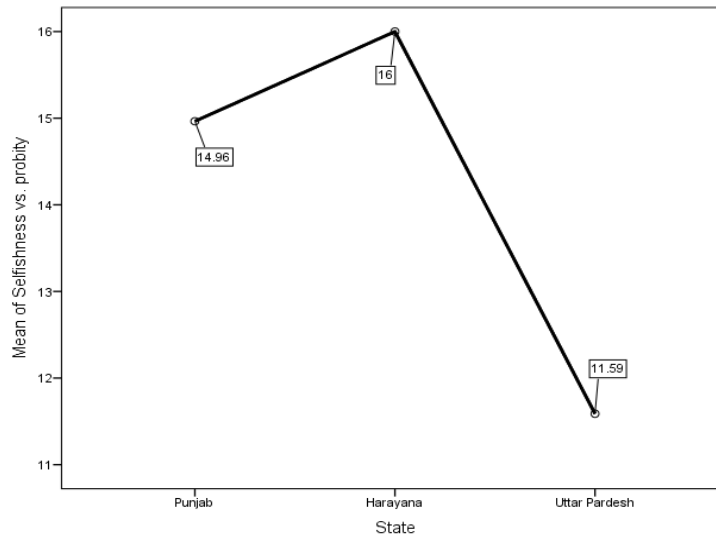


Fig. 3.18 : Mean scores of Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of different states

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of Selfishness vs. probity of value conflict of convicted women of different states is rejected.

Table – 3.15

Significance of difference in Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	282.903	2	141.451	21.051	.001
Within Groups	2264.424	337	6.719		
Total	2547.326	339			

Table 3.15 show the significance of difference in mean scores of dimension hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of different states is 21.051, which is significant at .01 level with df 2/337.

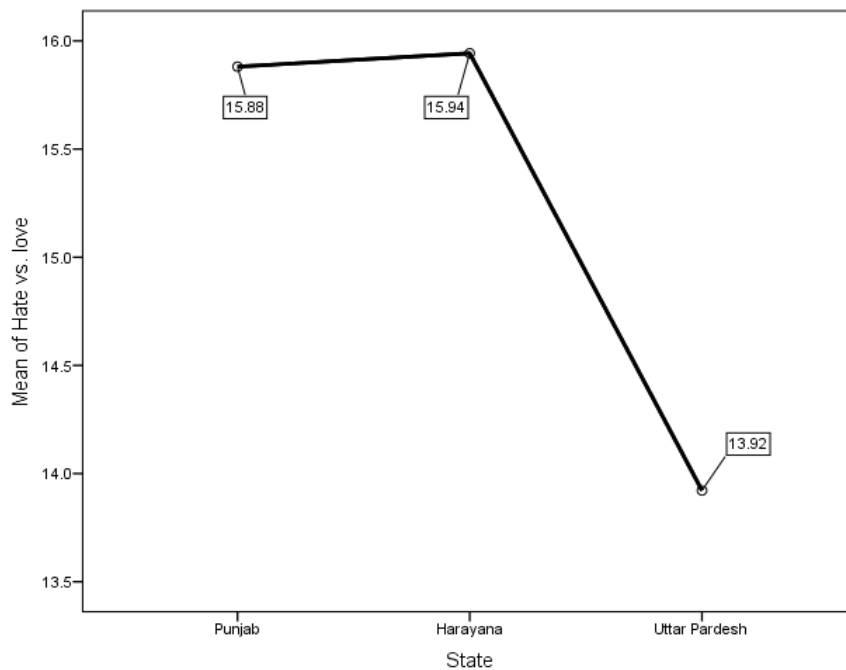


Fig. 3.19 : Mean scores of Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of different states

It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of different states. Further, the results of post hoc test revealed that mean scores of Hate vs. love of value conflict of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$). Mean scores of Hate vs. love of value conflict of women of Punjab is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$) and there is no significant difference in mean scores of e of value conflict between women of Haryana and Punjab.

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of Hate vs. love of value conflict of convicted women of different states is rejected.

Table – 3.16

Significance of difference in Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	35.767	2	17.883	1.275	.281
Within Groups	4714.221	336	14.030		
Total	4749.988	338			

Table 3.16 show the significance of difference in mean scores of dimension fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of different states is 1.275, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in mean scores of Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of different states.

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of Fear vs. assertion of value conflict of convicted women of different states is not rejected.

Table – 3.17

Significance of difference in pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of different states

Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	256.364	2	128.182	14.486	.001
Within Groups	2982.036	337	8.849		
Total	3238.400	339			

Table 3.17 show the significance of difference in mean scores of pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of states of northern India. The F value of value for significance of difference in pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of different states is 14.486, which is significant at .01 level with df 2/337. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of different states. Further, the results of post hoc test revealed that mean scores of pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of women of Haryana is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$). Mean scores of pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of women of Punjab is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh ($p < .01$) and there is no significant difference in mean scores of pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict between women of Haryana and Punjab.

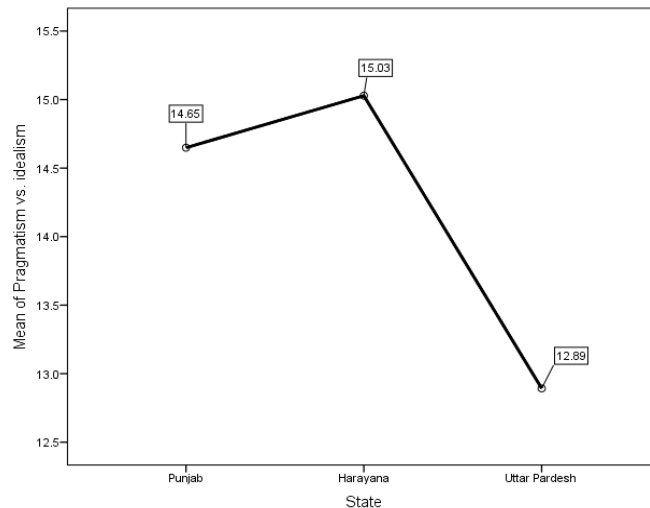


Fig. 3.20 : Mean scores of pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of different states

In the light of this the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in mean scores of pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict of convicted women of different states is rejected.

3.5 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AND VALUE CONFLICT OF CONVICTED WOMEN OF NORTHERN INDIA

Table – 3.18

Correlation between emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women of Northern India

Variables	ADF	AECF	AFE	ACPE	EPM	EC
Evasion vs. fortitude	-.051	-.062	-.114*	-.014	-.045	-.071
Dependence vs. self-reliance	.059	.086	.070	.099	.151**	.115*
Selfishness vs. probity	.031	.033	.046	.072	.109*	.073
Hate vs. love	-.023	-.052	.011	.016	.061	.005
Fear vs. assertion	-.066	-.021	-.014	-.019	.101	-.003
Pragmatism vs. idealism	-.105	-.124*	-.111*	-.033	-.012	-.093
Value Conflicts	-.044	-.034	-.026	.045	.131*	.020

Note. * Significant at .05 level; ** Significant at .01 level.

Table 3.18 shows correlation between emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women of northern India.

The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is -.051, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is -.062, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to

function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.114$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $-.014$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $-.045$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence is $-.071$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence.

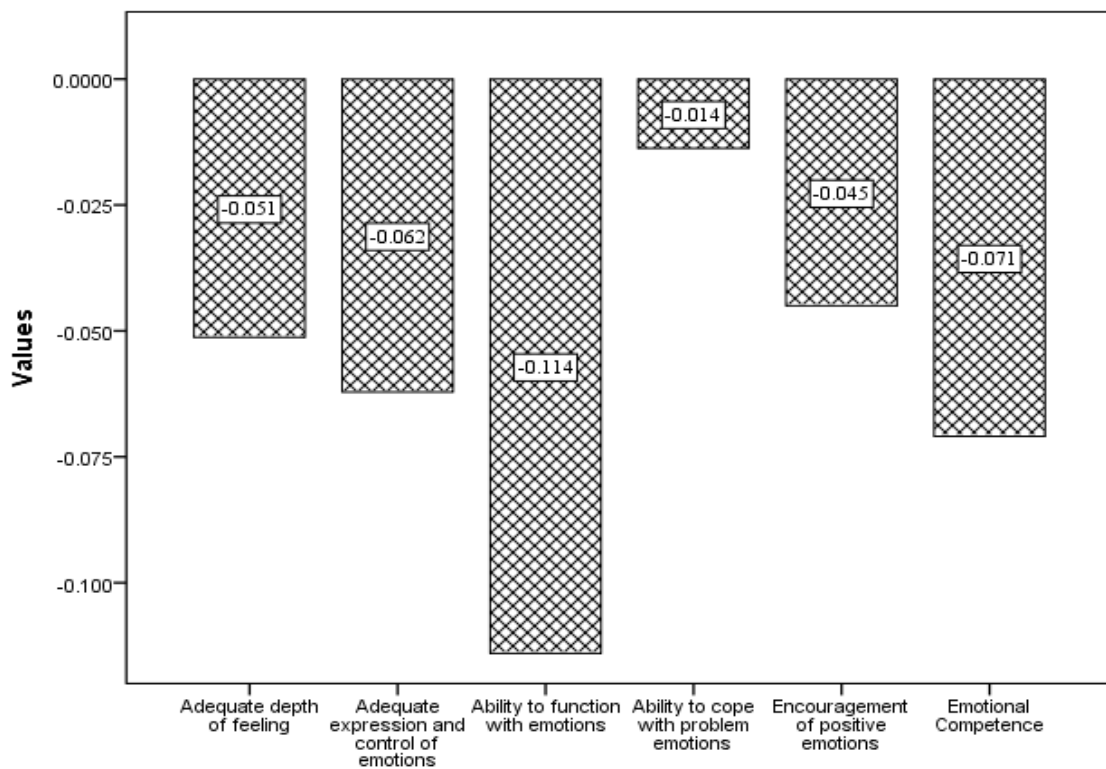


Fig. 3.21 : Correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions)

The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.059$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $.086$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $.070$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $.099$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $.151$, which is significant. It means that there is significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence is $.073$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence.

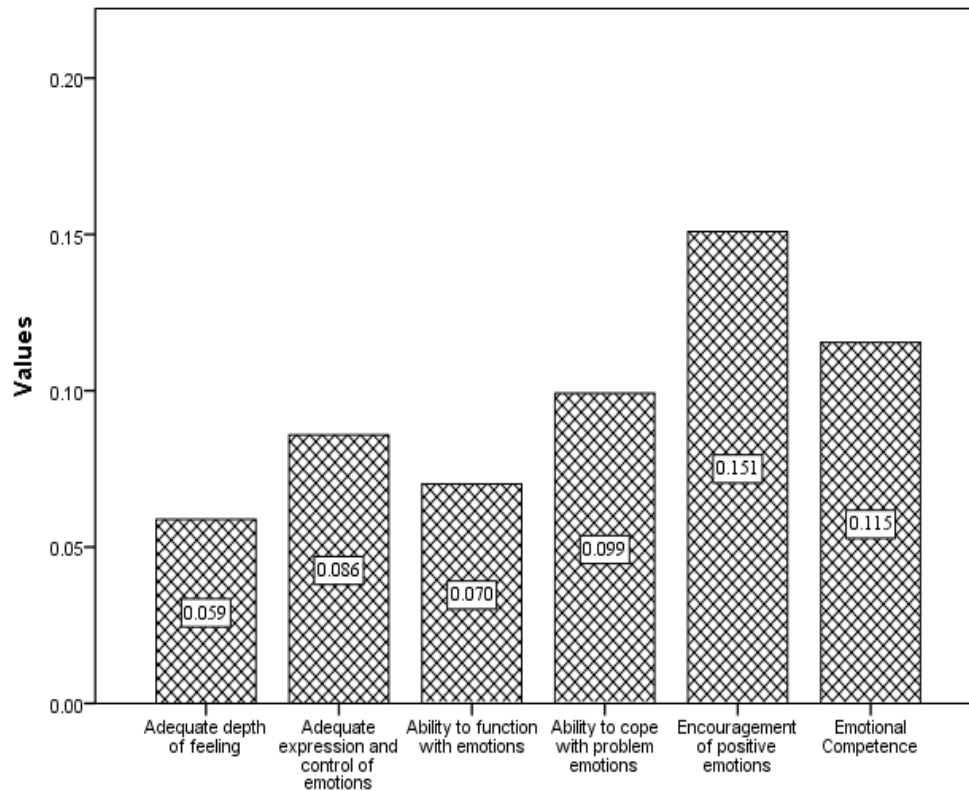


Fig. 3.22 : Correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions)

The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is .031, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is .033, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is .046, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence.

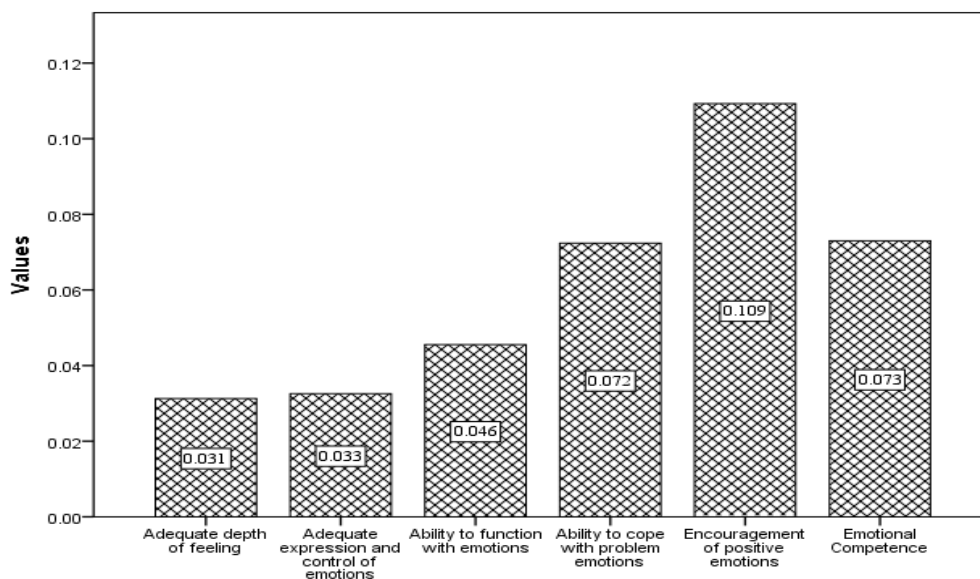


Fig. 3.23 : Correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions)

The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is .072, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .109, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and emotional competence is .073, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is -.023, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is -.052, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant

relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is .011, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is -.016, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .061, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence is .005, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence.

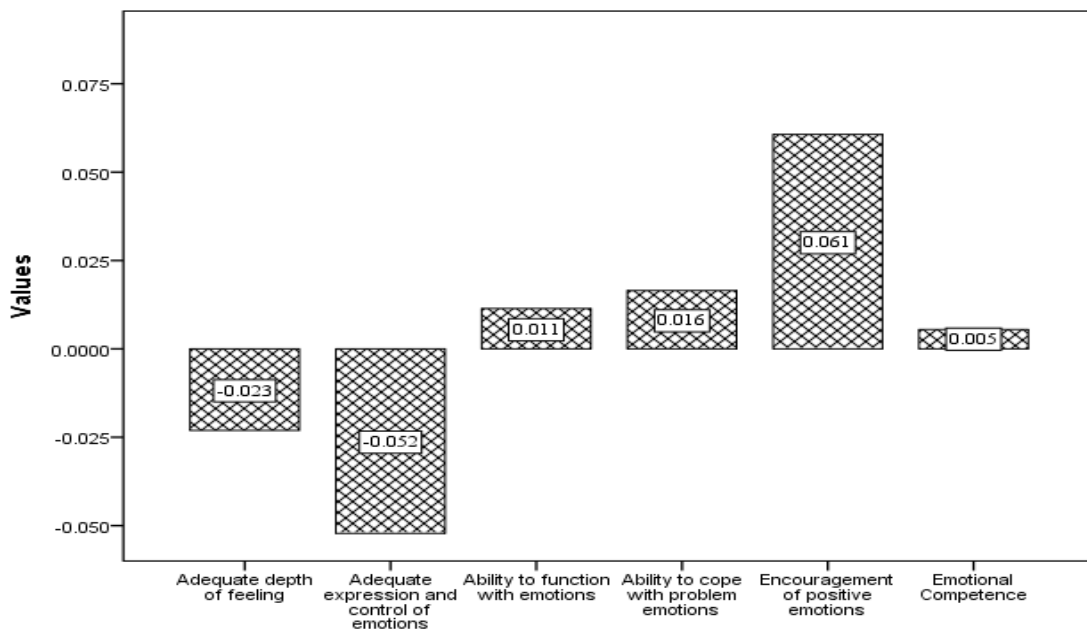


Fig. 3.24 : Correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions)

The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.066$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.021$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.014$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions is $-.019$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions is 0.101 , which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence is -0.003 , which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence.

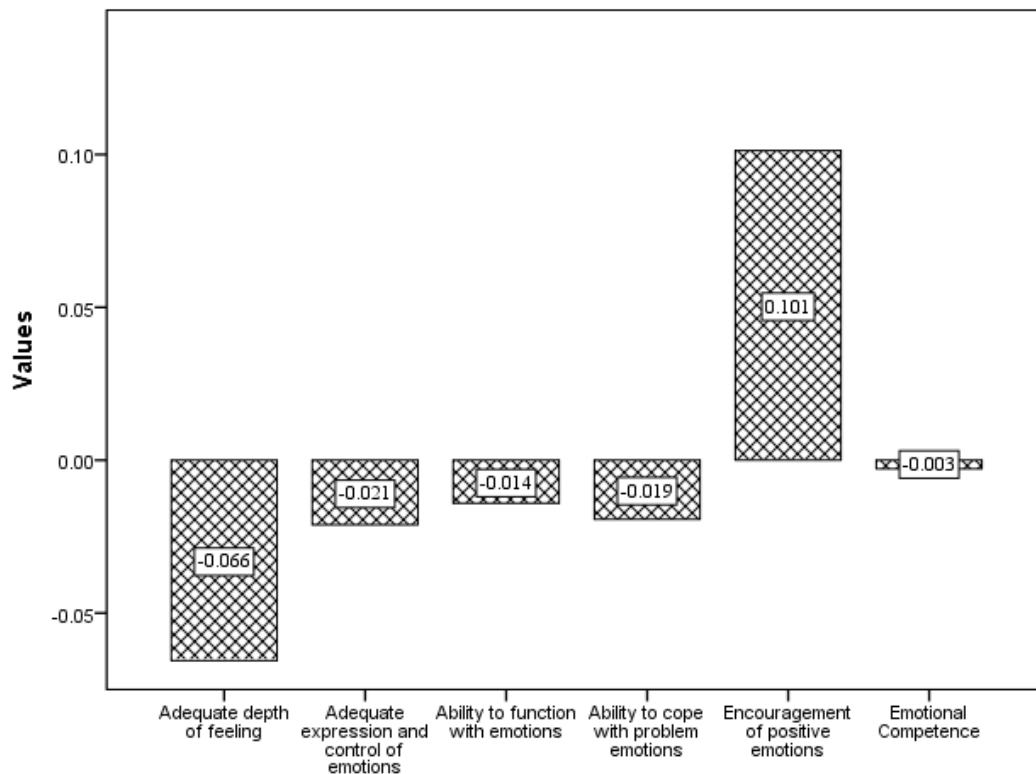


Fig. 3.25 : Correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions)

of emotional competence is $-.019$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $.101$, which is not significant. It means that there is significant no relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence is $-.003$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.105$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.124$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.111$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $-.033$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence.

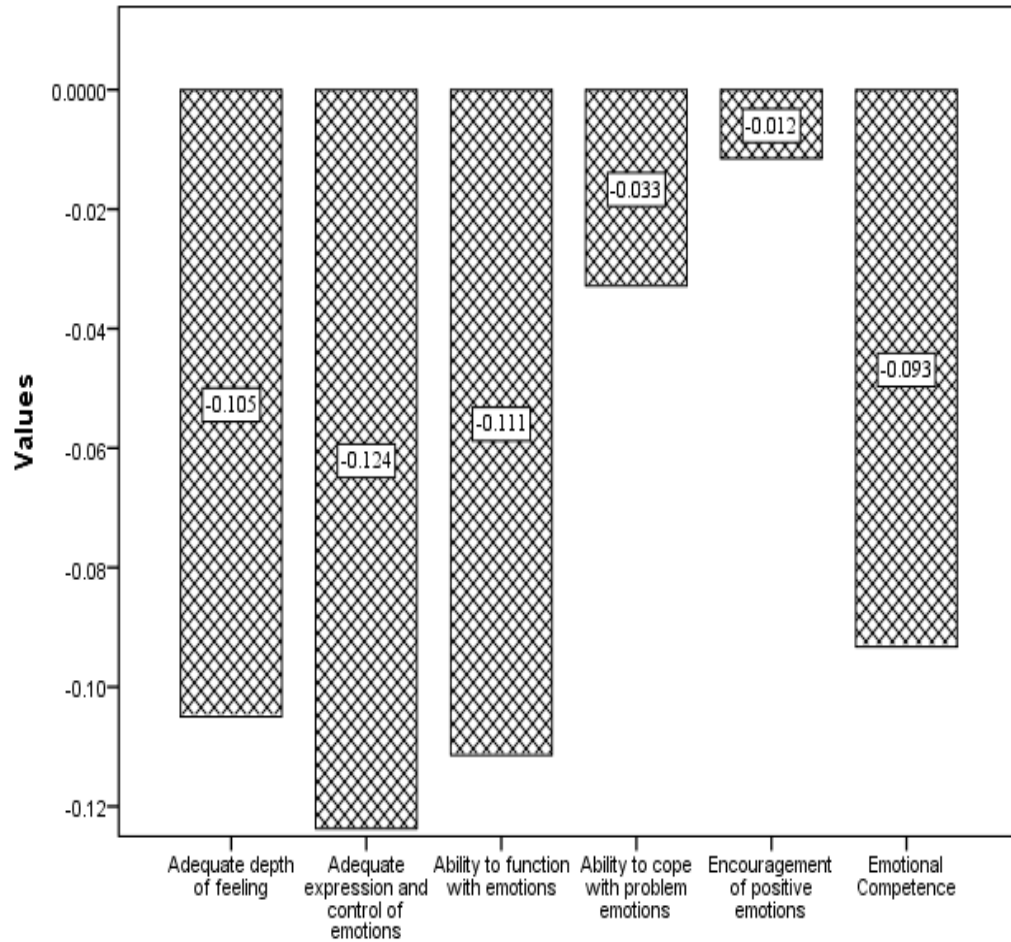


Fig. 3.26 : Correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions)

The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is -0.012 , which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence is -0.093 , which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence.

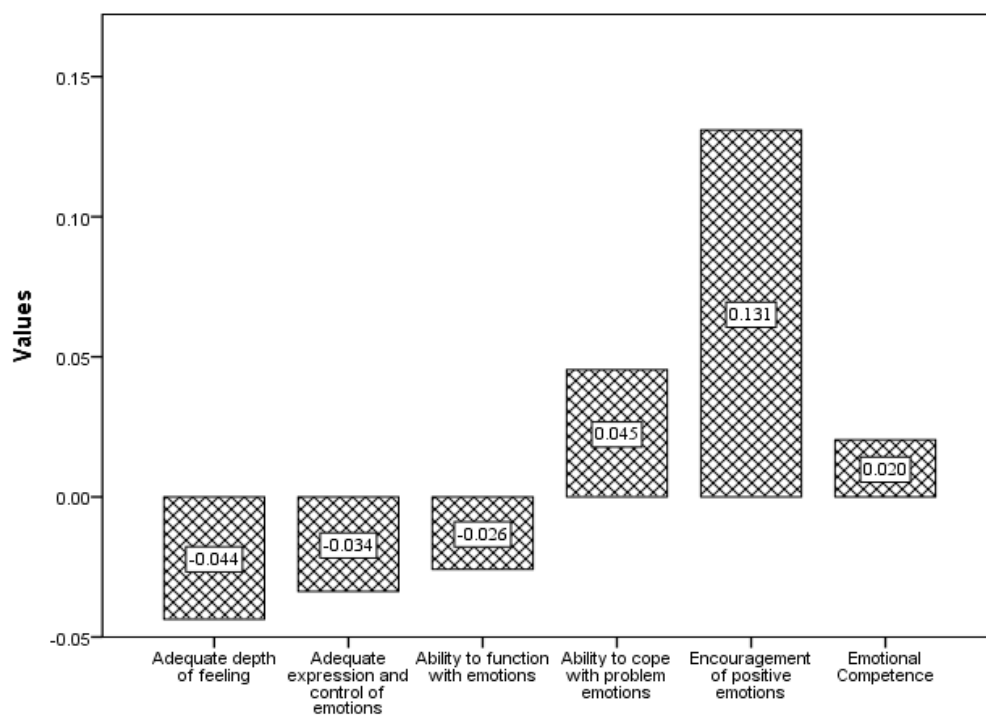


Fig. 3.27 : Correlation between value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions)

The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.044$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.034$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.026$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $.045$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The

coefficient of correlation between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .131, which is significant. It means that there is significant positive relationship between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and emotional competence is .020, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and emotional competence.

It can be said that the hypothesis there is no significant relationship between emotional competence (total and dimensions) and value conflict (total and dimensions) of convicted women belonging to Northern India is partially accepted and partially rejected.

Severance (2009) explored instrumental support from other inmates (i.e., material goods, information), but relationships with other inmates were regarded with much skepticism and mistrust. Although most of the inmates reported receiving little instrumental support from family and friends outside the prison. The degree to which relationships with loved ones met expectations for support may impact the future of these relationships. The role of coping and psychopathy as mediating variables in the relation between victimization and self/other-directed violence. (Mailloux, 2000)

These findings are in line with prior research studies that have shown a positive relationship between emotional disturbance and values (Barbuto et al., 2012; Sayeed et al. 2009). Neighborhood relationships were not significantly related to either depression or moral behaviour. (House, 2001)

Mayer and his colleagues theorize that there are several dimensions of effective emotional functioning, including accurate perception and expression of emotion, and effective management of emotion (Mayer, Caruso, & Salovey, 1999; Mayer, Salovey, & Caruso, 2000). Others argue that emotional awareness is an essential aspect of effective emotional functioning (Lane, 2000; Saami, 1999). Examined relationships between the emotional competence as viewed by different reference groups, and the values place on controversial social behaviors, it can be said that a factor reflecting valuing of direct, constructive communication in emotional interactions can be positively related to competence with all reference groups.

Table – 3.19
Correlation between emotional competence and value conflict
of convicted women of Punjab

Variables	ADF	AECF	AFE	ACPE	EPM	EC
Evasion vs. fortitude	.003	-.047	-.031	.102	.044	.019
Dependence vs. self-reliance	.165*	.168*	.181*	.190*	.294**	.247**
Selfishness vs. probity	.092	.088	.098	.092	.034	.099
Hate vs. love	.022	-.020	.089	.061	-.036	.030
Fear vs. assertion	-.078	-.040	.010	.030	.235**	.040
Pragmatism vs. idealism	-.194*	-.154*	-.246**	-.109	-.158*	-.214**
Value Conflicts	.013	.014	.047	.125	.164*	.091

Note : * Significant at .05 level; ** Significant at .01 level.

Table 3.19 shows correlation between emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women of Punjab.

The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is .003, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is -.047, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is -.031, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is .102, which is not significant. It means

that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .044, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence is .019, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence.

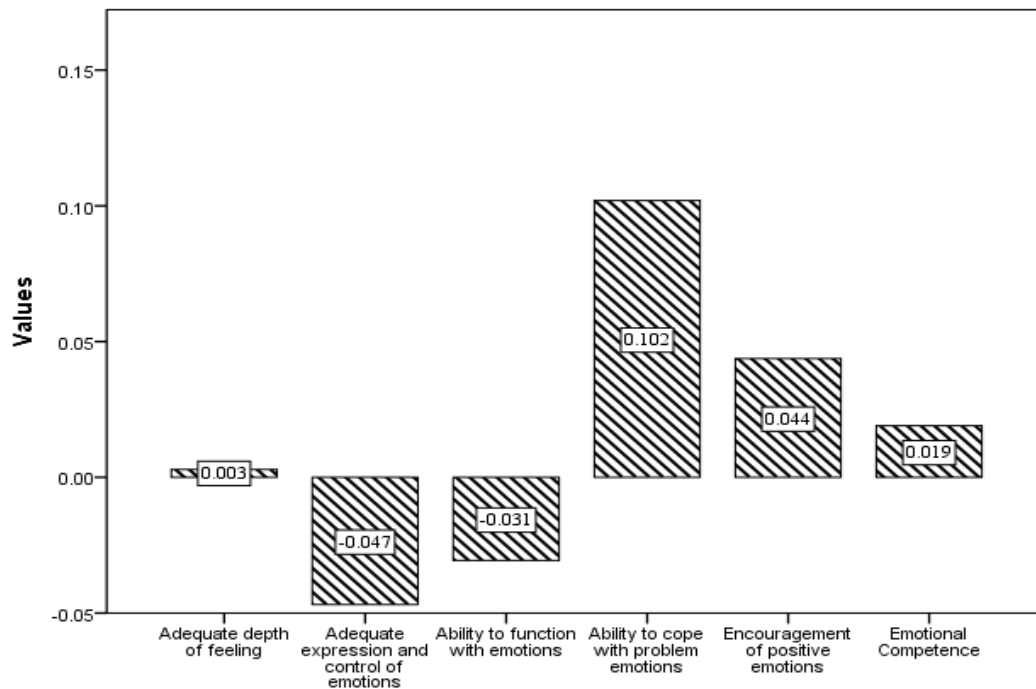


Fig. 3.28 : Correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Punjab

The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is .165, which is significant. It means that there is significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate

expression and control of emotions emotional competence is .168, which is significant. It means that there is significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is .181, which is significant. It means that there is significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is .190, which is significant. It means that there is significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .294, which is significant. It means that there is significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence is .247, which is significant. It means that there is significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence.

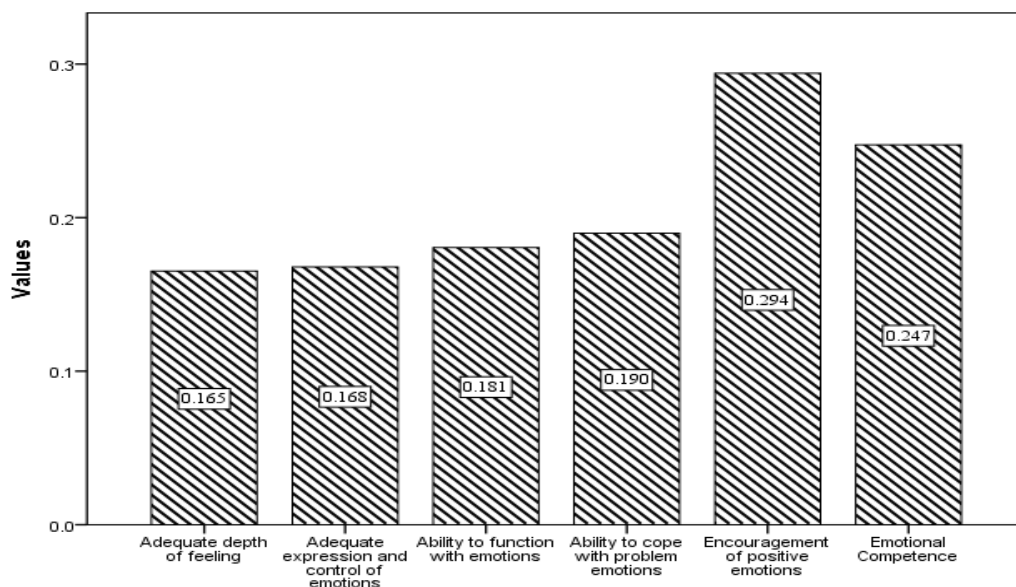


Fig. 3.29 : Correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Punjab

The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is .092, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is .088, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is .098, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is .092, which is not significant.

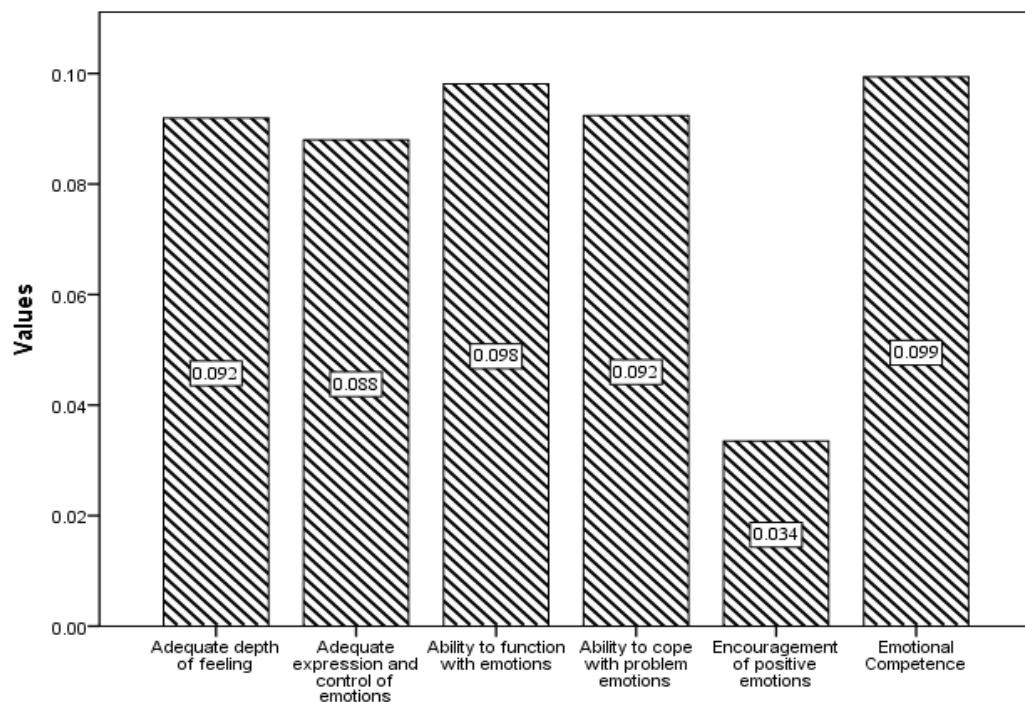


Fig. 3.30 : Correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Punjab

It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .034, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and emotional competence is .099, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is .022, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is -.020, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is .089, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is .061, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is -.036, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence is .030, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence.

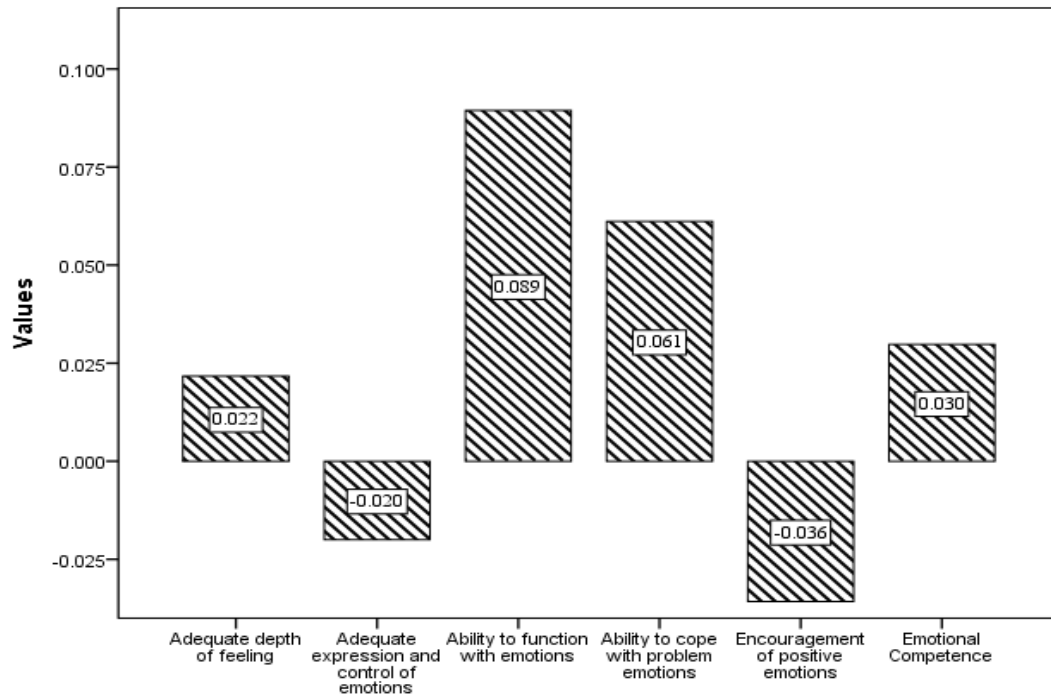


Fig. 3.31 : Correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Punjab

The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.078$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.040$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $.010$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $.030$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to cope

with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .235, which is significant. It means that there is significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence is .040, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence.

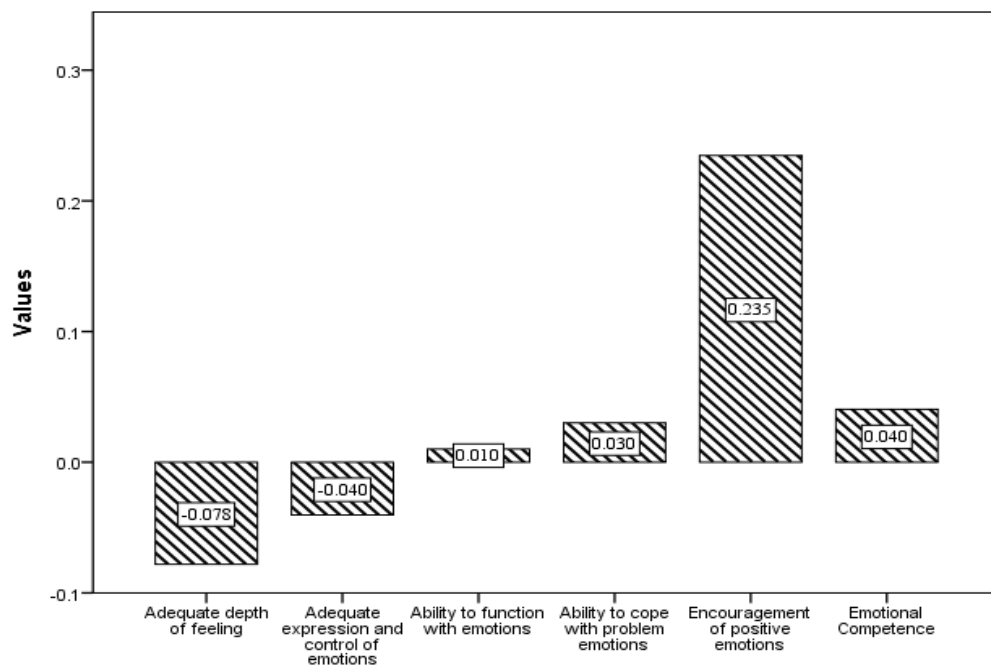


Fig. 3.32 : Correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Punjab

The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is -.194, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is -.154, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism

of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.246$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $-.109$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence.

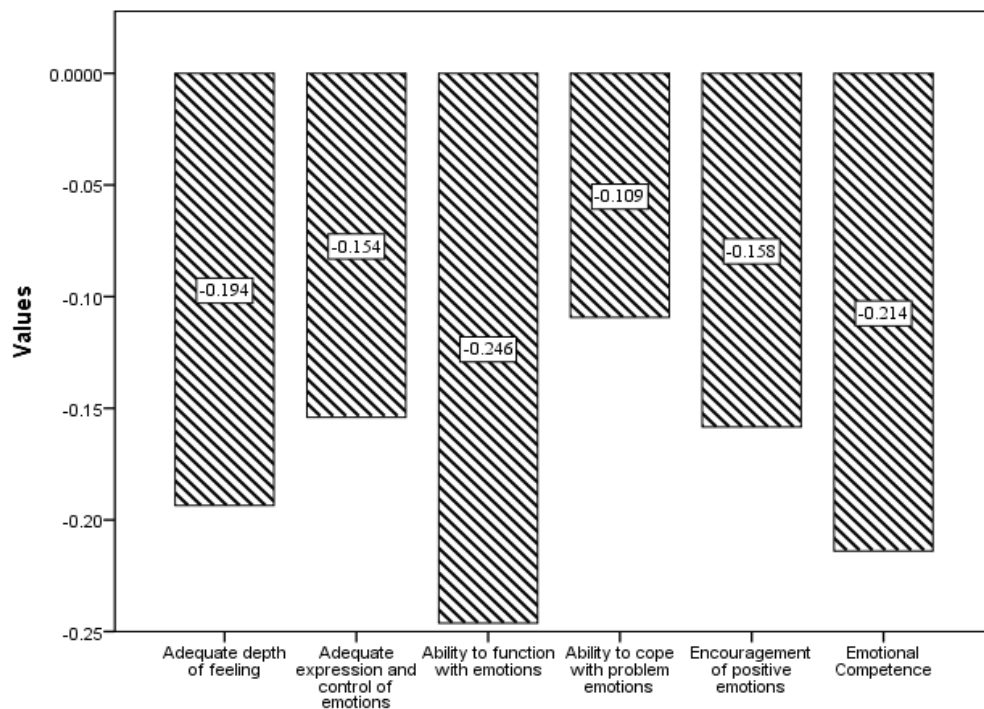


Fig. 3.33 : Correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Punjab

The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $-.158$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism

vs. idealism of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence is $-.214$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $.013$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $.014$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence

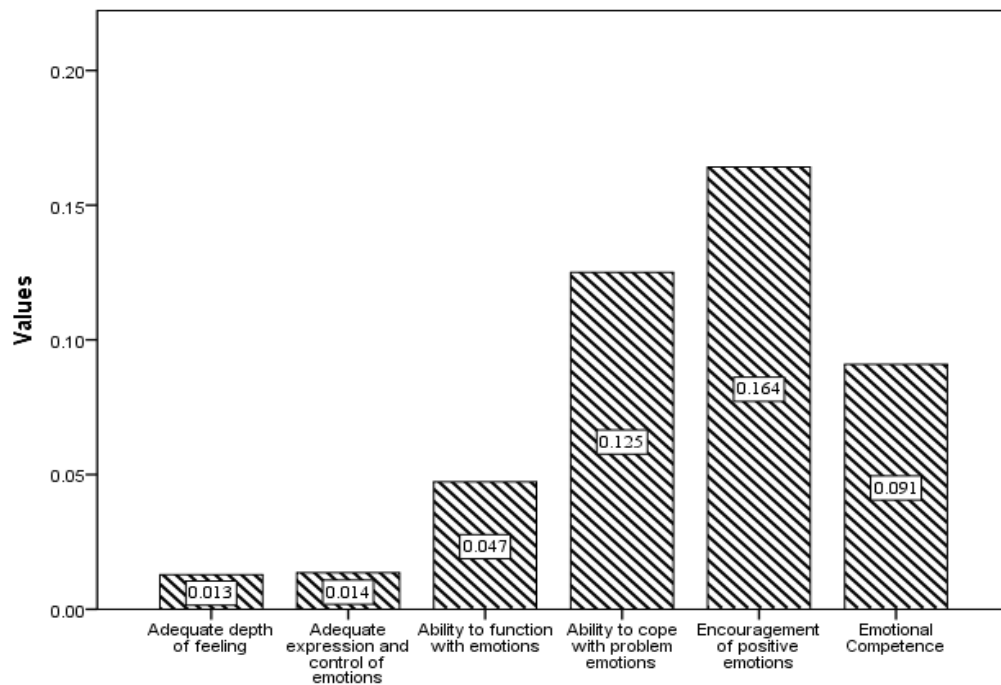


Fig. 3.34 : Correlation between value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Punjab

The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $.047$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value

conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is .125, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .164, which is significant. It means that there is significant positive relationship between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and emotional competence is .091, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and emotional competence.

It can be said that the hypothesis there is no significant relationship between emotional competence (total and dimensions) and value conflict (total and dimensions) of convicted women belonging to Punjab is partially accepted and partially rejected.

Table – 3.20
Correlation between emotional competence and value conflict of
convicted women of Haryana

Variables	ADF	AECF	AFE	ACPE	EPM	EC
Evasion vs. fortitude	-.229	-.048	-.311**	-.334**	-.363**	-.338**
Dependence vs. self-reliance	-.114	.044	-.046	.052	-.057	-.034
Selfishness vs. probity	-.237*	-.050	-.071	-.189	-.243*	-.203
Hate vs. love	.075	.024	.136	-.043	.207	.103
Fear vs. assertion	-.186	.004	-.042	-.149	-.191	-.146
Pragmatism vs. idealism	-.004	-.099	.059	-.068	-.011	-.026
Value Conflicts	-.235*	-.034	-.103	-.222	-.231	-.214

Note : * Significant at .05 level; ** Significant at .01 level.

Table 3.20 shows correlation between emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women of Haryana.

The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is -0.229 , which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is -0.048 , which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is -0.311 , which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is -0.334 , which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence.

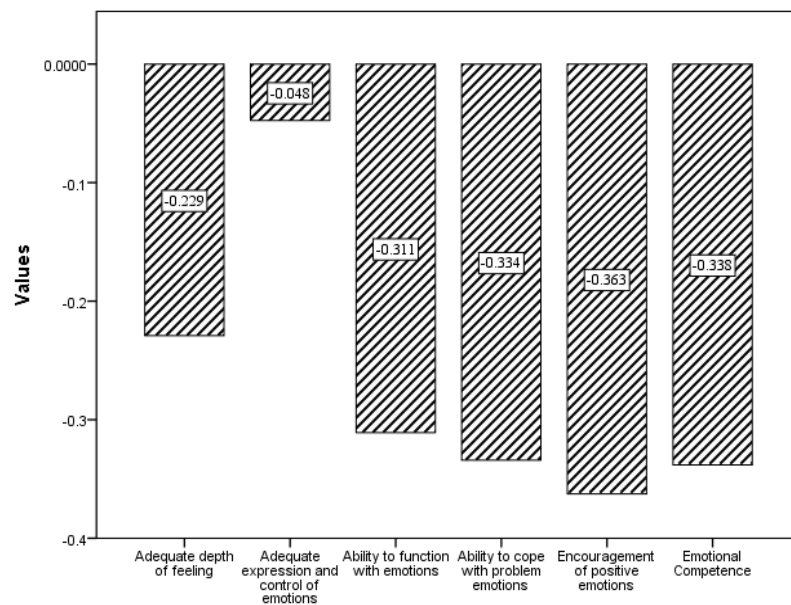


Fig. 3.35 : Correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Haryana

The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $-.363$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence is $-.338$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.114$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $.044$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence.

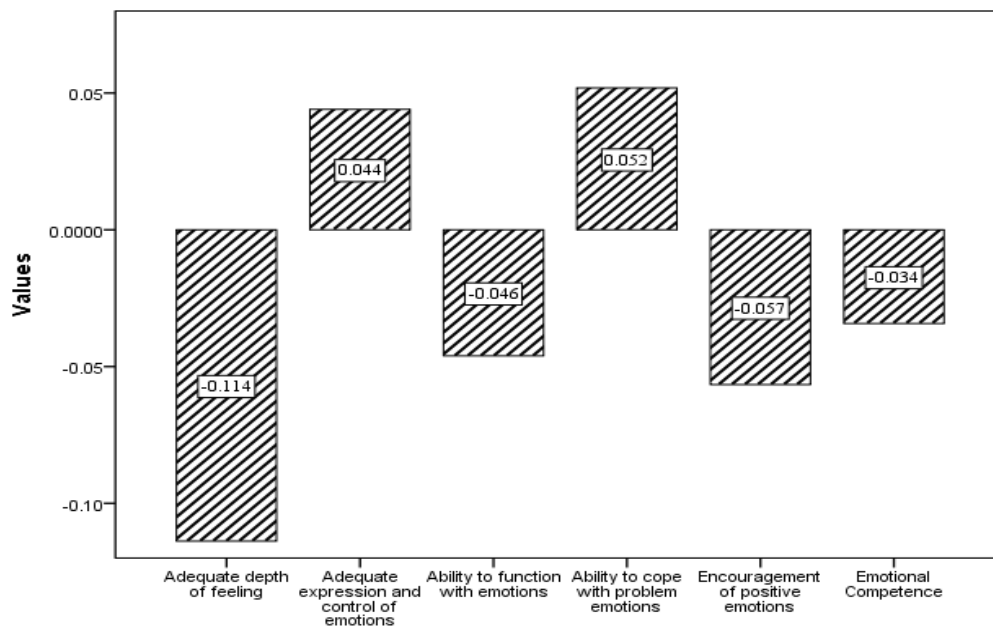


Fig. 3.36 : Correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Haryana

The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.046$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $.052$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $-.057$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence is $-.034$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.237$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.050$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.071$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $-.189$, which is not

significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $-.243$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and emotional competence is $-.203$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and emotional competence.

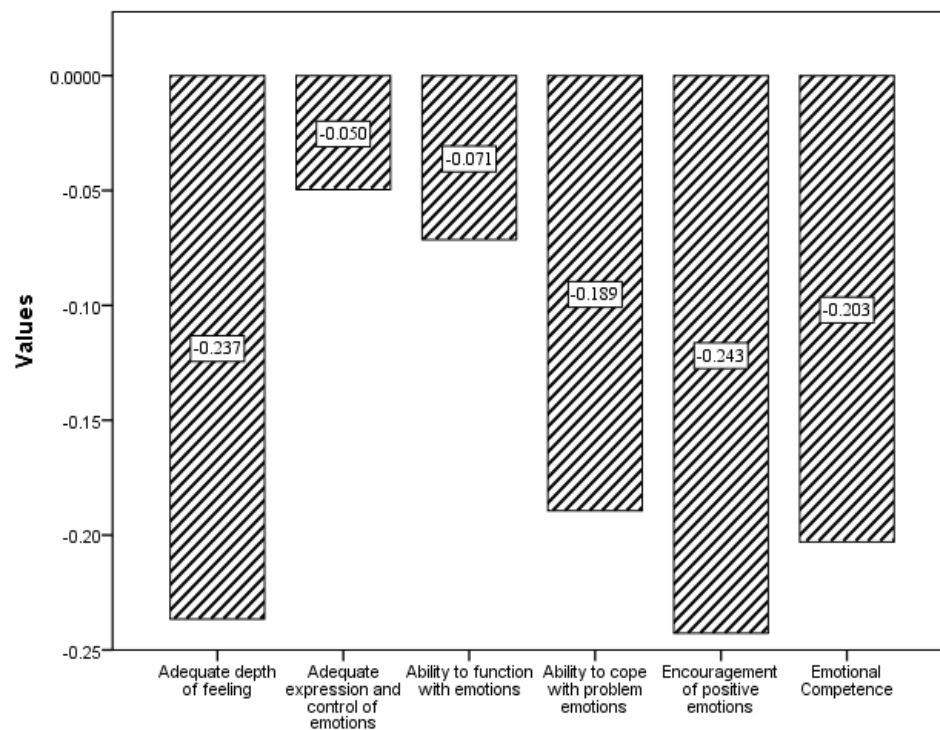


Fig. 3.37 : Correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Haryana

The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $.075$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love

of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is .024, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is .136, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is -.043, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence.

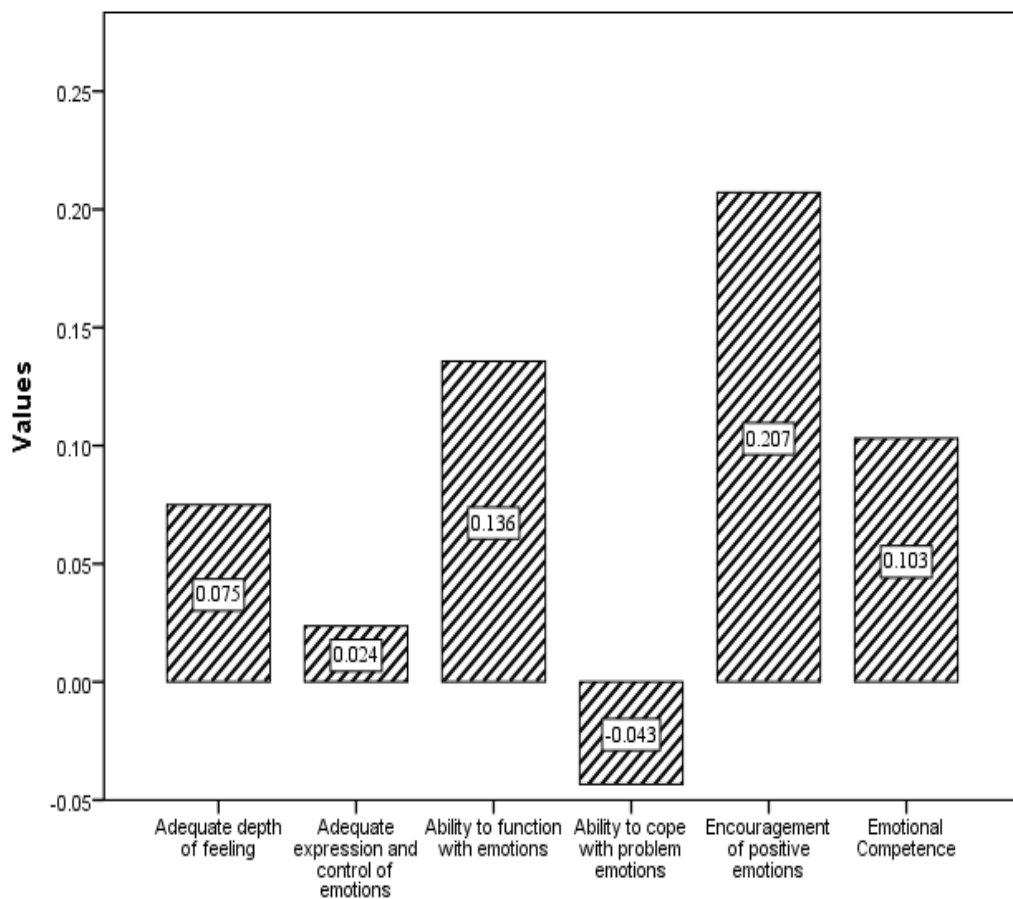


Fig. 3.38 : Correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Haryana

The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .207, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence is .103, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is -.186, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is .004, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is -.042, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is -.149, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is -.191, which is not significant. It means that there is significant no relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence is -.146, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence.

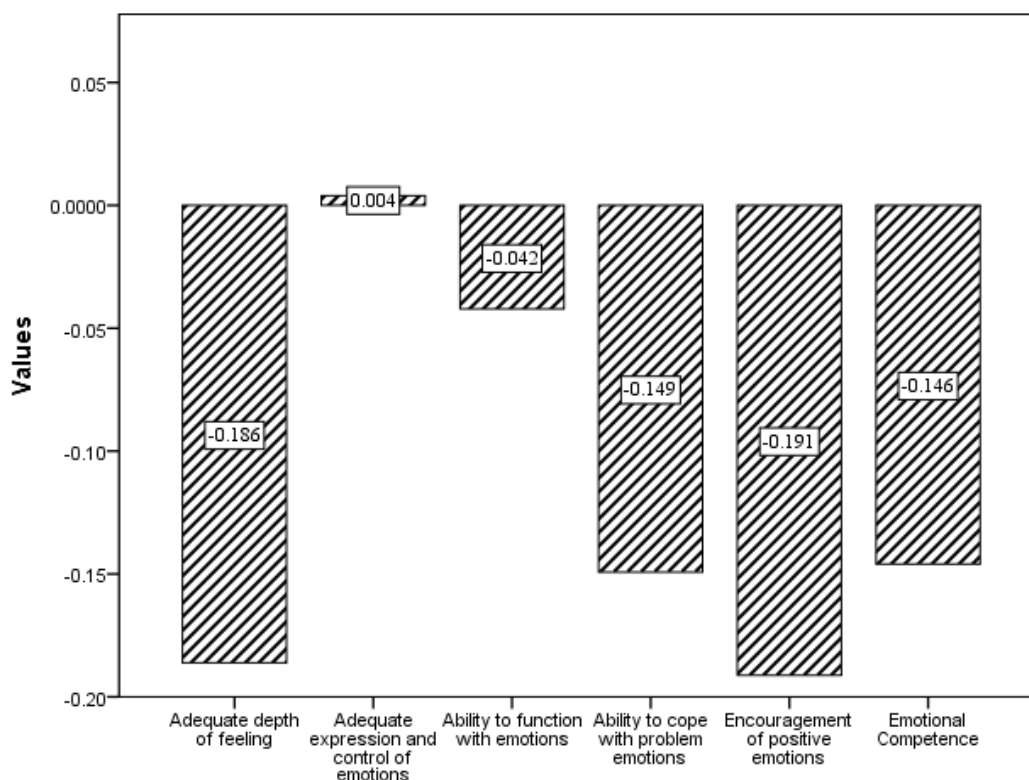


Fig. 3.39 : Correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Haryana

The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is -.004, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is -.099, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is .059, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to function

with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is -0.068 , which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is -0.011 , which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence is -0.026 , which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence.

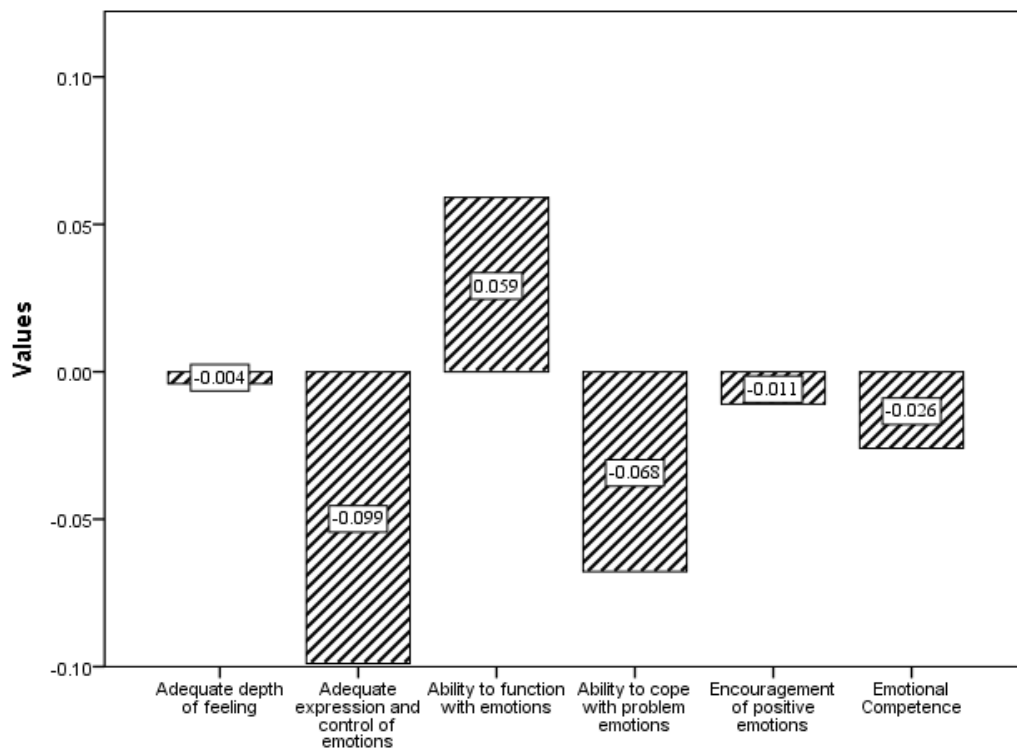


Fig. 3.40 : Correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Haryana

The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.235$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.034$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.103$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $-.222$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence.

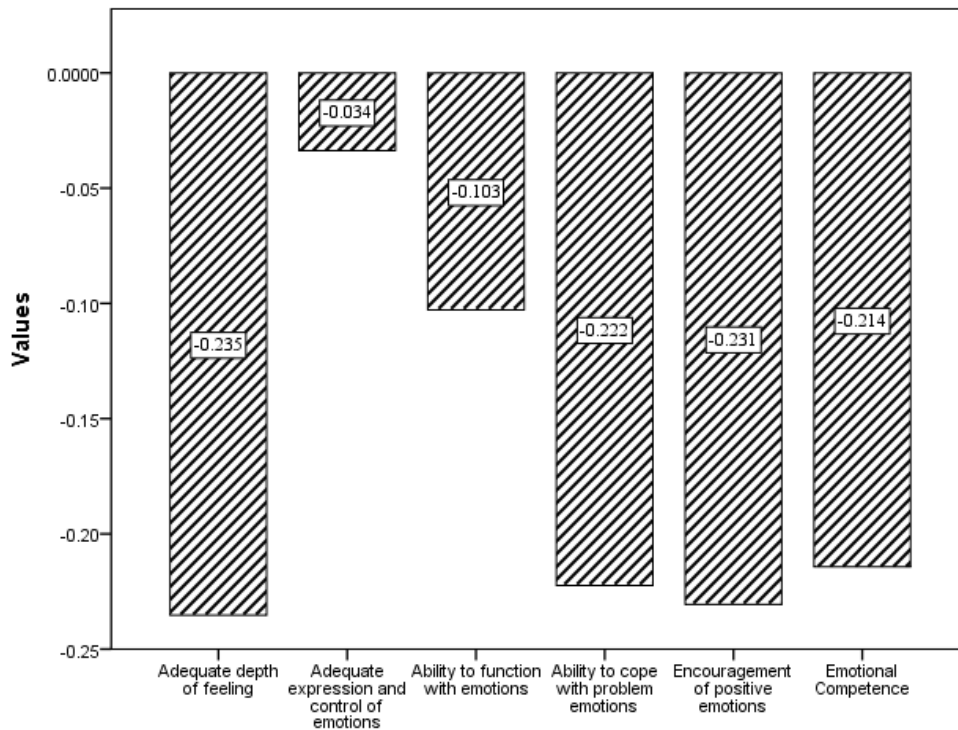


Fig. 3.41 : Correlation between value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of Convicted women of Haryana

The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is -.231, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant positive relationship between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and emotional competence is -.214, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and emotional competence.

It can be said that the hypothesis there is no significant relationship between emotional competence (total and dimensions) and value conflict (total and dimensions) of convicted women belonging to Haryana is partially accepted and partially rejected.

Table – 3.21

Correlation between emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

Variables	ADF	AECF	AFE	ACPE	EPM	EC
Evasion vs. fortitude	-.102	-.129	-.220*	-.140	-.135	-.176
Dependence vs. self-reliance	-.015	.007	.024	-.001	-.039	-.007
Selfishness vs. probity	.022	-.023	-.001	-.056	-.014	-.017
Hate vs. love	-.172	-.127	-.198*	-.176	-.056	-.172
Fear vs. assertion	.074	.024	-.021	.004	.051	.032
Pragmatism vs. idealism	.042	-.079	.075	.045	.027	.026
Value Conflicts	-.042	-.116	-.118	-.114	-.056	-.106

Note : * Significant at .05 level.

Table 3.21 shows correlation between emotional competence and value conflict of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh.

The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is -.102, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is -.129, which is not significant. It means

that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.220$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $-.140$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $-.135$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence is $-.176$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence.

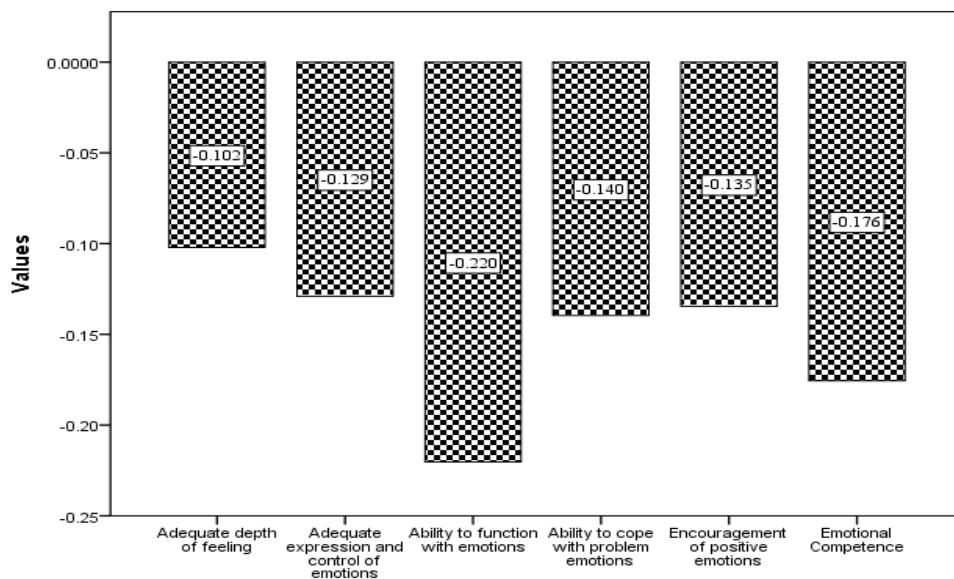


Fig. 3.42 : Correlation between evasion vs. fortitude of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.015$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $.007$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $.024$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence.

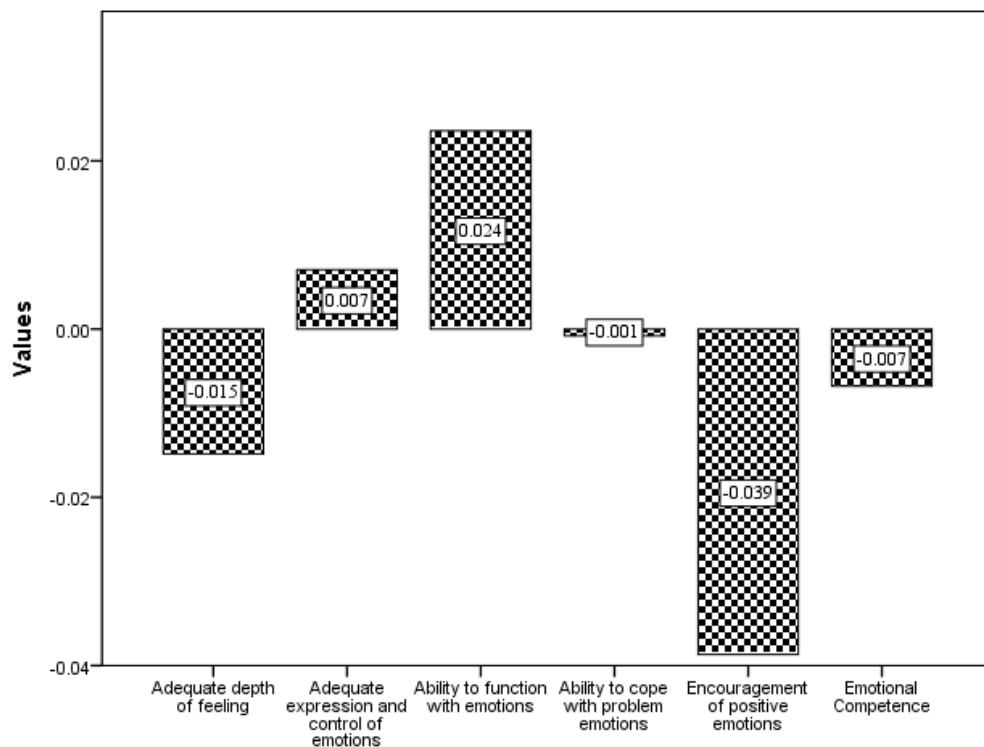


Fig. 3.43 : Correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $-.001$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $-.039$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence is $-.007$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between dependence vs. self-reliance of value conflict and emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $.022$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.023$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.001$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $-.056$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probability of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $-.014$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship

between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and emotional competence is $-.017$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and emotional competence.

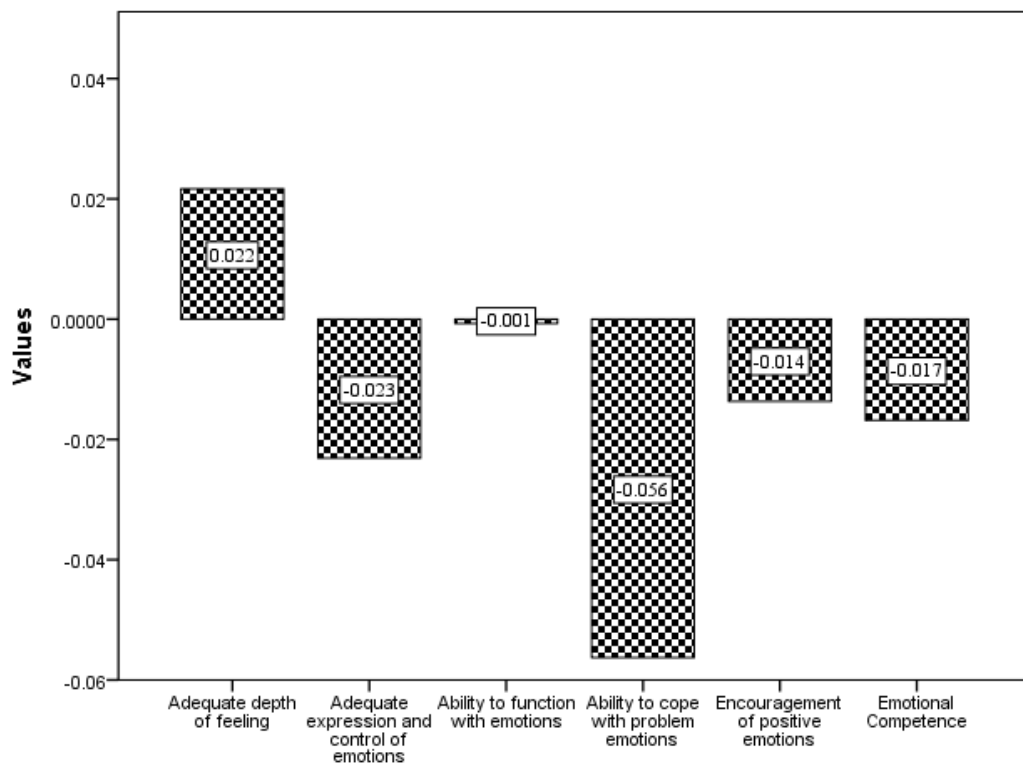


Fig. 3.44 : Correlation between selfishness vs. probity of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.172$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.127$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and adequate expression and control

of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is -.198, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is -.176, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is -.056, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence is -.172, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence.

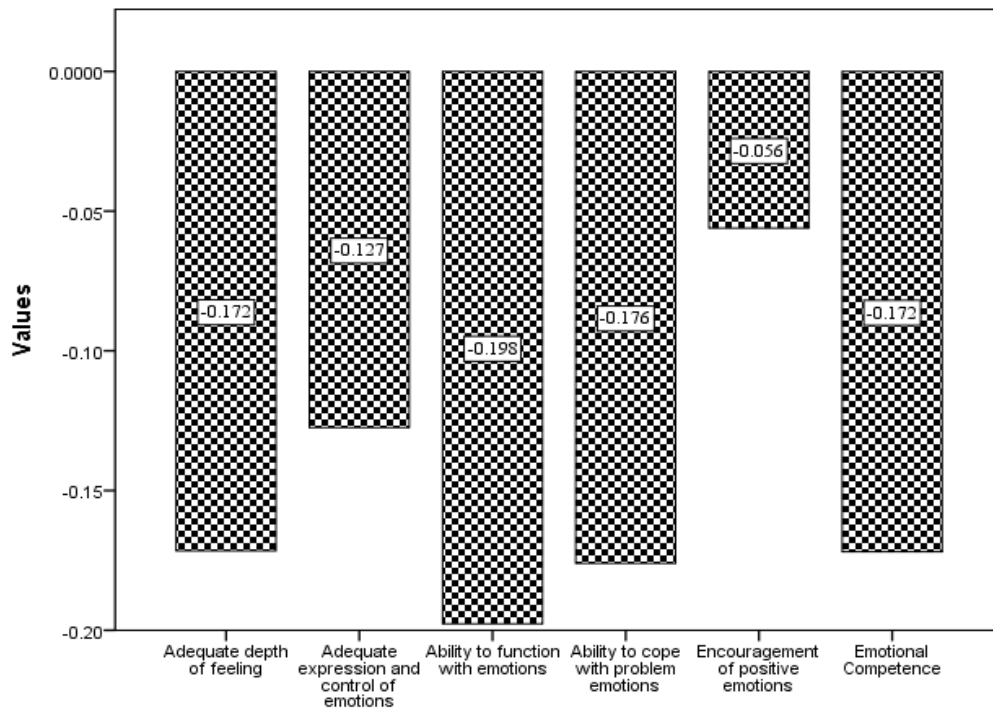


Fig. 3.45 : Correlation between hate vs. love of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is .074, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is .024, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence.

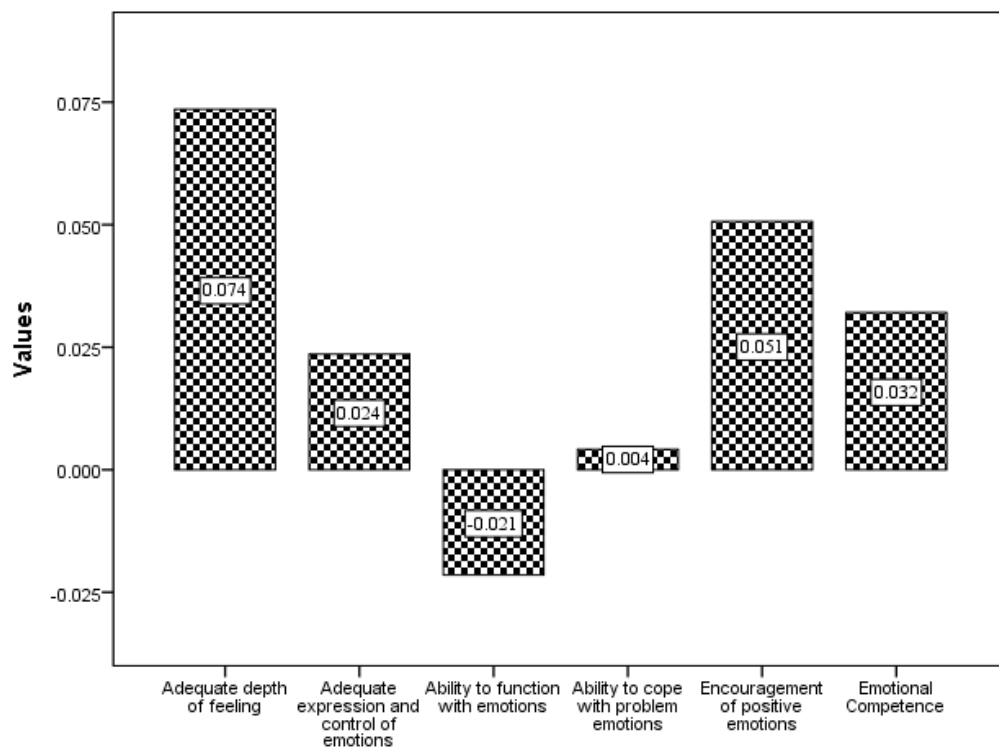


Fig. 3.46 : Correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is -.021, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to cope with

problem emotions of emotional competence is .004, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is .051, which is not significant. It means that there is significant no relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence is .032, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between fear vs. assertion of value conflict and emotional competence.

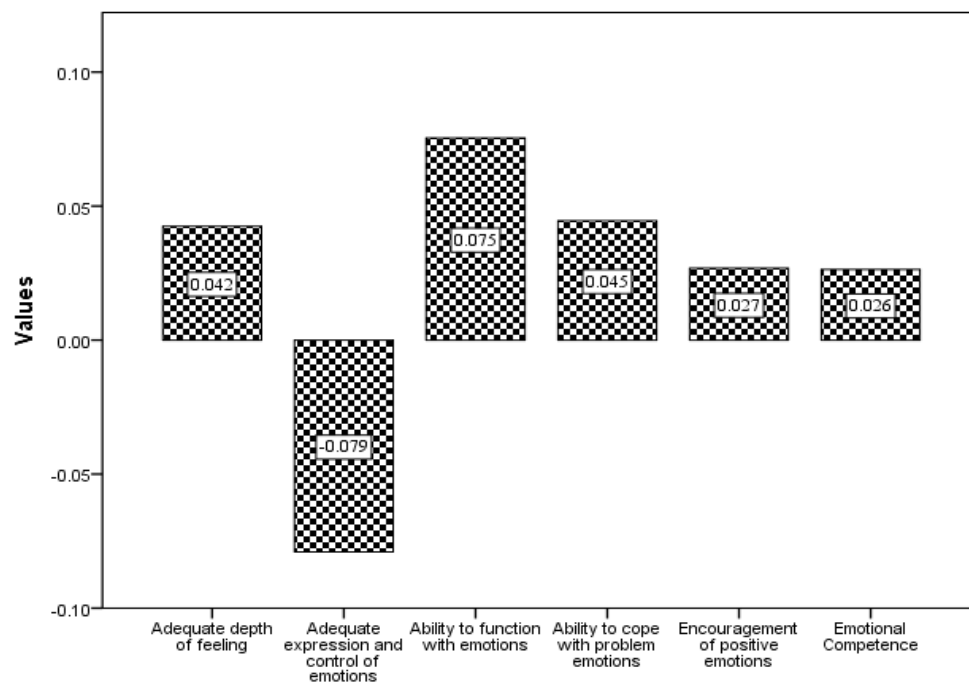


Fig. 3.47 : Correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is .042, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The

coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.079$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $.075$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $.045$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $.027$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence is $.026$, which is significant. It means that there is significant negative relationship between Pragmatism vs. idealism of value conflict and emotional competence.

The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence is $-.042$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant negative relationship between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence is $-.116$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence is $-.118$, which is not significant. It means that there is no

significant relationship between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence is $-.114$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence is $-.056$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant positive relationship between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. The coefficient of correlation between value conflict and emotional competence is $-.106$, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant relationship between value conflict and emotional competence.

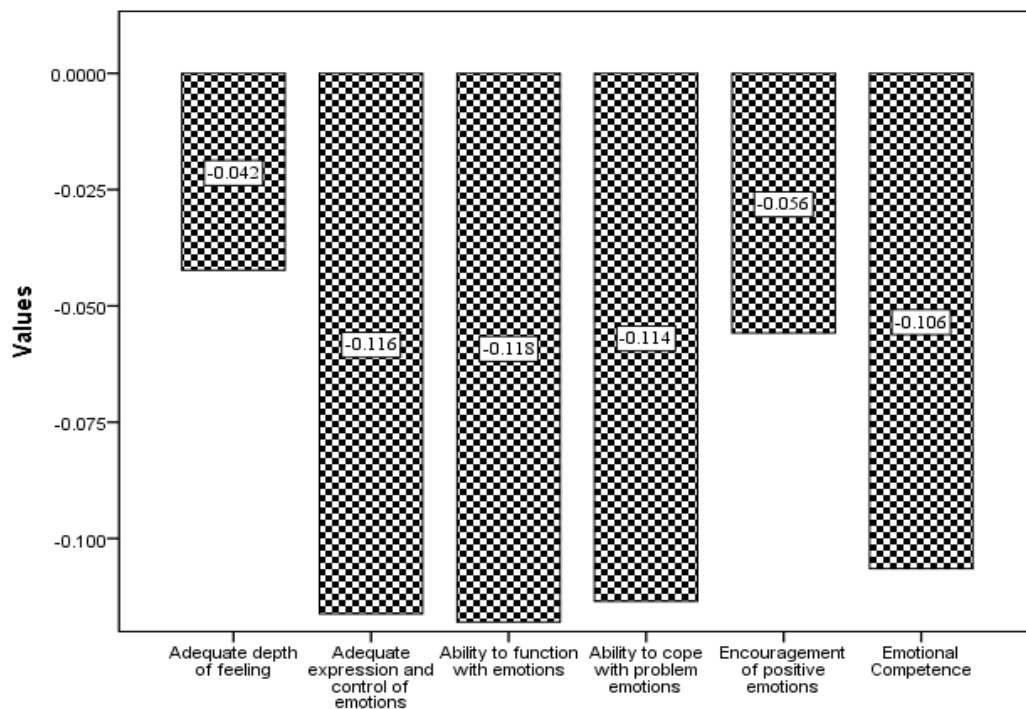


Fig. 3.48 : Correlation between value conflict and emotional competence (total and dimensions) of Convicted women of Uttar Pradesh

It can be said that the hypothesis there is no significant relationship between emotional competence (total and dimensions) and value conflict (total and dimensions) of convicted women belonging to Uttar Pradesh is partially accepted and partially rejected.

CHAPTER – 4

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

For qualitative analysis of the present research work, case study method was adopted. To collect information, unstructured interviews were carried out. Twenty case studies of convicted women from Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were conducted. Collected information was validated by discussion with the experts. Information and discussion has been presented in the form of case studies as below:

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 1

Age: 36	Educational status: Post graduate in English and Phd
Marital status: Married	Crime: Murder (Jethani)
Conviction: 20 years	

The convict having one son belonged to Jalandhar city. She was educated and married to an engineer in 1997. Her husband was working with Punjab Government. Convict was living in a joint family with her jeth, Jethani, mother and father-in-law. According to convict, her jethani was a psychic case and she used to fight with her and her mother in law frequently over small issues. One day, her Jethani was doing a drama of burning herself. She poured Kerosine oil on her and was trying to pretend that she would burn herself, but the moment she lit the fire, it caught her. Her mother-in-law shouted as she was there but nobody could save her. She was burnt badly. According to convicts version, her jethani wanted to take money from convict and her husband because both were earning and convicts husband was in Government Job.

The investigator got information from jail superintendent that convicts Jethani ' s father put an allegation on her and other family members that they had killed her daughter because of money. They wanted dowry so they were giving mental and physical torture

to her daughter. All members including convict's mother-in-law and husband are in jail. All are convicted for 20 years.

The cause of crime seems to be anger. She was constantly under tremendous pressure so she just took this big step of ending her life in the spur of moment when some argument took place over some domestic issue. Convict was earning so she had hold in her family. She used to give mental torture to her jethani and her mother in law always supported her. It seems that convict provoked her jethani and she ended her life because of anger.

CASE STUDY 2

Age: 21

Educational status: Matric

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder

Conviction: 20 years

The convict having two sons belonged to Jalandhar city. She was married. The convict was very rich. She used to get money from Italy as her brother was running a business over there. Few years back her brother had died, so all property belonged to her only. According to convict, she frequently used to go to Italy to manage the business. Convict also told investigator that she had only grandmother in her parent side so she used to take care of her also when she stays in India. Last time when she had come back from Italy, she went to see her grandmother as she was not well. In her absence her husband hanged himself. The jail superintendent informed the investigator that she is charged with murder of her husband with the help of her lover. She was having an extra marital affair with driver. The cause of crime seems to be an extra marital affair with her driver.

The information collected for the case is mismatching. The information given by convict does not match with the information given by jail authorities. The convict does not confirm any relation with any person or involvement of any person in murder. The convict seems to be very clever and her lust for money seems to be the cause behind all the act.

CASE STUDY 3

Age: 48

Educational Status: Matric

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Burning (Bhabhi)

Conviction: 20 years

The convict belonged to Patiala and is in the jail for the last 9 years. She has been convicted for 20 years imprisonment on the charge of murdering her sister-in-law (Bhabhi). She has done her matric and got married but she has no children. Convict has one married brother and parents from her parents' side. Convict was frustrated in nature and she used to be jealous of her bhabhi as her bhabhi was leading a good life with her children. Convict was having strained relation with her bhabhi so she used to fight with her frequently over small issues. Convict was greedy by nature so she also wanted money from her bhabhi. She used to force her bhabhi to get money from her parents and one day some argument took place regarding the domestic work then she decided to kill her. Convict gave poisoned milk to her bhabhi. Investigator came to know from jail authorities that convict had given poisoned milk to her bhabhi because of her jealous and impathetic nature against her bhabhi. The cause of the crime seems to be dowry and insensitivity towards humanity.

The mental state of convict seems to be unstable. The probable cause of this may be having no child or desire to live comfortable life. Unfulfillment of own desires leads to jealousy with those who are living comfortable life. The convict seems to be totally insensitive. The greed for money is very high in the convict. She almost forget the human relations and committed the crime.

CASE STUDY 4

Age: 36 years

Educational Status: M.A. Economics

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Kidnapping

Conviction: 2 years

The convict belonged to Patiala. She was married to a computer engineer. Later on her husband left the job and started his own business. Convict was married on 15th Feb.

2004. After marriage she wanted to live lavishly but her husband's business was going down so she was not in a condition to live as she wanted. She thought of taking some tuition because she wanted to earn money. Unfortunately she could not get many tuitions so she again got dejected. As she wanted to make money by hook or crook so some foul idea of kidnapping some child came to her mind to make money. She discussed it with her husband. Her husband further discussed it with his cousin who was also in the same town. All three decided to kidnap the same child who used to come to convict for tuition and child belonged to a very rich family. One day when the child was coming for tuition, convict's husband's cousin kidnapped the child and kept him in a secluded place. After that convict called up child's parents and informed that his child did not come for tuition. Investigator was informed by jail authority that they asked ransom of Rs 1 lakh from child's parents. The child was student of convict and she helped her cousin in kidnapping him. Later on, police caught all of them. Now all three are in jail. The cause of crime is greed for money (ransom).

The convict is fully literate in the case and she was aware of consequences of such crime. But the greed for money made her mentally blind and she staged the foolish plan of kidnapping. The investigator found that she was the main planner in kidnapping and also she encouraged her husband and his cousin for the crime.

CASE STUDY 5

Age: 45 years

Educational Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder (husband)

Conviction: 20 years

The convict belonged to district Ropar. She got married in 1987. Her husband owned farms and agriculture land. He used to work in his own fields. She had one son also. The convict fell in love with a person who used to assist her husband in the fields. That person was 6 years younger to her. She fabricated a plan with her lover to kill her husband. One day in the year 2006, when her husband was working in the field, she hit him on his head. He died on the spot only. Convict has been given 20 years conviction period. Her son is living with her brother-in-law (Jeth). He never comes to meet his

mother. The investigator was told by jail authority that she repents now on her crime so she tries to spend maximum time in praying to God. She takes care of ailing inmates in jail. The cause of the crime is extra marital affair and sudden outburst of emotions.

This is the direct case of extra marital affairs. Besides having land and enough business for earning livelihood, she committed murder. That was just the influence of extra marital affairs.

CASE STUDY 6

Age: 47 years

Educational Status: Illiterate

Marital: Married

Crime: Murder

Conviction: 20 years

The convict belonged to Ludhiana. She belonged to a very poor family. It was her second marriage and her husband also had a second marriage. From first husband, she has two daughters and from second husband, she has two daughters and two sons. After the death of her first husband, convict used to live with her children on rent. It was his second husband's house. He also used to stay there in the same house but on different floor. While living there, she fell in love with him and they got married in 1991.

They were leading a very poor life as her second husband was doing nothing and they had total 7 children to look after so they made a plan of robbery. One day she, along with her husband and three other family friends, entered the house of a local businessman armed with deadly weapons to commit robbery. When the businessman woke up and raised an alarm, the accused attacked them with weapons and killed a man to get good amount of money. Convict is co-accused with her husband and she has almost spent her conviction period and very soon going to be relieved from jail. Her children are in orphanage. Jail superintendent told the investigator that the convict's behavior is very cooperative with other inmates. She is nice to everyone and performs all assigned duties willingly. The cause of crime seems to be poverty.

The case seems to be directly related with the greed of money. The women was living a poor life. Such persons have more greed of materialistic wealth so that they may fulfill

their desires. The convict seems to be frustrated from the poor life and wants to have a comfortable life. The behaviour on the other hand as told by jail authorities show that she may have a sense of repent over the act.

CASE STUDY 7

Age: 28 years

Educational Status: Post graduate Economics

Crime: Murder (neighbor)

Conviction period: 20 years

The convict belongs to a village of Patiala district. She was married but she has no child. She had developed an illicit relation with her teacher. Teacher had a huge property and a lot of money. His all children were married and settled abroad. Convict wanted his property so she developed intimate relations with him. He was living in the neighborhood of the convict. She made a plan with her husband to kidnap him and ask for good ransom. In this kidnapping process, they could not manage to get ransom so they got frustrated and killed that man who was her neighbour. The investigator was told by jail authority that the convict was very frustrated and all the time she fights with other inmates in the jail. Investigator also suspected the convict to be a psychic case. The cause of crime seems to be greed of money.

The case is directly related to greed of money. The education of convict shows that she is fully literate and aware of the circumstances of such crime. But the greed for the money is so much high that being educated, she developed illicit relations with her teacher and after that kidnapped him and then murdered. This is nothing but extreme of greed. Education seems to fail in this case.

CASE STUDY 8

Age: 40

Educational Status: Illiterate

Marital: Married

Crime: Murder (daughter-in law)

Conviction period: 8 years

The convict belonged to a village in Patiala. She was married to a farmer. She had only one son. Two children (boys) of her sister also used to stay with her. Her sister had expired so convict adopted sons of her sister. Her sister's elder son joined army and got

married in 2007. As convict wanted to take dowry at the time of his sons marriage but his son did love marriage so convicts dream of making money shattered and she started torturing his daughter in law from the very first day. Convict gave so much mental and physical torture to his daughter in law that she decided to end her life. One day she hanged herself when nobody was at home. According to convict, her daughter- in law was upset so she committed suicide. As the incident took place within seven years of marriage so she was charged with killing her bahu. Parents of diseased lodged a complaint against convicted that she had forced her daughter to commit suicide by giving mental and physical torture constantly. The jail superintendent told the investigator that the convict used to harass her daughter in law for getting money from her parents. Her parents were very poor and they were not in a condition to give dowry. Daughter in law of convict was passing through stressful life because of mental torture, being given by her mother in law so she committed suicide. The cause of crime may be dowry.

The analysis of information collected shows that the convict is guilty for torturing mentally and physical to her daughter in law. The greed of money in the convict seems to be very high. Jail records also support the information. The opinion of jail authorities about her behaviour also justify the observation of investigator.

CASE STUDY 9

Age: 70 years

Educational Status: Illiterate

Marital: Married

Crime: NDPS

Conviction period: 10 years

The convict was seventy years old and belonged to some village in Patiala district. She has three daughters and two sons. All are married. Her family has a small grocery shop. According to the convict, she was going to the city side to buy some grocery items from the shop. At one place, she was waiting for the bus, two more women were also waiting. Suddenly police came and arrested all three of us. Later on, when she was taken to police station, she came to know that 10 kg charas was there in her bag. According to convict, she has been falsely implicated. The investigator feels that she was involved in

the business of drugs. She did not seem to be innocent because of her confused behavior. She has been convicted for 10 years. She has already spent five years in jail. The cause of the crime is lust for money.

The investigator feels that the convict seemed to have benefit of her old age. She was involved in drug trafficking from long time and was not caught before. The other women who were caught with her were her companions. They have a full working gang.

CASE STUDY 10

Age: 40 years

Educational Status: Graduate

Marital: Married

Crime: Murder (Bhabhi)

Conviction period: 10 years

The convict was forty years old. She belonged to Ahmedgarh of district Sangrur. She was married and had two children. Her daughter is sixteen years old and son is fourteen years old. Convict has two brothers and one sister who are 35, 30 and 25 years old. Her elder brother got married in 2003. Convict and other family members used to harass the diseased for getting money from her parents. Diseased was so disturbed that she decided to end her life. She committed suicide by burning herself one day early in the morning when the entire family was sleeping. Her entire family was charged upon murder for demanding dowry. Though the convict was already married and living with her in-laws, the convict was also implicated along with other members from her parent's side.

The convict says that she has been falsely implicated. She was just living with her parents as she has some dispute with her in laws. She was awarded 10 years conviction. The investigator was told by jail authority that the convict seems to be falsely implicated in this case. The convict is very simple and emotional by nature. She helps other inmates in the jail. The convict seems to be innocent in this case.

The investigator verify all the information collected and felt that she is not directly involved in the crime. But being a part of family was convicted. The behaviour of convicted as explained by the jail authorities is contrary to behaviour of any criminal. The convicted seems to have high level of emotional competence.

CASE STUDY 11

Age: 28

Educational Status: Less literate (class fifth pass)

Marital Status: Married

Crime : Murder (known person)

Conviction period: 20 years

The convict belongs to Ludhiana city. She was married in 1993 and has three children. Her eldest daughter is 14 and other two children are 12 and 8 years of age. The convict is a religious lady (amritdhari). The convict was leading a happy married life. Her husband was in transport business. Her father-in-law had small dispute with her neighbor. One day, that neighbour came to fight with her father-in law along with his 28 years old son over some small issue. They had some heated argument and convict also came in between to settle the argument. The argument turned in to physical violence and convict hit her neighbour's son with a rod and he died on the spot. Convict wanted to help her father-in-law but this situation became worse. Boy's father lodged a complaint against the convict and her father-in-law. Police arrested both of them. Both have been charged upon murder. The convict has already spent four years in jail. She repents over this incident.

The investigator was told by the local jail authority that the convict is very simple and religious lady and crime was committed by mistake. Even investigator is of the opinion that this crime was committed because of uncontrolled rage of anger.

CASE STUDY 12

Age: 26

Educational Status: Graduate

Marital Status: Unmarried

Crime: Kidnapping

Conviction Period: 6 years

The convict belongs to Jagraon district. Convict has four sisters and one brother. She was living with her mother and other siblings. Her father expired in 1980. She has agricultural land which was the only source of income for the family. Only one elder sister is married. They had some dispute regarding agriculture land with their distant cousin. Convict's family planned to grab their land by cheating. So first of all they

kidnapped one member from that family and asked for ransom of rupees ten lacs. Police was informed about it and the plan was opened soon. Police arrested all family members including convict's mother, four sisters, brother-in-law and brother and sent them to jail. Only convict's sister-in-law and her one year old daughter is left in the family.

Jail official also indicated that the case is genuine. There was lust for money in the family and unanimously. They fabricated the plan of kidnapping to make money. Investigator also feels that the convict must have committed crime because of money. The information was also collected from other family members. The analysis and cross checking shows that the crime committed is true and whole act was staged for the lust of property.

CASE STUDY 13

Age: 37

Educational Status: Matric

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder (Devrani)

Conviction Period: 10 years

The convict belongs to Ludhiana. She has four children. Her three daughters are of 15, 14 and 12 years of age. And the youngest son is four years old. Her husband was doing some private job. Convict had extra marital affair with her devar. Devar got married because of pressure from other family members. After marriage, they continued their relationship. Convict never liked her devrani. She used to harass her always. According to convict, her devrani was a mental case so she jumped before train and ended her life. She further told the investigator that her devrani's parents lodged a false complaint against her and devar so both are in Jail. Investigator feels that the convict has murdered her devrani with the help of her devar. The cause of crime is extra marital relation.

The information was cross checked with the jail records and the family members. The investigator feels that the convicted is giving a false statement. Her relations with her dewar are also confirmed by the family members. The whole crime is committed under the pressure of extra marital relation with the dewar.

CASE STUDY 14

Age: 36

Educational Status : Matric

Marital: Married

Crime : Murder (neighbour)

Conviction period : 20 Years

The convict is thirty six years old. She belongs to Jagraon District. She has two sons aged thirteen years and fifteen years. Her husband had a tailoring shop. She got conviction of twenty years for killing a lady who was her neighbour also. Convict had developed intimate relation with a person who was running a medical shop in that area. He was also living in her neighbourhood. He was victim's Husband. One day, convict fought with the wife of that person with whom she was having an affair. Both ladies fought over this issue. As the convict was a stronger and dominating lady, she tried to overpower the other lady. Out of rage, the lady put fire on herself.

According to convict, victim was short tempered lady and could not control her anger so killed herself. Investigator was told by the jail official that the convict is a characterless lady. She has a habit of fighting and winning over attitude. In this case also, the convict had a heated argument with victim regarding convict's illicit relation with her husband. The convict started abusing that lady and also humiliated her. She (victim) could not tolerate this and set a fire. Some witnesses told police that the convict kept on provoking her and she is 5 totally responsible for her death. It seems that the illicit relation between convict and neighbour was the cause of the crime.

CASE STUDY 15

Age: 34

Educational Status : Intermediate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder (husband)

Conviction Period: 20 years

The convict belongs to district Hoshiarpur. She has two children of ten and eight years of age. She got married in 1998. Her husband used to run a tailoring shop in Tanda, near Hoshiarpur. The convict used to go to shop with her husband to assist her husband in tailoring work. Another boy who had a gift shop in that area, used to come to their shop.

Thus they developed friendship. Later on, convict developed illicit relation with this person. The convict was already not satisfied with her husband and she was very happy with this new relation as she used to get new gifts quite often from her boyfriend. One day, her husband came to know this illicit relation of her wife with his neighbor. So he got furious and put many restrictions on her. The convict did not like it and planned to kill her husband. One day when his husband was working in the shop. She killed her husband with a heavy stone.

According to convict, some people came to her husband's shop and started arguing with her husband. This heated argument turned into violence. They hit her husband and ran away. She kept on crying but nobody came for help. The investigator feels that the convict is very clever. She has killed her husband with the help of her boyfriend. The convict is in the jail since 2006. She has been convicted for 20 years. Her children are with her father-in-law. Her father-in-law had registered a case against her. The cause of the crime was extra marital affair.

CASE STUDY 16

Age: 56

Educational Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: NDPS

Conviction period: Ten years

The convict belongs to Hoshiarpur. She was married. Her husband was agricultural labourer. She has three children. All are married and do daily wage services. Her economic condition was very bad. She was lured by one of her neighbours to carry drugs to earn handsome money. She came to Delhi along with him. They were residing at the place of the owner from whom they were supposed to take drugs. The police raided their place and caught them along with drugs. She was convicted for ten years imprisonment for this case. Her neighbour along with two other fellows, who were involved in drug trafficking, were caught and they are in jail.

The jail authority told the investigator that the convict is a professional criminal and she has been charged for some different crime cases also. When investigator tried to know

the details of those cases, jail officials denied for that. They only told the investigator that before committing this crime, she had been convicted for one year in some different case and fine of Rs. one lac was also charged. Investigator feels that the financial constraints led the convict to commit the crime. Nobody comes to see her in the jail. She was very depressed.

The family members of the convict are not contacted as there is no record available. However, after cross checking the information given by all, the investigator feels that the convict is in the world of crime form may years and she wants to gain more money easily and therefore, she is increasing her activities and their frequency.

CASE STUDY 17

Age: 35 years

Educational status : 5th

Marital status: Married

Crime : Murder (Bhabhi)

Conviction period : Twenty years

The convict belongs to Jagraon in Ludhiana district. She was married to a driver who was habitual drunkard. She took divorce from her husband because of his drinking habit. After her divorce, she started living with her parents. She had a brother and mother at her parent's home. Her brother who was younger to her, used to sell milk. Her Mother used to torture her daughter in law (bhabhi) for dowry. Convict supported her mother in this act. Her mother allegedly brunt her daughter in law. Both convict and her mother was arrested for this act on the evidence of the daughter in law in form of *dying declaration*.

As per convict, her bhabhi was mentally upset because of which she immolated herself. Since the marriage was only 5 months old, her bhabhi's parents got them falsely implicated in this case.

The investigator was told by jail official that the convict is undergoing depression. She is repenting for supporting her mother. She was not the main accused but party to the crime. All members of the family including mother, brother are in jail. The investigator feels that the convict just supported her family members because she was staying there

and she never wanted to annoy them. The convict was getting all support including financial support from her mother and brother. The motive of the crime is greed for money.

CASE STUDY 18

Age: 50 years

Educational status: Illiterate

Marital status: Married

Crime: Storing kerosene oil at home

Conviction period : One year

The convict belongs to Kurukshetra in Haryana. She is married and husband is a daily wager. Economically she is below poverty line. Her neighbor made a complaint against her that she hoards kerosene oil and sells it at higher price. The kerosene oil was also recovered from her home and she was convicted for a period of one year out of which she has already spent six months in prison. The jail authority told the investigator that the convict is very simple lady. She just committed this crime because of money. She is very poor. Investigator also feels that the convict did not know that hoarding kerosene oil is a crime. She just did it because of money as she is very poor lady and she has nothing to eat. The reason for crime is Poverty and easy money.

The story of the convict was very simple and self-explanatory. The convict herself had also verified that she was hoarding kerosene. Thus, extreme poor economic conditions of the convict and ignorance about the hoarding kerosene had led the convict to commit crime unknowingly. The investigator felt that the convicted was not aware about the crime. She has committed it in her innocence.

CASE STUDY 19

Age: 30 years (approx.)

Educational status: Illiterate

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder (husband)

Conviction period: 26 years

The convict originally belongs to Uttar Pradesh but she is now settled in Ambala city. She was married to a man who was 15 years elder to her in age and therefore she was not happy with him. She developed an illicit relation with a man who was living in the

same colony. Her husband did not like that person and he always used to object to his visit at his house. The convict did not like this restriction and opposed to it. Both husband and wife started having strained relation over this issue. She made a plan with the co-accused to kill her husband as he was hindrance in this illicit relation. One day when convict's husband was sleeping in the night, the convict strangled her husband with her dupatta and stabbed him with a knife. Her own parents and brothers did not like this act and therefore they disowned her and stopped meeting her.

According to jail official, the lady was getting financial help from her paramour so she was very keen in continuing this relation. The convict is very opportunist lady and she has done this crime intentionally. When the investigator had long conversation with the convict, she uttered everything in impulse. She accepted that she had done this crime out of revenge as her husband was good for nothing. He was not in a condition to provide anything to her but he was making convict's life miserable by posing many restrictions and abusing her always. The reason of the crime seems to be frustration of convict.

CASE STUDY 20

Age: 35 years

Educational Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder (husband)

Conviction Period: 20 years

The convict belongs to a village of district Ambala. She was married to a farmer. She has two sons 13 & 10 years old and one daughter of 8 years old. After 11 years of marriage, she developed an illicit relation with a person who owned a big chunk of land in the same village. When her husband came to know about it, he objected to it. The convict did not like this attitude of her husband so she decided to remove this obstacle. She connived with her paramour. According to plan, they earthed a live wire in tube well and when her husband touched the tube well, he got electrocuted and died on the spot. After that she pretended that she was left alone and her life finished without her husband. People in village could smell the foul play so they informed the police. When police interrogated the convict and her boyfriend, they could not hide the plan and explained everything to the police.

The investigator was told by jail official that the convict has done the crime positively but no repentance can be seen on her face and in her action during her stay in the jail. The investigator is of the view that the cause of the crime was illicit relations and her motive was to eliminate her husband as he has become the hurdle.

CASE STUDY 21

Age: 50 years

Educational status: Illiterate

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder (Daughter in law)

Conviction period: 20 years

The convict belongs to village saha in district Ambala. Her husband was a vegetable seller and her son was a daily wager. She used to torture her daughter- in law for dowry. One day she poured kerosene oil on her daughter in law and set her on fire. The convict says that her daughter in law immolated herself. Since the marriage was only 4 years old, she along with her husband and both the sons were falsely implicated by the police. She has been convicted for life imprisonment.

The investigator was told by jail authority that the convict belongs to a very poor family. She wanted that her daughter- in- law should bring money from her parents and for this reason; she used to torture her daughter in law. Her daughter- in- law refused to do that so convict got frustrated. One day when nobody was at home, she killed her. The investigator feels that the convict is a greedy lady because of poor economic condition. The motive of the crime is dowry.

CASE STUDY 22

Age: 52 years

Educational Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Kidnapping for ransom

Conviction Period: 20 years

Convict belongs to Rajajipuram in Lucknow. Her husband was working as a security guard with a private company. The convict says that she had come to Kuruksherta for few days to visit one of her relatives. That relative had already kidnapped a girl for ransom and she never knew about it otherwise she would have never come to their

place. When she was staying with her relative, the police raided the house and caught everyone including relative's family, convict's husband and convict herself. They all have been charged for abduction.

As per version of Jail officials, the convict's husband had abducted a girl from Lucknow for ransom and they all came to Kurukshetra with that girl. The abducted girl was also raped by the convict's husband. One day the kidnapped girl got a chance to run away from the captivity and informed the police. The subject and her husband are in jail for rape and abduction. They have been sentenced for 20 years. The investigator feels that the case is genuine and the motive of the crime is kidnapping for ransom but the convict has supported her husband in rape also so they are in the jail for these two cases while convict's relatives are getting punishment because they gave shelter to the criminals.

CASE STUDY 23

Age: 29 years

Educational qualification: 10+2 (convent educated)

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder (seven members of her own family)

Conviction period: Death sentence

Convict belongs to village Prabhwala in district Ambala. Her father was a MLA and an industrialist also. She had one elder brother and a younger sister. Her father was a person of dubious and loose character. His father had married twice. The elder son was from the first wife and the convict and her younger sister were from the second marriage. The convict accepted having murdered seven members of her family and the story that she narrated is as follows.

According to convict's version, her father always had bad eye on her since her early childhood and she remained under constant fear of being sexually exploited by her own father. Her mother also had an illicit extra marital affair with a family friend. The convict was not getting love and affection from her own family so she used to feel loneliness. At the age of 19 years, the convict also developed an affair with a boy which resulted in marriage despite off opposition from the family. After marriage, her father started giving mental torture to the convict and her in- laws by misusing his political

power because of which she stopped going to her parents' house. One day the convict was called by her step elder brother to attend the birthday party of her nephew. After the party, convict had some heated arguments with her brother and later on it was converted into a big fight. During the fight, her brother tore off her clothes in front of all family members and servants. Nobody supported her including her own real mother so she felt very humiliated. That was the day; she decided to finish the entire family. She decided to kill all members because of some reasons as her father and mother were characterless, her brother and bhabhi were cruel and all of them were very bad to her so she wanted to kill them. Convict further said that she never wanted to kill her younger sister and children of her brother because they were innocent but later on, she thought that her younger sister and the two kids of her brother would become orphans after the death of other family members therefore she decided to kill all of them. Same day, when she had a big fight with her brother, stayed there because she wanted to finish this regular drama of molesting and humiliation forever. As she had no planning of staying or killing all family members so she did not carry any night wear therefore she borrowed clothes from her mother. In the night, when all family members were fast asleep in their rooms, she picked up an iron rod and went to all rooms one by one to kill them. Convict told the investigator that she was in her worst form and she was the strongest lady that night that she could kill all seven members of her own family boldly. The convict confesses that she had killed all the family members as they had no values and were all characterless.

The jail authority told the investigator that the convict has been awarded the death sentence. She is very bold lady and she has courage to accept her crime but she never repents over her crime. The investigator feels that the convict murdered the grownups in her family because they were lacking values and the convict had been tolerating humiliation for many years and that night, her brother crossed all limits by tearing off her clothes and she took the decision in sudden impulse. The investigator also realizes that the convict killed even her innocent sister and small kids because she wanted to have the entire property of her father. The convict seems to be a smart, bold and dashing lady. The motive of the crime is revenge as well as lust for property.

CASE STUDY 24

Age: 29 years

Educational Status: 12th Class

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder (husband)

Conviction Period: Life imprisonment

The convict belongs to district Rohtak in Haryana. Her parents were residing in Delhi as her father was a constable in Delhi police. She was married to a person in a village whose occupation was farming. She had two sons aged 8 and 10 years. The convict was never happy with her married life. She could not adjust herself at her in-laws place in the village. Her husband had a cousin brother who was also a constable in Haryana police. He used to come quite often at their place. The convict gradually developed intimacy with the cousin of her husband which gradually developed as an illicit relation. Her husband got some idea about the extra marital affair of his wife with his cousin so he started scolding and thrashing his wife. The convict never liked that her husband should put any restriction on her as she was very happy with her affair with husband's cousin. She connived with the cousin of her husband to kill her husband. One day when her husband was sleeping, she opened the door and let her lover enter the house mid night. Then she strangled him with a cloth and her lover shot him. Later they disturbed the whole house by scattering clothes and things just to give the picture of dacoity / theft. In the morning, she herself called the police but police interrogated her and she could not manage but told the truth to the police. Later both were arrested by the police. The jail officials also seconded what the convict told to the investigator. Jail official told that the convict and her co-accused are in the same jail and have been awarded life imprisonment. The motive of the crime was extra marital affair.

The information was confirmed by the jail records and the co-accused. Later talk with the convicted shows that the lack of emotional attachment with the husband or lack of emotional maturity of marital relations lead her to have illicit relations.

CASE STUDY 25

Age: 26 years

Educational status: 5th standard

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder

Conviction period: 20 years

The convict originally belongs to a village named Kheri Talwana in district Mahendergarh in Haryana. They were three sisters and one brother. She got married at the age of 12 years. Her husband was 22 years elder to her. He was illiterate and was engaged in agriculture. Since there was a huge difference in their age, there was no compatibility. The convict was very much dissatisfied with her married life. She gradually developed an affair with a boy of her age who was residing in the same village. After having an affair for four years, that boy forced her to elope with him. She refused to run away with the boy and then they planned to kill her husband, in order to get his entire property (land) also. One day she decided to give poison to her husband as she found it the easiest way to kill him. According to plan, one day she administered sulphos poison to her husband by mixing it in his tea. He had tea then felt nauseated and after few minutes, he died. The neighbors had idea about the strained relation between convict and her husband so they had some suspicion. They just informed the police. Police came, interrogated the convict and arrested her. She has been convicted for life imprisonment. The investigator feels that the motive of the crime was extra marital affair and lust for property. Extra marital affair was developed because there was a huge gap in their age so there was totally lack of compatibility.

CASE STUDY 26

Age: 25 years

Educational status: 8th

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder of a child

Conviction period: 20 years

The convict belongs to district Gurgaon in Haryana. She was married to a widower who was four years elder to her. He was a driver by profession and had one child from his previous wife. Her husband decided not to have any child from this marriage as he already had a son. The convict never liked this idea as it was her first marriage and she

also wanted to become mother. She wanted one child for herself. There was a huge conflict over this issue. Initially, the convict used to love her step child but later on, she developed grudges against that child. She started giving them step motherly treatment. One day she had a fight with her husband over the same issue of having child because she conceived and she wanted to keep the child. Her husband did not agree as he never wanted that his first child should be neglected. He also had a fear that his wife would not behave properly with first child if she has her own child. Now the convict decided to eliminate this step child as he was the main cause of fight between them. Her step son was the main hindrance. That's why she was not allowed to carry her own baby. One day when her husband left the house, she gave poison to the child by mixing it in the milk. The child died immediately. She was later arrested by the police, charged for murder and convicted for life imprisonment. When she was arrested, she was pregnant. She gave birth to a girl child in the jail and child was living with her in the jail.

The investigator was told by jail officials that the convict is a very simple lady and she repents all the time for her deed. The convict had a strong feeling of enjoying motherhood so she just took this harsh step in anger. She was not competent in controlling her emotions and committed crime.

CASE STUDY 27

Age: 30 years

Educational status: Illiterate

Marital status: Married

Crime: murder

Conviction period: 20 years

The convict originally belongs to Jharkhand. She migrated to Gurgaon in 2005 after her marriage. Her husband was a daily wager and she used to work as a domestic help in Gurgaon. The convict was leading a very miserable life. She had to work hard to earn her bread. She was fed up with this kind of life and at any cost, she wanted to make money. She made a plan to cheat that lady to make money as that lady was very rich where the convict was working. One day the convict asked for some money but that lady refused to give money so she decided to kill her and run away with all her money and jewellery. Next day, when the convict went for duty to that lady, she gave poison in

the tea to the lady. That lady died immediately and convict took away all cash and jewellery and ran away. After that, the convict sat quietly in her home and waiting for the response from anywhere. When there was no movement till three days in that house, neighbors enquired and found her lying dead on the bed. They informed the police. Police came, enquired into matter and arrested that lady after doing all formalities. The jail authority told the investigator that the convict is totally illiterate and poor. She has accepted her crime also. She committed crime just for money. Investigator feels that the poverty has led the convict to commit crime. The motive of the crime was to get money.

CASE STUDY 28

Age: 21 years

Educational status: 2nd class

Marital status: Married

Crime: For ransom & murder

Conviction period: 20 years

The convict originally belongs to Bihar. After her marriage, she along with her husband migrated to Gurgaon for search of a job. Her husband worked in a welding shop. The convict stated that one day his husband's cousin visited their house along with a 11 years old child and requested them to keep the child for some time. They were also told by their cousin that the boy is his distant relative. According to convict's version that she could over hear the conversation of his cousin over telephone and she could make out that this young boy was kidnapped and the cousin was demanding ransom for release of the child. On knowing this, she decided to set that boy free. After her husband's cousin left, she along with her husband took that boy out of the house and left the boy at a distance of about two km from her house. The boy also said that he can go back to his home easily. Next day the boy's dead body was recovered from a nearby field.

Jail authority said that the convict is a suspicious character. She along with her husband had killed the child for money. The convict said that they (she and her husband) are innocent but investigator feels that they had kidnapped the boy and asked for ransom. When they could not get it, they killed the boy and threw the body out of fear. The motive of the crime is lust for money.

CASE STUDY 29

Age: 34 years

Educational status: 12th class

Marital status: Married

Crime: Kidnapping of girl

Conviction period: 20 years

The convict belongs to district Gurgaon. She was married in the same city. Her husband had a tailoring shop and was well settled. She had three children aged 12, 7 and 5 years of age. All her three children were studying in a public school. She was quite well off and staying in a rented house with her family. Her landlord was a widower who had three daughters. Her daughters were very fond of the convict and they used to visit her place very frequently. Their father did not like this so he asked her to leave the house. The convict left this house and shifted to Delhi. But daughters of the old landlord kept on visiting her. Once, one of the daughters of her previous landlord had come to convict's place, the landlord got a case of kidnapping registered against her. When the police raided the house, the girl was recovered. Therefore, she was convicted for two years imprisonment. The jail officials are of the view that the convict has committed crime but she does not accept it. The investigator feels that the lady wanted to do flesh trade. That's why, she was trying to attract that young girl but could not get success and she was caught before that. The motive seems to be lust for money.

The information given by the convict was verified from the jail record, family members and the landlord. The jail records and the landlord narrates the same story. But when the daughters of landlord were contacted, they neither confirm nor deny any type of kidnapping. They are seemed to speak under the pressure of their father. Thus, after analyzing the whole case, the convict seems to be innocent, but the court has proved her guilty as per the evidences available.

CASE STUDY 30

Age: 23 years

Educational status: 7th class

Marital status: Married

Crime: Kidnapping

Conviction period: 4 years

The convict belongs to district Siliguri in West Bengal. She belongs to a Hindu family. She developed an affair with a Muslim boy who had come to stay with their neighbor. Since both were from different castes, the family objected to it and therefore she eloped with this boy and came to Gurgaon. Both of them got married at Gurgaon. Her husband took her to stay with his relatives who were staying in Gurgaon. There was a small boy at their relative's place who was kept in captivity in that home. Later the police raided the house and the arrested the convict along with other family members who were staying in that home. She says that she did not know that the small boy was kidnapped by her husband. Her husband along with his relatives had kidnapped this boy for ransom and had demanded a ransom of Rs 3.5 crores as the child belonged to a very rich family. She was arrested for having connived with the kidnappers. She has been convicted for a period of four years. The jail authority also told the investigator that the convict was a greedy person and wanted money. The investigator is also of the views that the motive of the crime was Ransom.

The information was verified by tracing the case telephonically. The run away story was true as narrated by the convicted. The background of the boy and his family was found to be filled with criminal activities. The girl was new member to the gang. However, she has no will to do such jobs, but she has to support the family of in laws. Parent side of convicted did not have any type of criminal record. Thus, it can be said that the convicted was changed in new environment.

CASE STUDY 31

Age: 65 years

Educational status: Illiterate

Marital status: Married

Crime: Dowry (mental & physical harassment)

Conviction period: 7 years

The Convict belongs to village Rivan of district Gurgaon. Her husband and one son were doing farming and family was getting income from farming. Her only son aged 25 years got married in 2006. Her daughter-in-law was from a rich family and her father was in a government job. After marriage the convict started harassing her daughter in law for getting money from her family. She was being given mental as well as physical torture by her mother-in-law. Her father lodged a FIR against the whole family. Convict has been arrested along with her son who was also giving torture to his wife. Both families agreed for divorce. The convict has already spent two years in jail. The cause of the crime is dowry.

The information was also collected from daughter in law and her family members. Daughter in law recite some incidents of extreme physical tortures and show some signs on her body also. Son and mother both worked with plan to torture the girl and bring dowry from son's in laws. By the efforts of father of the girl, she was saved from some major mis-happening in future. The charges on the convicted seems to true.

CASE STUDY 32

Age: 60 years

Educational Status: Nil

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Dowry (death of daughter –in- law)

Conviction Period: 20 years

Convict belongs to a village Khavela in district Gurgaon. She had two sons. Her elder son was airman in the air force. Her husband had retired from army. Her elder son was married and younger son was a student of Kendriya Vidyalaya. Her daughter in law was being harassed by the family for dowry. Convict used to demand a car from her,

daughter in law. One day her daughter in law committed suicide by hanging herself. She along with her husband and younger son were looked for demanding dowry and inciting her to commit suicide. The subject says that she has been falsely implicated in the case. The cause of the crime was dowry.

The information given by the convicted was verified from jail authorities, family member and family members of daughter in law. There was mismatching in the information given by the three. After a deep analysis of the case it was found that they were torturing the daughter in law and the stress was unbearable for her. Thus, the motive behind the suicide is not to kill the daughter in law but greed of money and car.

CASE STUDY 33

Age: 55 years

Educational Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Fake currency

Conviction Period: 10 years

Convict belongs to a respectable family of district Gurgaon. She has been charged for using counterfeit currency. She had purchased a plot from a local property dealer and had made the entire payment in cash. Most of the notes, which she gave to the Property dealer, were found to be fake. The subject says that she had taken the entire money from her brother and she did not know that it was counterfeit currency. The motive of crime was cheating.

The investigator tried to verify the information from family members and the property dealer. The family members tried to hide the information and the property dealer tried to over spoke on the issue. The investigator feels that the convict had recently joined the racket of fake currency dealers. As she was new to the system, she tried to make big money in short time period. That is why, she tried in the property business, but was caught.

CASE STUDY 34

Age: 38 years

Educational status: Illiterate

Marital status: Married

Crime: Rape (helped)

Conviction period: 10 years

Convict belongs to district Gurgaon in Haryana. She has two sons aged 21 and 19 years and One daughter 12 years of age. Convict wanted to get her son married. She brought an orphan girl of her native village to her house on the promise of getting her married to her son. After six months that girl ran away from convict's house and made a complaint to the police that she was 12 years of age and was kidnapped by this lady (convict) and her son raped her. On these charges, the convict was arrested and tried in the court of law and was convicted for a period of 10 years.

The information was confirmed from the victim and her family. Emotional attachment with the son, leads her to commit the crime. Threat from son made her to keep quiet form months and she started helping her son to commit the crime by hiding the girl in the house.

CASE STUDY 35

Age: 22 years

Educational status: Graduate

Marital status: Unmarried

Crime: Attempt to murder (Father)

Conviction period: 5 years

Convict belongs to Faridabad and stays with his mother, father and a younger brother who was a Student of class X. Her mother was a housewife and her father had a small factory of metal casting. Her father was a habitual drunkard and used to ill-treat all of them. One day her father came late and was drunk. He picked up a quarrel with her mother and he started beating her up mercilessly. The convict picked up an iron rod and hit her father on his head. Her father was badly injured and was admitted to the hospital. On his statement, a criminal case was registered against the convict and she was imprisoned for a period of five years. The cause of the crime was anger.

The family members of convicted confirmed the incident. After a detailed discussion with them, it was found that she has taken this step under the tension of daily quarrel in the house by her father. The motive is not to kill her father but to stop the quarrel and indicate her father to stop his habit of drinking and quarrelling.

CASE STUDY 36

Age: 33 years

Educational Status: 10th

Marital status: Married

Crime: Kidnapping and murder

Conviction period: 20 years

Convict belongs to a poor family and was married to a shopkeeper. Her brother in law (jeth) was an NCO in the army. After her marriage, she was living in a joint family. Convict parents were very poor and did not have any source of livelihood. The convict planned to kidnap the only son of her jeth with her brother, father and cousin. She Kidnapped her jeth's son and asked for a ransom of rupees ten lacs. Somehow people came to know that she was behind the abduction. On the fear of being exposed, they killed the child and buried him in nearby field. She was later arrested and committed for life. The cause of crime was greed for money.

The information was confirmed from jail authorities and jeth of the convicted. It is found that the convicted was very much emotionally attached with her parents. Due to this emotional attachment, she ignored the relations with the boy and kidnapped and murdered him.

CASE STUDY 37

Age: 46 years

Educational status: Illiterate

Marital status: Married

Crime: Rape (co-accused)

Conviction period: 7 years

Convict was married to a small time shopkeeper. She had four children. She went to attend her cousin's marriage in an adjoining village. All her relatives were also there. She was very close to her cousin brother and used to share everything with him. There was a good looking girl who resided in the neighboring house of her cousin where she

had gone to attended the marriage. Her brother liked the girl very much and wanted to have sexual relations with her. That girl turned down the Invitation and scolded the boy. There after the boy connived with the convict and duped the girl by calling her for the function and paved the way for the crime. Her brother with the help of the convict raped the girl. Both, the convict, and her brother were later arrested and the convict was convicted for seven years imprisonment. The motive of the crime was allurement.

The information was confirmed by jail authorities. Illiteracy and lack of emotional maturity seems to be the cause of the crime. The convicted, being a women herself, helped her cousin to rape a women just because of attachment with her cousin. The attachment with cousin overrules the ethical issues related to respect of a women.

CASE STUDY 38

Age: 70 years

Educational Status: 5th

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Dowry death

Conviction Period: 10 years

The convict was married and had five children, three daughters and two sons. All her three daughters were married. Her elder son, who was also married, died and his children were also staying with her. Her younger son who was a labourer was the last to get married. Immediately after his marriage, the convict started harassing her daughter in law for want of dowry. After two months of this mental and physical harassment, the daughter –in- law consumed sulphos (Poison) and committed suicide. She along with her son was booked for harassment and dowry death. The motive of crime was dowry.

The jail authorities confirms the information given by the convict. Economic dependence of so many children and grandchildren encourages the convict to follow shortcut way to get materialistic wealth of money from her daughter in law. On the other side, the daughter in law was unable to handle the daily stress on the mind and committed suicide.

CASE STUDY 39

Age: 50 years

Educational status: Illiterate

Marital status: Married

Crime: Drug trafficking

Conviction period: 10 years

The convict who is basically from Nepal, is married and has three children. Her husband was a daily wager and used to work in a small dabha. Convict was very poor and wanted to earn money. One of her Neighbors who was involved into drug trafficking, allured her to sell drugs and capsules. Since this business was very lucrative, she also started selling drugs. One day she was caught by the police and was looked under the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances act. After the trial, she was convicted for ten years. The cause of the crime seems to be financial problem as the convict found this an easy way to earn money and started selling drugs.

The information given by the convicted was verified from the jail authorities and found to be correct. The reason for the crime was earning money and live a comfortable life. The reason behind the crime may be inability to understand the values and increased gap in the ideal and shortcut path of earning money by wrong means.

CASE STUDY 40

Age: 32 years

Educational Status: Uneducated

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder (landlord)

Convict period: 20 years

The convict was thirty- two years old and uneducated. Her father was in government service. She got married at any early age to a person who was doing a private job. She had 4 daughters aged 18 years, 12 years, 13 years and 5 years of age. The convict was living on rent with her family in Faridabad city. Landlord was 60 years old and was living alone on the first floor of the same house as his children had settled abroad. One fine day, the landlord was found dead in his house under suspicious circumstances. His daughter who had just returned from abroad made a complaint to the police that her father had not died a natural death but was murdered by the convict and her husband.

She alleged that the convict and her husband had come very close to her father with an ulterior motive of grabbing the property owned by her father.

The convict along with her husband were arrested by the police. During interrogation, they revealed that they had killed the landlord by strangulating him with the pillow as he had come to know about their nefarious designs and had threatened to expose them. The convict along with her husband have been convicted for twenty years. The motive of the crime was lust for money.

Comfortable life is desired by every person. Unethical paths are followed to earn money, which in turn can bring comforts to his life. When these desires are also not fulfilled despite the efforts, man tries to use shortcut methods for that. Lack of emotional maturity leads to neglect the emotions of other persons. Value conflict is raised to extreme level among these persons. Ethical issues are usually ignored.

CASE STUDY 41

Age: 45 years

Educational status: BA

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder for dowry

Conviction period: 10 years

The convict belongs to upper middle class family. Her father was a government employee in the Ministry of defense. She had three brothers and all were educated and in government service. Her husband was a civil engineer and working for a multinational company. Her youngest brother got married to a girl who was well educated and was working as a teacher in one of the private schools in Lucknow.

Immediately after the marriage, convict's sister in law had some differences with her in laws. After one year of marriage, one day the sister in law after having an altercation with her husband (convict's brother) set herself ablaze and later succumbed to her injuries in the hospital. Since the marriage was just one year old, a case for murder and dowry was registered on the basis of letters written by the deceased to her parents. On the basis of these letters, the convict was convicted for 10 years. However, later the writing of the convict did not match with the evidence produced by the parents of the

deceased. The case is now pending in high court as an appeal. The investigator feels that the convict was not involved either in murder or demanding dowry.

CASE STUDY 42

Age: 45 years

Educational Status: 12th pass

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Dowry death (Bhabhi)

Conviction Period: Life imprisonment

The convict belongs to the lower middle class strata. She had two brothers and she was the only sister. She was married to a small time shopkeeper. They had three children. She had a disturbed married life and therefore most of the time she used to spend time at her parents house. She was very close to her mother and used to support her. Two years back, when her brother got married, the convict along with her mother started harassing the daughter in law for bringing more dowry from her Parents. Six months after the marriage, the girl's dead body was found near the railway line. The parents of the victim alleged that the girl was strangled and after her death, her body was thrown on the railway track. Convict was arrested and tried for the murder of her bhabhi and was later convicted for life. The cause of crime was dowry.

Disturbed married life leads to many psychological problems. Lack of emotional maturity leads to neglect the emotions of other persons. Value conflict is raised to extreme level among these persons. Ethical issues are usually ignored.

CASE STUDY 43

Age: 36 year

Educational status: MA

Marital status: Married

Crime: culpable murder (304)

Conviction period: 10 years

The convict belongs to lower middle class family from Mathura. She was married to an engineer who was working in a multinational company in Gujarat. She had two children. The convict had come to her parent's house on vacation. At home, she had a brother who was also married and had two sons aged 14 and 12.

Convict one day picked up a quarrel with her sister in law (bhabhi) while she was cleaning the toilet with acid. Out of sudden rage she threw the acid on her bhabhi who got seriously injured and was hospitalized. The parents of the victim got a case registered only against the convict. As there was no angle of dowry or harassment by any of other family members. After three months of hospitalization, the victim died and the subject was tried for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced for 10 years imprisonment. The cause of crime was sudden rage of anger.

CASE STUDY 44

Age: 29 years

Educational status: 5th pass

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder

Conviction period: 20 years (life)

The convict belongs to village Sitapur in U.P. She belongs to a middle class family. Her father was a shopkeeper in village Sitapur. As she had no interest in studies so she gave up her studies at the age of 12 when she was in class five. When she was 18 years of age, she fell in love with a man who was not only ten years elder to her but was already married and had one daughter. After two years of courtship, they got married. Even after the marriage her husband used to frequently visit the house of his first wife which was not liked by the convict. One day when her husband was with his first wife, the convict reached the spot, and they all had a fight. Later that night, the convict went to that lady's home and strangulated her to death. The motive of crime was enmity and anger.

Illegal relations lead to unethical desires, which in turn leads to lack of emotional competence and high value conflicts. Man does not understand the emotions of other, although they are right. Ethical sense stops working. In such situations, anger works as fuel for fire and man commit serious crime like murder under the rage of anger.

CASE STUDY 45

Age: 28 years

Educational status: Uneducated

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder (husband)

Conviction period: Life imprisonment

The convict belongs to district Chattarpur in MP. After her marriage, they migrated to Uttar Pradesh in search of a job. Her husband started to work in a tobacco shop in Sitapur. He would leave early in the morning and come late at night. Convict's brother in law (dewar) also came from MP and started living with them. In the mean while the convict developed illicit relations with an 18 years old boy who was her neighbor, her Dewar also started liking her and wanted to marry her. She made a plan and asked her dewar and her lover to eliminate her husband. She assured both of them that she will marry them after her husband's death. One day when her husband was asleep, her dewar and her boyfriend attacked her husband with sharp aged weapons and killed him at the spot. All the three were arrested and charged for murder and later convicted for life imprisonment. The motive of the crime was illicit relations.

Lust for illegal physical relations is one of the major causes which leads to crime. Sex desires hinders the ethical functioning of brain.

CASE STUDY 46

Age: 33 years

Educational status: Illiterate

Marital status: Married

Crime: 302 Murder and dowry

Conviction period: 12 years

The convict belongs to district Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh. She got married at an early age of 18 years. She has five children. She was living with her husband at Kanpur where her husband had a small grocery shop. Her father in law and her mother in law had passed away and therefore her dewar also used to stay with them and used to help his brother in his business.

When her Dewar got married, she and her dewar started harassing his wife for bringing more dowry. After six months of marriage, she connived with her Dewar and set his wife on fire. Later the parents of the deceased lodged an FIR only against the convict and not against her dewar as her dewar promised to marry the younger sister of his deceased wife. She was charged of murder for dowry and convicted for 12 years. The motive of crime was dowry and greed for money.

Man has inert lust for money. This lust leads him to do go beyond ethics and humanity. Support of family members leads to explosion in desires. Poverty increases this wish to have more and more from the newly wedded as this is an easy way to earn materialist wealth without any cost. This sometimes leads the persons to commit crime like murder.

CASE STUDY 47

Age: 40 years

Educational status: MA, LLB

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder

Conviction period: Life imprisonment

The convict belongs to an upper middle class family in Punjab. After completing her MA and LLB, she was married to a boy at Kanpur. The convict says that she had very harmonious relations with her husband and her in laws. She had a daughter who was studying in a public school. Convict says that her husband had enmity because of his profession and was constantly under threat.

One day her husband was found murdered at home. Her in laws lodged an FIR against her for having murdered her husband. She was challaned and later was sentenced to life imprisonment. Her daughter is now living with convict's brother who is working as a senior manager in a bank at Gwalior. Convict says that even the brother does not support her. The subject did not divulge the truth and it seems she must have committed the crime under rage of anger.

CASE STUDY 48

Age: 41

Educational status: 6th

Marital status: Married

Crime: Murder for dowry

Conviction period: Life imprisonment

The convict belongs to district Sitapur in U.P. She was married in a joint family. Her jethani had passed away so she was the only lady in the house. She used to look after all the four children (two of her own and two of her jeth). Her jeth son got married in 1997. His wife came from lower middle class family and therefore did not bring dowry. Immediately after the marriage the convict along with her jeth's son started harassing his wife for dowry. After one year of his marriage, one day the convict connived with her jeth's son and poured kerosene oil on the subject and burnt her. The subject was taken to the hospital where she gave a dying declaration indicting her husband and the convict. On the basis of this evidence, both the accused were convicted for life. The motive of crime was dowry.

Comfortable life is desired by every person. Three basic needs of man i.e. Food, Cloth and Shelter leads him to follow unethical paths to earn money, which in turn can bring comforts to his life. When these desires are also not fulfilled despite the efforts, man tries to use shortcut methods for that. Lack of emotional maturity leads to neglect the emotions of other persons. Value conflict is raised to extreme level among these persons. Ethical issues are usually ignored.

CASE STUDY 49

Age: 64 years.

Education Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder (Dowry)

Conviction period: 10 years.

The convict belongs to district Sitapur (U.P.). She was married in a lower middle class family. She had four children two sons and two daughters. Her elder son was married 12 years back. Immediately after her son marriage, she started harassing her daughter-in-law and started demanding dowry.

One day she along with her both the sons, both the daughters and husband, started beating up her daughter-in-law when the daughter-in-law started shouting; they all put kerosene oil on her and set her ablaze. Later the victim gave a dying declaration and the succumbed to her injuries in the hospital. On the basis of this dying declaration, the convict along with her husband, two daughter and both the sons were convicted for 10 years. The motive of crime was dowry.

Man has inert lust for money. This lust leads him to do go beyond ethics and humanity. Support of family members leads to explosion in desires. Poverty increases this wish to have more and more from the bride as this is an easy way to earn materialist wealth without any cost. This sometimes leads the persons to commit crime like murder.

CASE STUDY 50

Age: 40 years.

Education Status: B.A. (Enrolled in IGNOU)

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Kidnapping

Conviction period: Life Imprisonment

The convict belongs to a middle class family and was married to a BAMS Doctor. She had four children. She was not happy due to the low earning of her husband. Her neighbor was a business man who was quite rich and had only one daughter. In order to get ransom, the convict abducted his neighbour's daughter and locked her into the store of her house. She also tied a cloth on the face of the kidnapped girl so that she cannot raise any alarm. While she was demanding the ransom, the abducted girl died in her custody. She was later arrested and was awarded life imprisonment after trial. The motive for crime was lust for money.

Inner desire of three basic needs of man i.e. Food, Cloth and Shelter leads man to migrate to foreign land in the hope of better availability of these. When these desires are also not fulfilled despite the efforts, man tries to use shortcut methods for that. Kidnapping is one of the major activities which are used in such situations. Value conflict is raised to extreme level among these persons. Ethical issues are usually ignored.

CASE STUDY 51

Age: 60 years.

Education Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Dowry death

Conviction period: Life Imprisonment

The convict belongs to Village Hardoi in U.P. She had only one son and he was married. Her daughter in law was not putting on well with her mother in law and she had frequent fights with her husband also. The convict says that one day she had gone to temple and after returning from the temple she saw that her daughter in law was burning. The daughter-in-law was taken to the hospital where she gave a statement that she was set ablaze by her mother-in-law. Later she succumbed to her injuries. On the basis of the dying declaration given by the victim, the subject was convicted to life imprisonment. The motive of this crime seems to be domestic violence.

Some traditions are gone deep in the roots of the society and have changes the mind set of Indian people. Dowry is one of such traditions. The government and education are changing the mind of people but still, it is rooted in the minds of people and large number of population still thinks that dowry is an integral part of marriage. Poverty increases this wish to have more and more from the bride as this is an easy way to earn materialist wealth without any cost. This sometimes leads the persons to commit crime like murder.

CASE STUDY 52

Age: 28 years.

Education Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: NDPS (Ganja)

Conviction period: 10 years

The convict belonged to a poor family and got married at an underage of 14 years. She along with her husband and his friend started dealing with Ganja and Opium from M.P. and supply it in U.P. Once she was caught red handed while in possession of 50 bags of Ganja while she was bring it from M.P. She along with her husband was challaned under the NDPS Act and was later convicted for 10 years. The motive of crime was lust for money.

Teenagers do not have a sense of ethics. They follow a person blindly who is above their age or is closely related with them. Usually such persons show them high dreams of luxuries. When these desires are also not fulfilled despite the efforts, man tries to use shortcut methods for that. Theft, committing crimes, drug trafficking etc. are the major activities which are used in such situations. Value conflict is raised to extreme level among these persons. Ethical issues are usually ignored.

CASE STUDY 53

Age: 36 years.

Education Status: Graduate

Marital Status: Unmarried

Crime: Fake Passport

Conviction period: 8 years.

The convict belongs to Thailand. She came to India on a valid passport and visa five years back. On arrival, she destroyed her original papers and started living in Delhi. After having stayed in India for four years she got a forged passport made and was trying to travel on it. She was nabbed at the immigration check post at Delhi. Later she was charged under the Foreign Act and was imprisoned for eight years. The motive of crime was to commit fraud.

Inner desire of three basic needs of man i.e. Food, Cloth and Shelter leads man to migrate to foreign land in the hope of better availability of these. When these desires are also not fulfilled despite the efforts, man tries to use shortcut methods for that. Theft, committing crimes, drug trafficking etc. are the major activities which are used in such situations. Value conflict is raised to extreme level among these persons. Ethical issues are usually ignored.

CASE STUDY 54

Age: 65 years.

Education Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: NDPS Act

Conviction period: 10 years.

The convict belongs to District Pilibhit in U.P. She belongs to a very poor family. After eight years of her marriage she lost her husband. She had four children and no source of

livelihood. She used to work in a small dhaba and was getting very little money. In order to get more money, she started supplying charas in the local area. She was once apprehended with 15 Kgs. of charas and was subsequently challaned under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances act. She was convicted for 10 years. The motive of crime was easy money.

Poverty leads man to go to any extent especially for his/her children. The convict seems to have conflict between the comforts of life and future of her children. The depth of this gap leads her to follow the path of smuggling. Human being easily get deviated from the ideal or right to wrong for bright future of his children. This ease is increased with success in wrong way or with difficulties faced in real life. This encourages him/her to go deep in the world of crime.

CASE STUDY 55

Age: 40 years.

Education Status: 8th pass.

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Dowry death (306 IPC)

Conviction period: 10 years.

The convict belongs to village Mahrajganj in Uttar Pradesh. She was married in a lower middle class joint family. She was the eldest daughter-in-law in the house. She had two brothers in laws (Dewar). Immediately after the marriage of her elder Dewar, she started harassing his wife for getting more dowry. One year after the marriage, the newly wed set herself ablaze. She was later taken to the hospital where she stated that she had taken this extreme step because of the harassment by her husband, Jeth and Jethani. Later she succumbed to her injuries. Based on this dying declaration, all these accused were arrested and later convicted for a period of 10 years. The motive of crime was dowry.

Some traditions are gone deep in the roots of the society and have changes the mind set of Indian people. Dowry is one of such traditions. The government and education are changing the mind of people but still, it is rooted in the minds of people and large number of population still thinks that dowry is an integral part of marriage. Poverty increases this wish to have more and more from the bride as this is an easy way to earn

materialist wealth without any cost. This sometimes leads the persons to commit crime like murder.

CASE STUDY 56

Age: 40 years.

Education Status: 12th pass

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder (Husband)

Conviction period: Life imprisonment.

The convict belongs to District Shabjahanpur in U.P. She was married to a small line shopkeeper. She has three children; two daughters aged 18 & 16 and the son aged 10 years. Her husband was a drunkard and used to take liquor everyday. After coming back from his shop almost every day he used to fight with the convict.

One day when they were having a fight on a small issue the husband hit the convict with a wooden bat. The convict reacted back and hit her husband with an iron rod on his head. The husband fainted and was shifted to a hospital. He later went into coma and subsequently died. The convict was charged for murder and was imprisoned for life. The motive of crime was sudden rage of anger.

Poverty, daily wrangles in home, unfulfilment of expectations leads to the emotions like fear, anger, anxiety, stress etc. Such emotions burst like a volcano. Sudden erosion of such emotions leads the man to do anything without thinking of result of the task. Similar is the situation in this case. The lady seems to be fed up with daily quarrels, which results in sudden rage of anger and death of her husband.

CASE STUDY 57

Age: 36 years.

Education Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married/Widow

Crime: NDPS

Conviction period: 10 years.

The convict belongs to a poor family from Nepal. Because of poverty, she along with her husband and four children had gone to Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh. She and her husband were working as laborers. Since she had four children and it was difficult to

pull on, she started selling drugs. One day when she was transporting the drugs from Nepal, she was nabbed by the police and 10 kgs of opium was recovered from her possession. She was charged under the NDPS Act and was later imprisoned for 10 years. The motive of the crime was lust for money.

Poverty leads man to go to any extent especially for his/her children. The convict seems to have conflict between the comforts of life and future of her children. The depth of this gap leads her to follow the path of smuggling. Human being easily get deviated from the ideal or right to wrong for bright future of his children. This ease is increased with success in wrong way or with difficulties faced in real life. This encourages him/her to go deep in the world of crime.

CASE STUDY 58

Age: 25 years.

Education Status: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder (Husband)

Conviction period: Life imprisonment.

The convict belongs to a lower middle class family. She was married against her wishes. Her husband had a small vegetable shop in Barabanki town of U.P. Before her marriage she had an affair with a boy of her native village. That boy kept visiting the convict even after her marriage. One day her husband saw them in objectionable position and he objected to it. He also beaten up the convict and threatened her that he will tell all this to all her relatives. Under the fear of being exposed, she called her paramour and the same night murdered her husband and disposed of the dead body. She was later challenged along with the paramour and both were sustained for life imprisonment. The motive of crime was extra marital affairs.

Love or emotions related with love are needed to be handled with care. The wrong handling or suppression of these emotions the mental state in which person loses his/her ethical sense. Inability to think what is right or wrong leads to do the acts which are not accepted by the society. On the other side, the person also has fear of being opposed by the society. This leads him/her to do such act which, he/she thinks, can protect him/her from society.

CASE STUDY 59

Age: 25 years

Education Qualification: Un-educated

Marital Status: Married

Crime: Murder

Conviction: Life imprisonment

Convict belongs to a poor family from District Unnao in U.P. Her husband was a truck driver. She had one child. She used to live in slum area of unnao. She picked up a quarrel with the neighbour over the overflow of drain. On day when it was raining heavily, her neighbour blocked the drain passing through her house consequently blocking the rain water which resulted in accumulation of water in the house of convict. On this issue, the convict, along with her husband went to the neighbour's house and attacked her with iron rods. She died on the spot. Both, the convict and her husband were charged of murder and were later awarded life imprisonment. Her only son is now staying with her sister in law (Nanad). The motive of crime was sudden rage of anger.

The case seems to be of inability to deal with the emotions properly. The increased level of anger leads the convict to do the act (quarrel) with out thinking or imagining the result of that act. Such situations are dealt with high level of emotional competence/maturity/intelligence. The inability to handle the anger at the right time leads the convict to commit unintentional murder. Poverty also plays an important role in increasing the levels of negative emotions such as anger, thrust for money etc.

CASE STUDY 60

Age: 50 years

Education Qualification: Illiterate

Marital Status: Married

Crime: NDPS ACT

Conviction: 20 years

The convict belongs to a very poor family. She was married at a very early age and was totally illiterate. Her husband was a daily wager and was working as a laborer at Lucknow. She had four children and therefore, it was very difficult for her even to manage two square meals. She had a neighbourer who was from Nepal. His wife allowed the convict to start drug peddling as it was very lucrative. She started bringing

charas from Nepal Border and supplying it at Lucknow. Earlier she was caught twice by the police for possession of small quantities of drugs. This time she was arrested from Pillibhit railway station with 50 Kgs. of charas. She was booked under NDPS Act and was convicted for 20 years after trial. The motive of crime was easy money.

The convict seems to have conflict between the comforts of life and future of her children. The depth of this gap leads her to follow the path of smuggling. Human being easily get deviated from the ideal or right to wrong for bright future of his children. This ease is increased with success in wrong way or with difficulties faced in real life. This encourages him/her to go deep in the world of crime.

4.2 CONCLUSIONS OF QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS AT A GLANCE

After analyzing cases, it has been found that possible reasons for committing crimes by convicted women of Northern India are as follows:

- i) Extra marital relations
- ii) Dowry
- iii) Insensitivity towards humanity
- iv) Greed for money (ransom)
- v) Sudden outburst of emotions
- vi) Poverty
- vii) Uncontrolled rage of anger
- viii) Depression
- ix) Frustration of convict
- x) Lack of compatibility
- xi) Emotional immaturity
- xii) Cheating
- xiii) Allurement
- xiv) Drugs
- xv) Domestic violence
- xvi) Fraud

There were certain cases in which the convicted women seem to be innocent but were convicted due to lack of evidences. The analysis of case studies shows that in almost all the cases the convicted women were not able to deal with their emotions appropriately. There was sudden change on their emotions like hate, aggression, tension, stress, peace, anger, etc. Most of the crimes were committed in such situations, in which the convict was under the rage of anger. The second reason which is highlighted is the lust for money. Value conflict is almost seem in all the cases. The difference in hate vs. love; fear vs. assertion and selfishness vs. probity. The increased depth of these value conflicts did not let the convict to think about what they were doing. Now, in their present situations, when they have a reflection of their deed in the mind, their value conflict seems to be reduced. Moreover, in few cases the investigator thought that the convicted women have become emotionally mature.

CHAPTER – 5

CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Following conclusions have been reported on the basis of quantitative and qualitative analysis of data.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE BASIS OF QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA

- 1) Emotional competence of convicted women in Northern India is average.
- 2) Value conflict of convicted women in Northern India is moderate.
- 3) Emotional competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. There is no significant difference in emotional competence between women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.
- 4) Value conflict of women of Haryana and Punjab is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh. There is no significant difference in value conflict between convicted women of Haryana and Punjab.
- 5) There is no significant relationship between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence; between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions of emotional competence; between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence; between value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. There is significant positive relationship between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. There is no significant relationship between value conflict and emotional competence.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE BASIS OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA

After analyzing cases, it has been found that possible reasons for committing crimes by convicted women of Northern India are as follows:

- i) Extra marital relations

- ii) Dowry
- iii) Insensitivity towards humanity
- iv) Greed for money (ransom)
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- vi) Poverty
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- ix) Frustration of convict
- x) Lack of compatibility
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There were certain cases in which the convicted women seem to be innocent but were convicted due to lack of evidences. The analysis of case studies shows that in almost all the cases the convicted women were not able to deal with their emotions appropriately. There was sudden change on their emotions like hate, aggression, tension, stress, peace, anger, etc. Most of the crimes were committed in such situations, in which the convict was under the rage of anger. The second reason which is highlighted is the lust for money. Value conflict is almost seem in all the cases. The difference in hate vs. love; fear vs. assertion and selfishness vs. probity. The increased depth of these value conflicts did not let the convict to think about what they were doing. Now, in their present situations, when they have a reflection of their deed in the mind, their value conflict seems to be reduced. Moreover, in few cases the investigator thought that the convicted women have become emotionally mature.

CONCLUSIONS AT A GLANCE

The emotions like insensitivity towards humanity, sudden outburst of emotions, uncontrolled rage of anger, depression, frustration, and emotional immaturity are of

average level among convicted women. The convicted women of Haryana are significantly at higher level than the women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh in these emotions. The level of value conflicts such as extra marital relations, greed for money, lack of compatibility, cheating, allurements, drugs and fraud etc. are moderate in convicted women. The convicted women of Haryana are at higher level than the convicted women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The emotional variables are not related in any aspect to value conflicts of convicted women of Northern India.

5.2 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

Following are the implications of the present study :

Efforts should be made to develop the emotional competence of convicted women of northern India. With development of emotional competence, the convicted women may manage their emotions. The value conflict should be reduced among convicted women of northern India. Efforts should be made to increase their prosocial behaviour. Other areas should be explored to keep a check on value conflict of convicted women of northern India. The investigator feels that there are certain convicted women in the jail who do not regret on their act of crime. There are chances that, these women when released from jail, may get involved in the crime again. Certain activities such as meditation, yoga, involvement in productive work, religious discourses, value based sessions etc. may be conducted in the jail to develop tolerance, patience among the women.

5.3 LIMITATIONS

Limitations are the influences that the researcher cannot control. They are not shortcomings, conditions that cannot be controlled by researcher that places restrictions on methodology and conclusions. Limitations might be in investigation, analysis, nature of reporting, tools, sample and time constraint. In qualitative researches, certain limitations might mean that the findings cannot be generalized to the large population when the definition of the population is broad. Stating limitations of the study may be very useful for readers because they provide a method of acknowledging possible errors

or difficulties in interpreting results of the study. Limitations may not be readily apparent at the start of the research work but may develop as the progress.

All research studies have some inherent limitations. Although this research is carefully prepared, still the investigator is aware of its limitations which are as follows.

- 1) As quantitative data were largely collected from convicted women, They may not understand the purpose of the study.
- 2) Time span to carry out qualitative research in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh was short which might affect the qualitative analysis.
- 3) Very few researches have been conducted on emotional competence and value conflict on convicted women due to which the investigator faced difficulty in discussion.
- 4) The behaviour of convicted women varies very much. Thus, the quality and reliability of data depends on the mood of the convicted women.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Any research can be carried out with many techniques and by making association with many areas and variable. Every research work has scope to explore more dimensions. Following suggestions have been made by the investigator which can be helpful for conduction of research in similar area:

- 1) Effect of conviction on women's other aspects of life can be another area for research.
- 2) Ethnographic research can be conducted on similar areas of research.
- 3) Health issues related to after effects of convicted women can be explored out.
- 4) It is suggested that case studies of suffering family members should be conducted.
- 5) Other states and nations can also be studied to widen the scope of research.
- 6) Such type of study can be conducted on convicted men.
- 7) The studies on social deprivation and emotional violence of convicted women should be a big concern of the researchers.
- 8) Violence against tribal men/women and convicted men can be studied.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) There should be counseling cells to render special help to the convicted women.
- 2) Government should provide free adequate educational and other facilities to convicted women.
- 3) Counselling regarding emotional aspects should be given to such convicted women.
- 4) Family members of convicted women should be to be made aware regarding causes and results related to the crime which may lead them to live a normal life.

SUMMARY

There are a number of issues relevant to women and violence. The rate that women commit serious violent crimes is low, but has been blown out of proportion by media, law enforcement and government responses and the public reactions. The continual focus on violent women maximizes public fear and minimizes the need for social and community programming necessary to prevent violence by women. Statistical interpretation and media sensationalism paint an incredibly inaccurate picture of women suddenly erupting into violence. Awareness of the factors causing this perceived increase of women offenders is essential to reduce negative and discriminatory stereotypes. Contributions to the appearance of higher female crime rates include broader definitions of aggression and violence, increased rates of charging women, less tolerance by governments and politicians for any crime and increased custodial dispositions used to treat and protect young females.

Different studies reveal the fact that as women are becoming more powerful they are losing tolerance level and becoming more aggressive. There was a time when women were suppressed by male community and the literacy level of women was also very low, so they suffered a lot in past and tolerated the violence by men. Many laws were formulated in favor of women and many schemes, programmes, campaigns launched by media, Non-governmental organizations, government, etc to help in generating awareness about these laws to women. In this scenario most of the laws favor women and women are being given special status and sympathy in the country. This had led to violation of laws. Women in poor economic conditions or those trying to meet their comfort levels have started violating laws. They are being given sympathy and are seen as weak but unfortunately many women are tarnishing their image in society. Changing times has seen a change in value pattern and losing control and competence over emotions. These parameters have also led to an increase in crime rate of women. Economic condition, illicit relations, greed and many other such factors have also deteriorated the position of women. Crime rate has increased at an incredible level in the past few years. To control this, we need to realize the seriousness of this problem and look into it.

Owing to the fact given above, the investigator felt that there is a direct need to identify the causes leading to the commitment of crime by women specially, the psychological causes like emotional competence and value conflict which have more significant impact on an individual as well as the society.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Emotional Competence and Value Conflict as a Congruent to Crime Committed by Convicted Women of Northern India

OBJECTIVES

Keeping in mind the significance of the study, following objectives have been formed.

- 1) To find out the level of emotional competence of convicted women of Northern India.
- 2) To find out the level of value conflict among convicted women of different states.
- 3) To reveal the difference in emotional competence of convicted women of different states.
- 4) To explore the significance differences in value conflict of convicted women belonging to different states.
- 5) To study the relationship between emotional competence (total and dimensions) and value conflict (total and dimensions) of convicted women belonging to different states.
- 6) To conduct case studies to explore the causes of commitment of crime among women of different states of northern India.

HYPOTHESES

Owing to the above mentioned objectives, the following hypothesis has been formulated:

- 1) The level of emotional competence of convicted women varies among women of different states of Northern India.

- 2) The level of value conflict of convicted women varies among women of Northern India.
- 3) There is significant difference in the emotional competence among convicted women different states.
- 4) No significant difference exists among convicted women of different states as far as their value conflict is concerned.
- 5) There is no significant relationship between emotional competence (total and dimensions) and value conflict (total and dimensions) of convicted women belonging to different states.

DELIMITATION

The study was delimited to convicted women of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh as selected states of northern India.

METHOD

The study was conducted using triangulation approach of research. In the present investigation, space and method triangulation was applied. Data was collected from convicted women of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana to meet the space triangulation needs. Case studies and descriptive method were applied to analyse the data qualitative and quantitatively to meet method triangulation needs.

SAMPLE

The study was conducted in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana states of Northern India. Total population of convicted women of different jails of three states Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh was 539.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE FOR QUANTITATIVE DATA

For quantitative analysis, 340 convicted women from northern India were selected using stratified sampling technique. In all the three states, convicted women who were not willing to give the data, were excluded from the sample. Out of 539, 204 convicted women belong to different jails of Punjab. The sample consisted of 168 convicted

women of Punjab. The total number of convicted women of two different jails of Haryana was 75. 70 convicted women were taken for data collection. There were 260 convicted women in Uttar Pradesh. 102 were those selected. The selection of sample had been given in the following figure:

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

City wise sample structure for quantitative analysis is given in table number.

Number of subjects for quantitative analysis

State	Convicted women in jail	Sample Size
Punjab		
Amritsar	33	30
Jalandhar	44	29
Patiala	40	40
Ludhiana	87	69
Haryana		
Ambala Cantt.	19	17
Gurgaon	56	53
U.P.		
Lucknow	260	102
Total	539	340

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE FOR QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

For qualitative analysis, a sample of 60 convicted women were selected through purposive sampling technique. The reasons behind purposive sampling were:

All type of convicted women were needed to include in the sample like convicted for theft, murder, dowry, DPS, kidnapping, help in rape, human trafficking etc.

Only convicted women were to include in the sample, not arrested women. Convicted women reside in different jails of states. To cover all the crimes, the investigator has to select the convicted women from different jails.

20 convicted women each from state of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were selected for case studies. Convicted women who were willing to reveal were included in the sample for qualitative analysis as shown in the figure given below.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE FOR QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

The cases were selected as given in the table:

Number of subjects for qualitative analysis

State	Convicted women in jail	Case Study
Punjab		
Amritsar	33	5
Jalandhar	44	5
Patiala	40	5
Ludhiana	87	5
Haryana		
Ambala Cant	19	10
Gurgaon	56	10
U.P.		
Lucknow	260	20
Total	539	60

PROCEDURE

The present study is based on the convicted women of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. For the purpose of data collection, different jails situated in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were visited personally. Permission for respective jail authorities was

taken and the convicted women who were willing to give the data were contacted. They were explained about the purpose of the study and after word the tools were administered on them. For case studies, convicted women were selected on random basis from the willing convicted women. Rapport was established before taking the interview. The data collected with the help of tools were scores as per instructions in respective manuals and tabulated.

TOOLS USED

Following tools was used to collect the data.

- 1) Value conflict Scale by R. L. Bharadwaj (1998)
- 2) Emotional Competence Scale by H. C. Sharma and R.L. Bhardwaj (1998)
- 3) An interview schedule was prepared to collect data for case studies by the investigator.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

Following conclusions have been reported on the basis of quantitative and qualitative analysis of data.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE BASIS OF QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA

- 1) Emotional competence of convicted women in Northern India is average.
- 2) Value conflict of convicted women in Northern India is moderate.
- 3) Emotional competence of women of Haryana is significantly higher than women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. There is no significant difference in emotional competence between women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.
- 4) Value conflict of women of Haryana and Punjab is significantly higher than that of women of Uttar Pradesh. There is no significant difference in value conflict between convicted women of Haryana and Punjab.
- 5) There is no significant relationship between value conflict and adequate depth of feeling of emotional competence; between value conflict and adequate expression and control of emotions of emotional competence; between value conflict and ability to function with emotions of emotional competence; between

value conflict and ability to cope with problem emotions of emotional competence. There is significant positive relationship between value conflict and encouragement of positive emotions of emotional competence. There is no significant relationship between value conflict and emotional competence.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE BASIS OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA

After analyzing cases, it has been found that possible reasons for committing crimes by convicted women of Northern India are as follows:

- i) Extra marital relations
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There were certain cases in which the convicted women seem to be innocent but were convicted due to lack of evidences. The analysis of case studies shows that in almost all the cases the convicted women were not able to deal with their emotions appropriately. There was sudden change on their emotions like hate, aggression, tension, stress, peace, anger, etc. Most of the crimes were committed in such situations, in which the convict was under the rage of anger. The second reason which is highlighted is the lust for

money. Value conflict is almost seen in all the cases. The difference in hate vs. love; fear vs. assertion and selfishness vs. probity. The increased depth of these value conflicts did not let the convict to think about what they were doing. Now, in their present situations, when they have a reflection of their deed in the mind, their value conflict seems to be reduced. Moreover, in few cases the investigator thought that the convicted women have become emotionally mature.

CONCLUSIONS AT A GLANCE

The emotions like insensitivity towards humanity, sudden outburst of emotions, uncontrolled rage of anger, depression, frustration, and emotional immaturity are of average level among convicted women. The convicted women of Haryana are significantly at higher level than the women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh in these emotions. The level of value conflicts such as extra marital relations, greed for money, lack of compatibility, cheating, allurements, drugs and fraud etc. are moderate in convicted women. The convicted women of Haryana are at higher level than the convicted women of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The emotional variables are not related in any aspect to value conflicts of convicted women of Northern India.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

Following are the implications of the present study.

Efforts should be made to develop the emotional competence of convicted women of northern India. With development of emotional competence, the convicted women may manage their emotions. The value conflict should be reduced among convicted women of northern India. Efforts should be made to increase their prosocial behaviour. Other areas should be explored to keep a check on value conflict of convicted women of northern India. The investigator feels that there are certain convicted women in the jail who do not regret on their act of crime. There are chances that, these women when released from jail, may get involved in the crime again. Certain activities such as meditation, yoga, involvement in productive work, religious discourses, value based sessions etc. may be conducted in the jail to develop tolerance, patience among the women.

LIMITATIONS

Limitations are the influences that the researcher cannot control. They are cannot shortcomings, conditions that cannot be controlled by researcher that places restrictions on methodology and conclusions. Limitations might be in investigation, analysis, nature of reporting, tools, sample and time constraint. In qualitative researches, certain limitations might mean that the findings cannot be generalized to the large population when the definition of the population is broad. Stating limitations of the study may be very useful for readers because they provide a method of acknowledge possible errors or difficulties in interpreting results of the study. Limitations may not be readily apparent at the start of the research work but may develop as the progress.

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Any research can be carried out with many techniques and by making association with many areas and variable. Every research work has scope to explore more dimensions. Following suggestions have been made by the investigator which can be helpful for conduction of research in similar area:

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- 2) Ethnographic research can be conducted on similar areas of research.
- 3) Health issues related to after effects of convicted women can be explored out.
- 4) It is suggested that case studies of suffering family members should be conducted.
- 5) Other states and nations can also be studied to widen the scope of research.
- 6) Such type of study can be conducted on convicted men.
- 7) The studies on social deprivation and emotional violence of convicted women should be a big concern of the researchers.
- 8) Violence against tribal men/women and convicted men can be studied.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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- 2) Government should provide free adequate educational and other facilities to convicted women.
- 3) Counselling regarding emotional aspects should be given to such convicted women.
- 4) Family members of convicted women should be to be made aware regarding causes and results related to the crime which may lead them to live a normal life.

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ANNEXURE 3

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR CASE STUDIES

Give your own information

Sex..... Age.....
Religion..... Education.....
Profession..... Rural/Urban.....

Marital Status: Married / Unmarried

1. What is your name?
2. You are from which village?
3. How old are you?
4. What is your educational qualification?
5. Who all are there in your family?
6. Since when are you here in this jail?
7. When were you convicted?
8. Do you believe in GOD?
9. Do you miss your family?
10. How often does your family come to meet you?
11. Did your maternal parents support you after the crime?
12. Did your paternal parents support you after the crime?
13. Did you have cordial relations with your siblings?
14. Was your marriage successful?
15. How often do you lose your temper?
16. How do you control it?
17. Who was responsible for all that happened?

18. Did you have a good social circle?
19. What about your relation with your relatives?
20. Do you think your kids will be able to manage without you?
21. Who is taking care of them now?
22. Do you have faith in the Judicial system?
23. Did you have strained relation with your spouse?
24. Who was the mediator in all the household disputes?
25. What was your financial condition back then?
26. Who dominated in all the household matters?
27. Are you into some Vocational training; being provided in the Jail?
28. What is your daily routine in the Jail?
29. What are your future plans?
30. Do you repent for this incident?