

# Trend of Crime against Women of Female Offender in contrast to Male Offender from 2015 to 2020: a statistical Review

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## **ABSTRACT**

Women hold a prominent and revered status in Indian society. The Vedas revered women as a "Devi" or Goddess and exalted them as the mother, the creator, and the giver of life. However, their adoration was more legendary than real because at the same time, women in patriarchal India were completely suppressed and enslaved.

Because society insisted on holding onto conventional ideas, Indian women continued to experience domestic and public violence as well as physical, emotional, and mental abuse around the world.

The primary goal of this article is to evaluate the trend of female offenders in India in contrast to male criminals. To provide a thorough analysis of female criminals in India. The data of female and male offenders as well as the various sorts of crime were analyzed.

The statistical charts and graphs based on the examined results are then displayed, showing both male and female offenders. This essay finishes the comparison information and the ratio of female offenders to male offenders for the specified years.

Statistics show rising trends in criminal behavior among females in relation to the many types of crimes committed by female offenders in the recent past and currently..

On the basis of the reasons underlying criminal behavior, the neurological underpinnings involved, and the criminal dispositional qualities involved, there is different in how men and women commit crimes.

To explain the motivation behind such antisocial behavior, the review draws correlations between psychopathology, psychosocial adversity, and female criminality.

Understanding the Indian justice system demonstrates the relevance of the history of gender justice and law in India. On the one hand, laws has been passed to protect women, but on the other, criminal activity has shown how laws can be abused unfairly by female offenders. A comprehensive intervention is necessary to address the emotional, social, economic, and psychological causes of criminal activity.

**Keywords:** Gender based violence, female offenders, serial killers, male offenders, criminal behavior, and female criminals

## INTRODUCTION

Crimes are prohibited acts punished by the government or other agencies. The term "crime" does not have a clear and widely agreed definition in contemporary criminal law. Crime essentially manifests itself as a noticeable feature of a social structure. The issues in India are mostly economic, with deep-seated poverty, a high dependency ratio, and unemployment. With the growing desire for materialistic progress, changes may be seen in every aspect of life, with certain meritocratic and secular principles.

According to studies on crime statistics, Men commit more crimes proportionally than women, and men commit more violence than women. From biological models to socialization and social control theories, this disparity in offending has been studied from a variety of perspectives and disciplines. Others have concentrated on male-female disparities in neurology.

Some have stated that common theories of crime apply to both men and women, males are more vulnerable to risk factors.

This gender-gap law infraction was discovered utilizing Data on reports of arrests, self-reported crimes, victims, and other crime. In recent decades, research on female gang membership has become increasingly widespread, prompting to conclude that "female engagement in young gangs is no longer an understudied phenomenon."(T.l meares, n.d.)

The proportion of women imprisoned for violent crimes is higher than that of men. A national prison survey based on face-to-face interviews with inmate samples shows that an increasing number of women are being imprisoned for violent crimes.

Domestic violence obligatory arrest regulations, in particular, have resulted in the arrest and prosecution of women who were previously involved in informal domestic conflicts.

### 1.1 Gender theory's contribution to the study of crime

Women's small contribution to crime is widely assumed to have remained constant over time, and as a result, female offenders have received little attention. As a result of feminist criminology, gender disparities in recorded crime have become a hotly debated topic in criminal and criminal justice research scholars have examined the disparities in male and female crime rates, as well as the differences and similarities in the patterns of offending by men and women in order to find explanations for the observed disparities. They investigated gender differences in the treatment of women and men in law enforcement and the judicial system to develop and advance the theory of gender crime

### 1.2 Women and crime

Girls and women with legal problems are gradually gaining the serious attention of mainstream orthodontic scholars. This report clearly shows that girls and women commit far less crimes than boys and men which include different type of crimes. According to some government figures, female arrest rates have risen significantly over the last two decades, whereas male arrest rates have either remained stable or decreased (Kong & AuCoin, 2008; Snyder, 2011). Female offenders have generally arisen from disciplines other than psychology, most notably sociology and criminology.

According to social theory, the processes of classical and operant conditioning as well as "definitions" that promote or oppose crime are what teach criminal behavior. Akers (1998) made a distinction between three different definitions: positive definitions, which portray actions as acceptable, neutral definitions, which portray behaviors as justifiable and negative definitions, which depict behaviors as disagreeable (portrays behavior as unacceptable). (Scott et al., n.d.)

The 2001 Census of India showed that there were 218 million female immigrants, compared to 91 million males (Khan, 2015).

### **1.2.1 What causes women to commit crime?**

Economists pioneered the study of criminal behavior in 1968, when the predicted benefit outweighs the estimated cost, a criminal act rationally and decides to commit a crime. In other words, if all other factors remain constant, changes in the incentives to participate in criminal activity result in an increase (or decrease) in the number of crimes committed.

The decision to commit a crime is influenced by factors such as the:-

- Possibility of getting caught
- Length and severity of penalties for being caught
- Going to jail is pointless
- Expected income from illegal activities
- Employment opportunities in the statutory labor market
- Risk aversion

However, most economic crime studies focus only on men and women behave in very different ways for a variety of reasons, which means that in order to reduce crime, various strategies are required to lessen criminal propensity. This is a critical shortcoming in our knowledge of how women commit crimes.

Women's criminal activity statistics have historically been underreported and stereotypes about the issue abound. Examining trustworthy information that accurately depicts the phenomenon is crucial. An examination of arrest data from the United States for Two major categories of crime-**property crime** and **violent crime**-show that women commit twice as much property crime as violent crime.

Though it is rising slower (77%) than violent crimes, the percentage of women arrested for property offences is nevertheless rising. An analysis of the types of crimes perpetrated by men and women in the United States, the United Kingdom, Wales, and Italy in 2009 using data on men and women in jails reveals that, on average, property crimes were committed by women in these countries more often than by males. Indicates that you are committing, especially theft, fraud and drug related crimes.

### **1.2.3 Why are gender gaps closing and do women commit fewer crimes?**

Studies have examined the variables that could account for the disparities in criminal propensity between men and women as well as whether these variables tend to converge over time (potentially contributing to the convergence in crime rates between men and women).

- **The relevance of incentives:** Gender differences in crime can be explained by the various incentives that both women and men feel while committing a crime. Second, incentives affect both the benefits and drawbacks of illegal behavior. Recent studies on property crimes examined if there are gender variations in the likelihood of being detained, one of the expenses associated with committing a crime, and obtaining illicit income (one of the benefits of a crime). This may aid in explaining the differences in criminal prop
- **Education's function is:** Another aspect, education, can also contribute to the gradual gender enhancement of crime. Gender disparities in the size of the influence could be explained by changes in the systems that regulate the impact of education on crime. While education historically has improved women's prospects in the marriage market, maybe strengthening social networks, generating stronger social connections, and more strict, it has historically enhanced men's labor market opportunities and income. It served as a loose social check. Women with more education had larger families. This is the opportunity cost of contemplating criminal activity. However, as women obtain better education, find employment, spend less time at home, and have fewer children, this tendency may have shifted recently.
- **Roles in marriage, parenting, and family responsibility:** Opportunity costs in the statutory market alone cannot account for women's decision to engage in illicit activity. For women, parenting and taking care of the home may be more significant than for males. It is crucial to stress that time spent engaging in illicit activity does not necessarily take the place of time spent engaging in lawful endeavors' and household duties. One can choose to shoplift right after going shopping, or one might opt to perpetrate a white-collar crime while at work. Married women are more prone to steal (shoplift), but their impact on other property crimes and other crimes that require more experience and skill is less clear, according to a 1979 empirical study.

### **1.3 Qualitative and Quantitative Research on women offending.**

According to the studies, poverty, unemployment, and being an unmarried mother together produce a country with severe economic hardship, which is linked to the activities and circumstances of women's lives that increase the likelihood of a criminal life. It indicates that (Miller 1986, Carlen 1988, Daly 1994, Maher 1997, Baskin and Sommers 1998).

Women's criminal jobs are associated with childhood maltreatment, financial troubles, and those vocations in general, according to studies on crime and gender (Daly 1994, Maher 1997). Other studies indicate that marginalized communities facilitate the formation of criminal networks and peer groups, which are essential for luring and retaining women in crime (Miller 1986, Baskin and Sommers 1998). According to several researches, when faced with serious economic difficulties, turning to crime is a sensible attempt to assist one's children and other family members (e.g., Miller 1986, Carlen 1988).

### **1.4 MOTIVATION OF FEMALE SERIAL KILLERS**

It seems that way to serial killers on a mission. To further a particular objective, it is his or her obligation to kill some individuals. Typically living with a partner and having an angry emotional state before to the murder, organized criminals have average or above-average IQ, mediocre work performance, and social skills. He acknowledges that he is at ease and at ease after the crime.

This typology predicts a high likelihood of sexual motivation in male serial murderers. Dominance and power frequently fit into erratic categories. Studies on crime and gender show that women's criminal careers are linked to childhood maltreatment, financial difficulties, and those careers in general (Daly 1994, Maher 1997). According to other research, living in a disadvantaged area makes it simpler for individuals to join criminal networks and peer groups, which are crucial for attracting and keeping women in crime (Miller 1986, Baskin and Sommers 1998). According to several researches, committing to crime is a rational attempt to help one's children and other family members while facing severe economic troubles (e.g., Miller 1986, Carlen 1988).

The limitation of previous study on female serial killer motivations is that it already knows what drives them. Conflicting results For instance, in the case study of a female serial murderer, the objective was to appear respectable in front of a humiliating situation (Ostrosky-Sols et al. 2008). According to additional studies, profit is the main motivator (Harrison et al. 2015). In a study at 64 Female Serial Killer, researchers sought to classify reasons as female Holmes and Holmes typological serial murderers, however they found that certain motives were not covered by the typology. They learned that based on the categories Holmes and Holmes (2010) developed.

Retaliation accounted for 7.9% of the deaths of female serial murderers, whereas 4.8 percent of them were slain to safeguard their reputations or other interests (i.e., they were maintenance killers), and 11.1 percent of them were killed for unclear reasons. Five mentally sick (Lax, 2018)

#### **1.4.1 DECISION AND SELECTION OF VICTIM**

Male serial killers frequently have no personal connection to their victims, according to a recent study on the gender disparities among serial killers. On the other hand, female serial murderers are quite familiar with their victims. While female serial killers frequently target both men and women, adults and children, and those who are normally in just one geographic region, male serial killers frequently target same-race adult women throughout many geographic places. However, a female serial killer who operates alone as opposed to one who does it with a companion is different (i.e., a woman with a male partner in crime). Gorian (2009) discovered that although paired serial killers exclusively kill females and adult or teen strangers, lone female killers only kill adults and generally family members.

#### **1.4.2 METHOD OF SERIAL KILLING**

Male serial killers are more prone to adopt more cruel methods of execution, such as stabbing and strangulation, when compared to female killers. This is covered in the section on killing technique. They typically employ tactics that are driven by sex, power, or control, as was already mentioned. A study found that strangulation occurs more frequently among sex killers than non-sex killers—those who kill with the intent to have sex with the victim, whether they are alive or dead. A research comparing serial sex killers and non-serial sex killers found that the former were more likely than the latter to have strangled their victims, which is consistent with the assumption that strangulation in serial murder is typically a sexual means of killing.

## **1.5 MALE OFFENDERS**

**Male youths are thought to become delinquent for a variety of reasons. According to statistics, young men of color are twice as likely to engage in aggressive behavior as young white men.**

According to Dixon, trauma is consistently cited as a contributing factor to male juvenile criminality. Children who grow up in these types of families are at a significant risk of committing criminal behaviors because of family dynamics that contribute to under-socialization, such as stepfamilies and single-parent households, parental separation from their biological children, and pressured parent-child relationships. Neighborhood factors and major male adolescent offending has been the subject of several researches.

## **1.6 COMPARISON OF OFFENDERS, MALE AND FEMALE**

It is crucial to understand the differences between male and female juvenile offenders since doing so results in treatment regimens that are more successful. Compared to female juvenile offenders, male juvenile offenders commit more serious offences and offend more frequently.

However, in all key offence categories, female adolescent offending has grown more rapidly. With 85 percent of female juvenile offenders reporting physical abuse and 61 percent reporting sexual abuse, female juvenile offenders are more likely than male juvenile offenders to have histories of abuse.

The number of juvenile sexual offenders is rising, and both boys and females share the same psychiatric issues, delinquency history, and experiences of physical and sexual abuse.

The age of the first offender act varies between male and female juvenile sex offenders, with males' occurring at 13.2 years and females' around 14.9. Additionally, compared to men, females were found to utilize drugs substantially more frequently and be more promiscuous.

## **1.7 Involvement of female human trafficking offenders**

A woman's involvement as a perpetrator in human trafficking can be explained by a number of different criminal routes.

Women have historically been thought of as being sexually exploited. It's frequently assumed that people who participate in sexual exploitation as perpetrators are or have been sexually exploited themselves.

It occurs frequently for women who have once been sexually exploited to subsequently join the criminal partnership and begin to exploit other women.

The prostitute and one of the offenders frequently have a love relationship. For some women, switching from prostitute to perpetrator may be a means of quitting their jobs as prostitutes.

Sexual exploitation and human trafficking are sometimes seen as crimes only done by men who take advantage of women's vulnerability.

An obvious distinction is drawn between offenders and victims in this "creepy male-vulnerable lady" image: a victim can never be a perpetrator, and a woman can never be implicated as a perpetrator in sexual exploitation.

However, it's unclear how many female human traffickers this phrase actually refers to. Prior research had a number of limitations, as was already highlighted.

It's vital to keep in mind that some women may become involved in exploitation despite never having experienced sexual exploitation in the past.

### **1.8 Female perpetrator who engaged in sexual exploitation.**

Selina was born in Latvia when she was 25 years old. Max, also from Latvia, contacted her in a discotheque in her home country.

He enquired as to her interest in becoming a high-paying escort in the Netherlands. Max received half of the distribution, while Selina received half of the distribution. She joined him to the Netherlands because she was intrigued.

She had to give Max her passport in the Netherlands. He signed her up with many escort services. She handed Max more than 90% of her daily earnings. When she objected, he responded that he was a safer place for her money than the residence where she resided with the other prostitutes.

He offered her additional money if she returned to Latvia and found him several Latvian ladies who would be willing to work as escorts in the Netherlands. Selina observed that several of the women she spoke with in Latvia did not welcome the idea of working as prostitutes.

Later, when talking to women, she offered to find them cleaning jobs. She was able to enlist at least one victim by doing this.

The women were registered with an escort agency in the Netherlands, and Selina drove the victims to their clients. After being abused by Max, one of the victims reported him.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

**(T.I meares, 2000)** enumerate the gender and crime research that has been done since their evaluations. It starts out by outlining some of the most important questions raised by this research and three typical methodologies for examining the relationship between gender and crime. The key study findings and justifications for each of these strategies are then examined. It's crucial to note that the scope of this article is constrained by space considerations and is only focused on examining gender variations in delinquency; it does not include literature on gender and victimization or the fair treatment of gender and crime.

**(Campbell et al., 2004)** stated that both property crime and violence against women are attributed to a lack of resources. This adaptation lowers the likelihood that women would commit crimes, increases their propensity to commit property crimes rather than violent ones, and encourages them to use low-risk strategies. or when avoiding direct conflict is the best option. They disagree on whether our suggestion fits with established theories of sex-based criminality.

**(Spjeldnes & Goodkind, 2009)** explored the key developments, present difficulties, and conflicts in punishing criminal women. A survey of significant hypotheses to explain women's criminal conduct follows a brief description of the nature and prevalence of women's criminal activity. The discussion of current advancements and unanswered issues in risk assessment and solutions for female convicts follows. They actively look for areas where mediation is required, review accepted facts, pinpoint knowledge gaps, and recognize ongoing discussions. Both girls and women are referred to as thug by them. Girls and women, however, are passionate about commenting on both juvenile and adult criminality.

**(Mangoli & Tarase, 2009)** have included the thinking of Indian society, that Women hold an important and venerable position in society. The main objective of their study is to understand and analyses the current crime pattern in India, which is increasingly expanding against women. To investigate the root causes of the rise in crimes against women in India. To gain a better understanding of the laws in place in India to combat such acts. To determine where the government's machinery has failed to maintain and control over the situation.

**(Scott et al., 2010)** examined the main developments, present difficulties, and debates in punishing criminal women. A survey of significant hypotheses to explain women's criminal conduct follows a brief description of the nature and prevalence of women's criminal activity. The discussion of current advancements and unanswered issues in risk assessment and solutions for female convicts follows. They actively look for areas where mediation is required, examine accepted facts, pinpoint knowledge gaps, and recognize continuing discussions. Both girls and women are referred to as thug by them. Girls and women, however, are passionate about commenting on both juvenile and adult criminality.

**(Horry et al., 2012)** centered on the psychological and behavioral profiles of these minors in order to find characteristics that can help detect future offenders. According to the authors, school systems and community organizations will be better able to break the cycle of adolescent delinquency and violence by detecting future offenders.

**(Bartel', 2012)** they the examined women's participation in crime using a model of economic crime. The model was empirically tested using state data on women's arrests, and the results were broadly consistent with the theoretical predictions. Women who misappropriate are strongly discouraged from doing so by the possibility of being arrested and found guilty, the average number of preschoolers in married households has a large negative effect, and married women's labor market involvement has no influence at all effect. The decrease in the typical number of students in each wife's home accounts for more than half of the surge in property crimes committed by women this decade.

**(Van Der Knaap et al., 2012)** they conducted their research to evaluate criminogenic demands between male and female offenders and the significance of these requirements in predicting recidivism. They included several male and female offenders who had been charged with a variety of index offences (N 16,239). The findings generally reaffirm the gender neutrality of current risk and needs assessments for offenders. The findings do, however, suggest that some criminogenic demands may affect recidivism in men and women differently. Men's overall recidivism was shown to be substantially more connected with housing, educational, and employment issues as well as friendship ties than women's was. Women's emotional wellness issues were more closely associated with recidivism than were men's were.



**(Sankhwar, n.d.) (2016)** communicate with almost anybody, anywhere in the world, at any time, and have explored the unknown. Women are becoming a growing target for online fraudsters. Cybercrime continues to put women and children at risk, and it has become a significant problem for the nation's law enforcement organizations. Criminals in India are increasingly abusing and harassing women and children online for voyeuristic objectives. The topic of cybercrime and legislative remedies is covered in this essay.

**(Heijden, 2018)** have examined the contribution of gender theory to the study of crime. Crime historians have utilized gender theories from social science studies in a variety of ways. First, the idea of crime generalization made it easier to understand the historical frequency and setting of women's crime. Second, the study of the gender ratio and the gender disparity in crime gave historians pertinent viewpoints. The idea of gendered institutions has also been utilized by historians to explain court treatment of women and prosecution trends. On the other hand, historical study offers social scientists pertinent information.

**(Watkins & Melde, 2018)** researched on female human trafficking offenders. They perused the court files of 150 Dutch women who had been found guilty of human trafficking. The most recent research looks at the frequency of female human trafficking offenders and the sorts of exploitation for which they have been found responsible. The sanctions imposed on the women as well as the characteristics of the offender, offence, and victim is then discussed. They end by discussing criminal justice authorities' policy, research, and implementation. 17 percent of the suspects (N=227) were women on average.

**(Lodha et al., 2018)** they examine the driving forces underlying the criminal behavior of Indian women. In terms of the numerous types of criminal behavior committed by female perpetrators in the recent past and present, statistics show growing tendencies in female criminal behavior. Men and women commit crimes for different reasons, with different neurological systems at work and different traits that make them criminals. The review attempts to shed light on the causes of such antisocial behavior by relating psychopathology, psychosocial difficulties, and female crime. Studying India's judicial system can help you understand the country's history with regard to gender justice and the law. Deception is used by criminally inclined women

**(Campaniello, 2019)** stated women's labor force participation has greatly increased in the majority of nations and is now close to men's participation rates. In the criminal sector, where men continue to outnumber women, it appears that a similar tendency toward gender convergence is happening, albeit on a smaller scale. Due to cultural norms and technological advancements, which have boosted women's participation in both the labor and criminal markets, they have been liberated from the house. Even if males no longer commit crime primarily, it is nevertheless vital to examine female criminal behavior in order to evaluate the effectiveness of crime-reduction strategies.

**(Estrada et al., 2019)** they investigate the representation of women's criminality in media and statistical reporting on crime. They employ a long-term historical view by analyzing patterns from the first half of the 20th century to the present. They list the key strategies that have been successful in reducing the disparity between men and women who are convicted of violent and

theft crimes throughout the previous century. The study also takes use of a brand-new data collection made up of articles about criminal conduct by men and women that were printed in the Swedish press between 1905 and 2015.

**(Christoffersen, 2019)** figured out how much various impairments, familial disadvantages, gender, high-risk behavior patterns, geography, and markers of ethnic minority (e.g., non-Danish citizens) impact teenagers' risk of violent victimization. Additionally, this study looked at violent crimes against children with disabilities and analyzed variations in victimization. Prior population studies in this field did not adhere to a strict scientific study methodology, which produced subpar or inconclusive results.

**(Hodgkinson & Andresen, 2020)** they looked into how the COVID-19 outbreak affected the prevalence of different types of crime in Vancouver, Canada (property, violent, and mischief). Utilizing methods for interrupted time series. Crime data for residential and commercial burglaries, as well as theft from vehicles, assault, and mischief, are analyzed at the city level. Depending on the sort of crime, there are differences in the frequency change's size and direction. They discover evidence that suggests the COVID-19 epidemic caused changes in the incidence of particular crime categories.

**(piyush kumar, 2020)** Beginning in January 2020, the project will examine how the SARS-CoV-2/Covid-19 pandemic affects violence against women in India's various states and union territories. The objective is to ascertain if violence against women has improved or worsened during the twentieth century.

**(Vicente et al., 2020)** they focus on tracking changes in the spatial distribution of dowry fatalities in Uttar Pradesh districts between 2001 and 2014. Finding high-risk areas and assuming likely risk factors are the goals of the study on the geographic distribution and historical trends of the frequency of dowry fatalities. They also take into account a number of spatial priors and how they affect the outcomes of risk calculations. Also examined are alternative priors for the hyper parameters. The findings identify certain regions with a high incidence of dowry fatalities, and the risk calculations appear to be accurate in terms of spatial prior and hyper prior choices. Statistics show that the sex ratio, different types of general crime, and dower mortality are all significant.

**(Amaral et al., 2021)** has investigated the impact that creating women's police stations (WPS) would have on gender-based violence reporting. They discover that the adoption of WPS is linked to a 29 percent rise in police complaints of crimes against women, driven by domestic violence, using administrative crime data and taking advantage of the staggered rollout across Indian cities. Feticide and survey-reported domestic violence do not alter, indicating that variations in reporting rather than incidence are to blame. They also find evidence that women's labor supply increased a week after WPS was implemented, which is consistent with women feeling safer once the costs associated with reporting abuse are decreased.

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVE**

- To assess the trend of female offenders in comparison to male offenders in India.
- To give a statistical review on female offenders from year 2015 to 2020.

**MATERIALS & METHODOLOGY**

- The primary data of criminal convicted for crime against women, crime against children, crime against senior citizens, crime against SCs, crime against STs, crime against foreigners, and other IPC Crimes have been taken from NCRB site for years 2015 to 2020.
- The data is rearranged into 4 categories that is crime against women by women, crime against women by men, crime by women other than CAW, crime by men other than CAW for years 2015 to 2020.
- Percentage of each category is calculated in respect of total criminals convicted for the respective years.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Crime against women (by male)	24.80994	11.04568	35.01631	16.1518	17.60098	14.14992
Crime against women (by female)	1.781273	0.627231	1.923586	0.722115	0.938251	0.682928
Crime by male (other than CAW)	70.34129	86.72065	60.944	80.82145	76.14205	77.68397
Crime by Female (other than CAW)	3.067503	1.606438	2.116103	2.304629	5.318712	7.483181

- Ratio of Crime against women by male to other crimes (other Than CAW) by males and ratio of Crime against women by female to other crimes (other Than CAW) by females is calculated for respective years.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Crime against women by male to the ratio of other crimes by males	26.07422	11.29804	36.49041	16.65594	18.77578	15.40817
Crime against women by female to the ratio of other crimes by females	36.73655	28.08077	47.61718	23.85781	14.99531	8.362951

### 5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In year 2015, the percentage of crime done by male against women is 25%, crime done by female against women is 2%, crime done by male other than crime against women is 70% and last crime done by female other than crime against women is 3% in 2015.

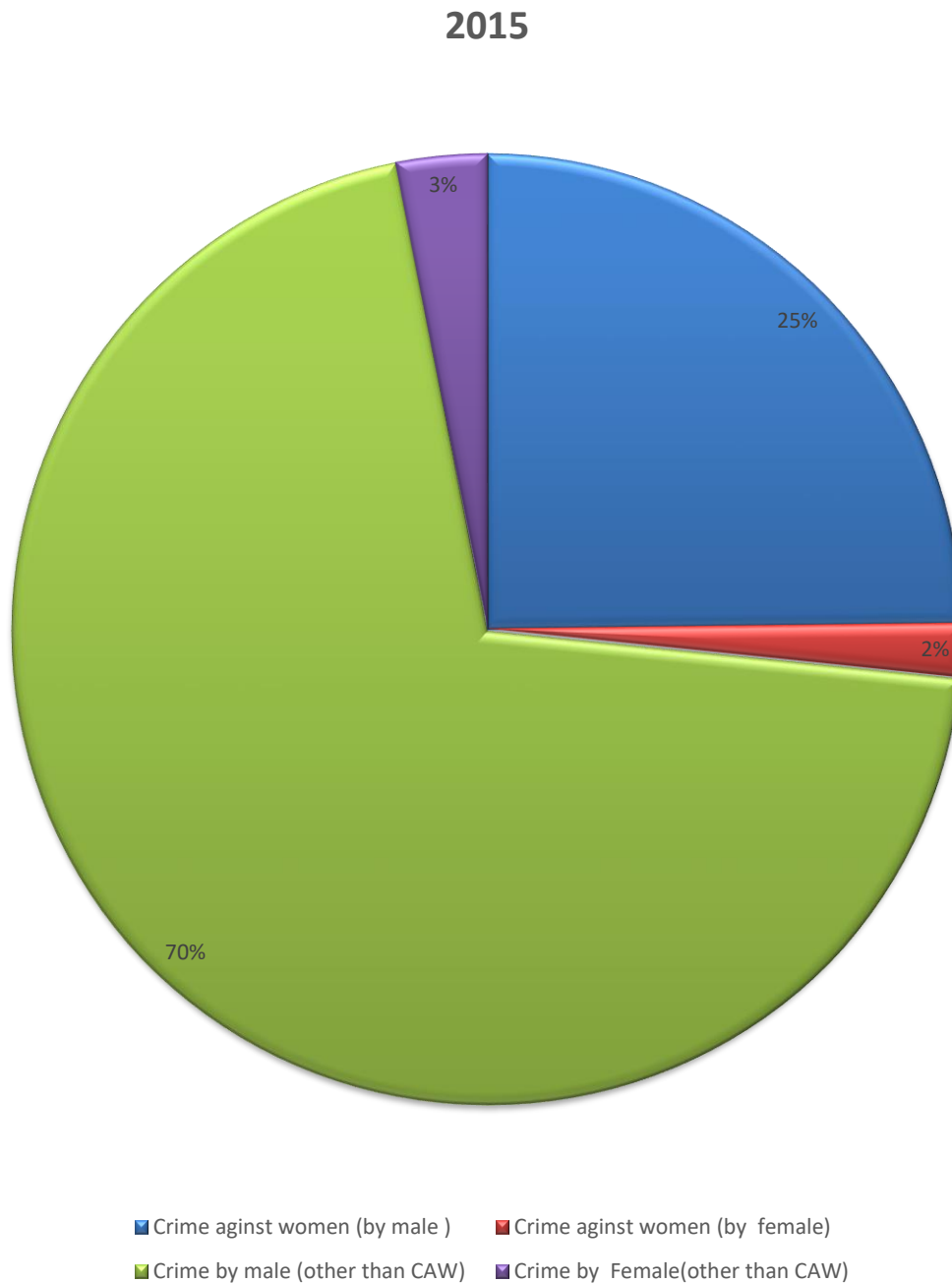


Fig.4.1: The given figure signifies the percentage of crimes done by men and women which include crime against women and other IPC crimes and SLL crimes in 2015

- This chart display the percentage of crime done by male against women is 11%, crime done by female against women is 0.6%, crime done by male other than crime against women is 86% and last crime done by female other than crime against women is 1.6% in 2016.

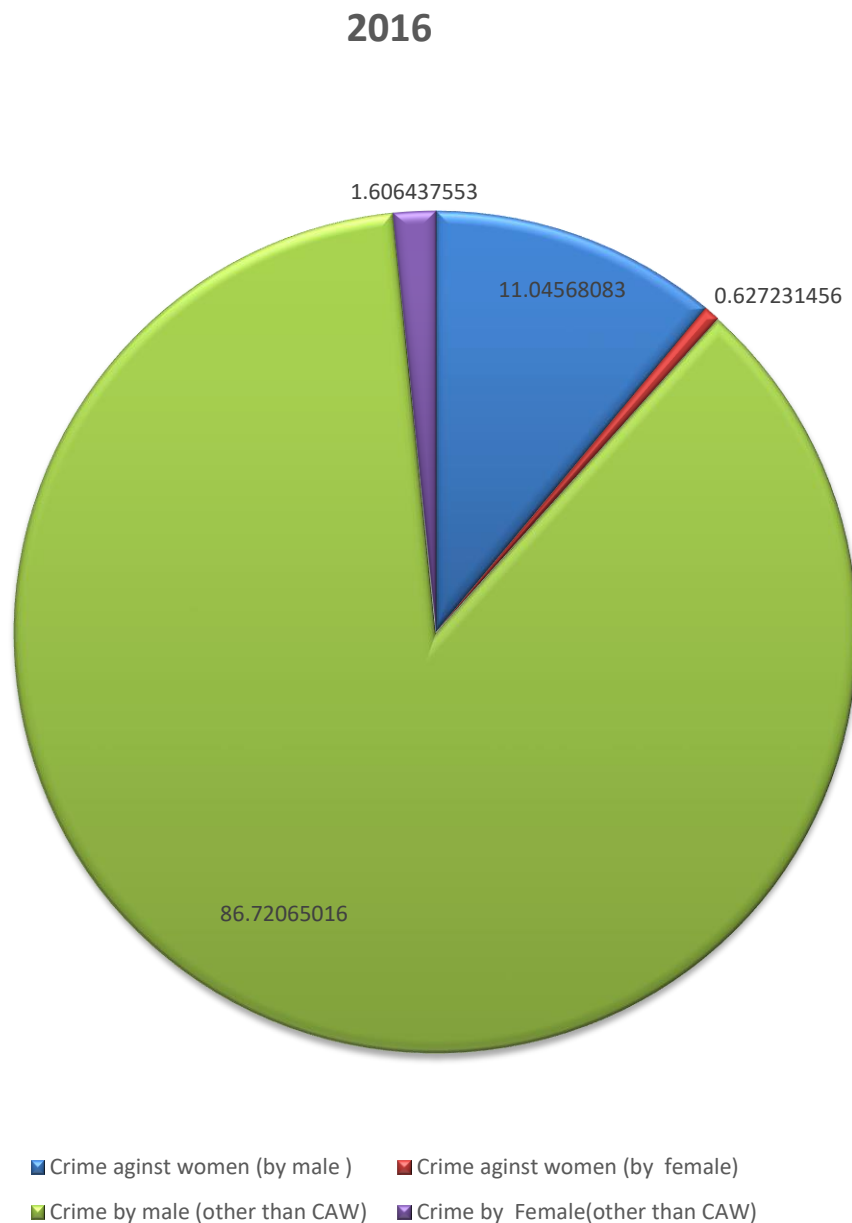


Fig.4.2:- The given figure signifies the percentage of crimes done by men and women which include crime against women and other IPC crimes and SLL crimes in 2016

- This chart display the percentage of crime done by male against women is 35%, crime done by female against women is 1.9%, crime done by male other than crime against women is 60% and last crime done by female other than crime against women is 2.11% in 2017.

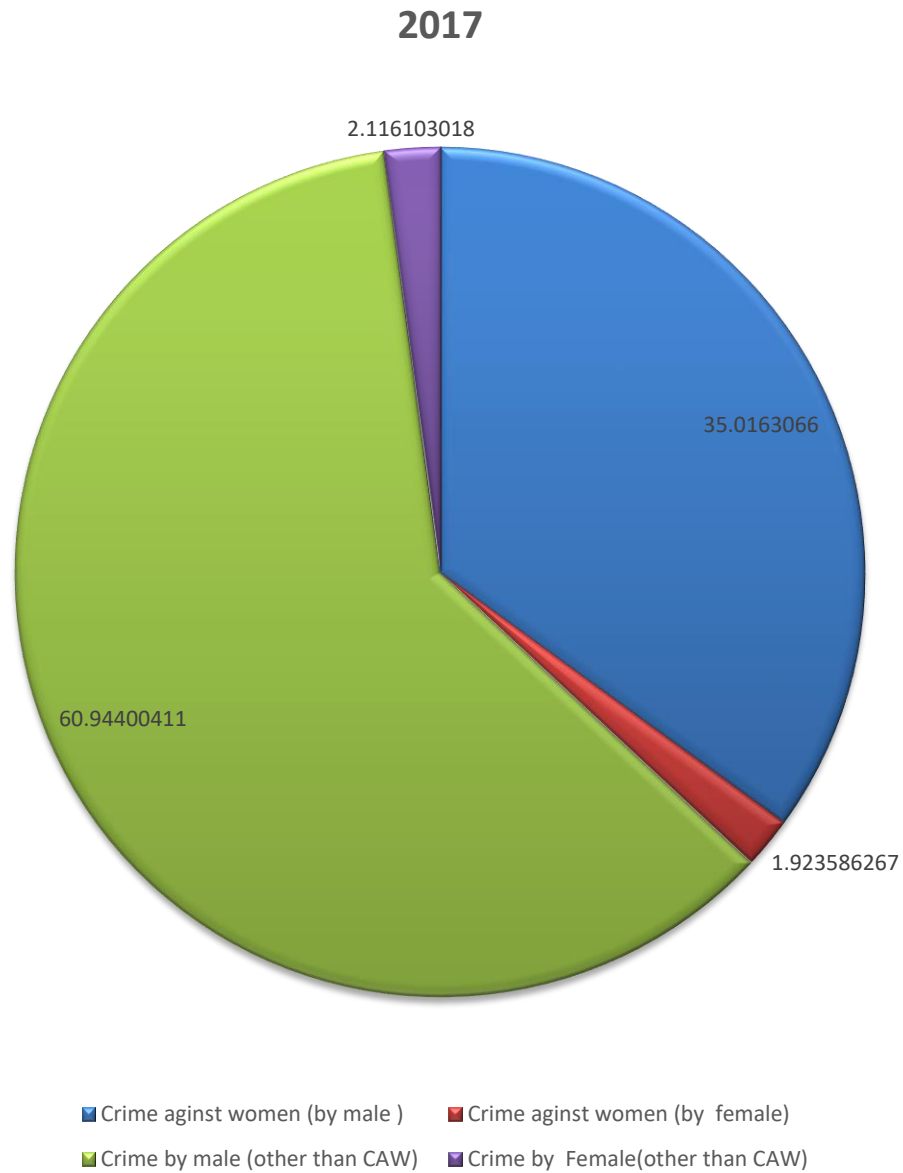


Fig.4.3: The given figure signifies the percentage of crimes done by men and women which include crime against women and other IPC crimes and SLL crimes in 2017

- This chart display the percentage of crime done by male against women is 16%, crime done by female against women is 0.7%, crime done by male other than crime against women is 80% and last crime done by female other than crime against women is 2.3% in 2018.

### 2018

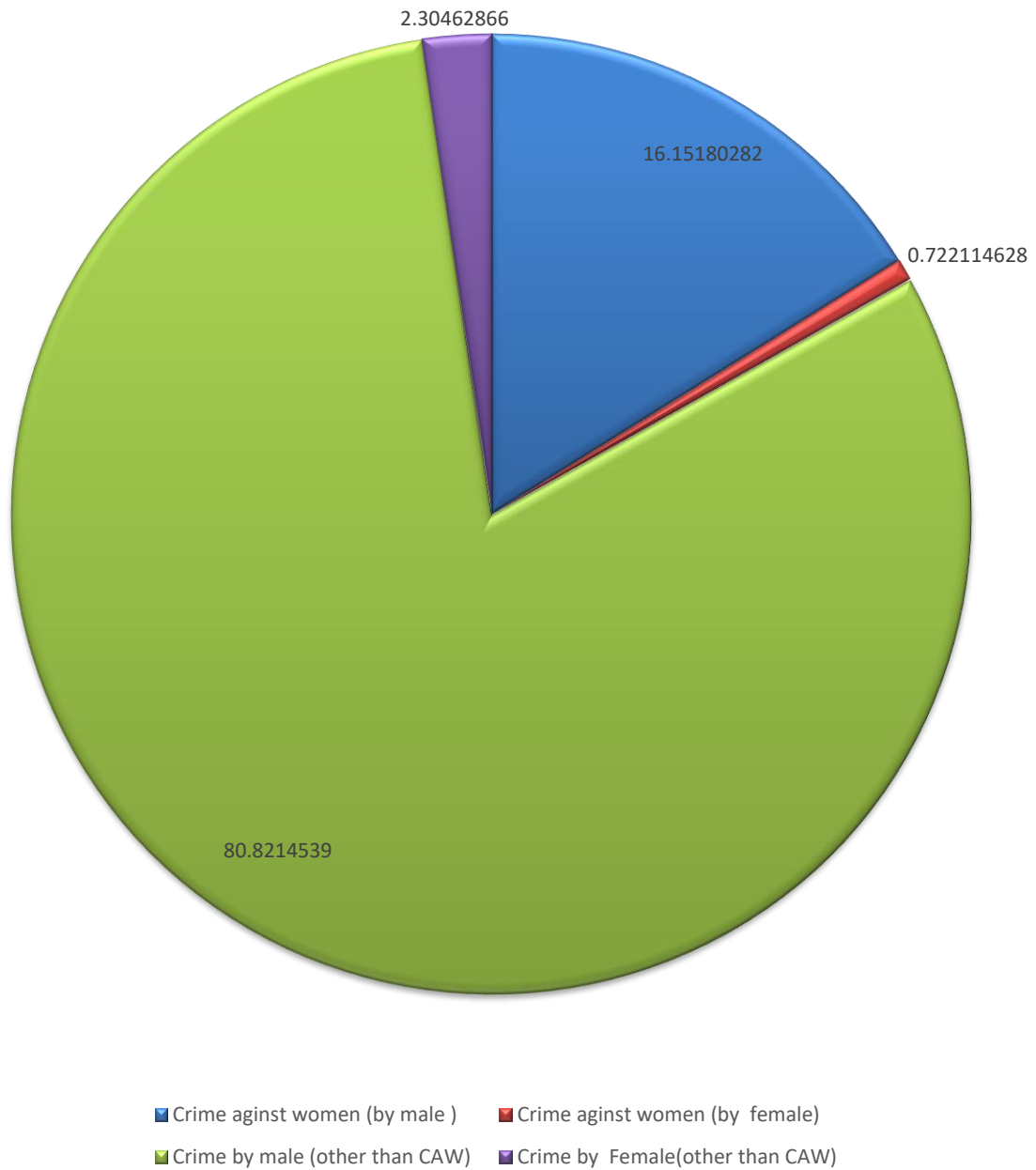


Fig.4.4:- : The given figure signifies the percentage of crimes done by men and women which include crime against women and other IPC crimes and SLL crimes in 2018

- This chart display the percentage of crime done by male against women is 17%, crime done by female against women is 0.9%, crime done by male other than crime against women is 76% and last crime done by female other than crime against women is 5% in 2019.

### 2019

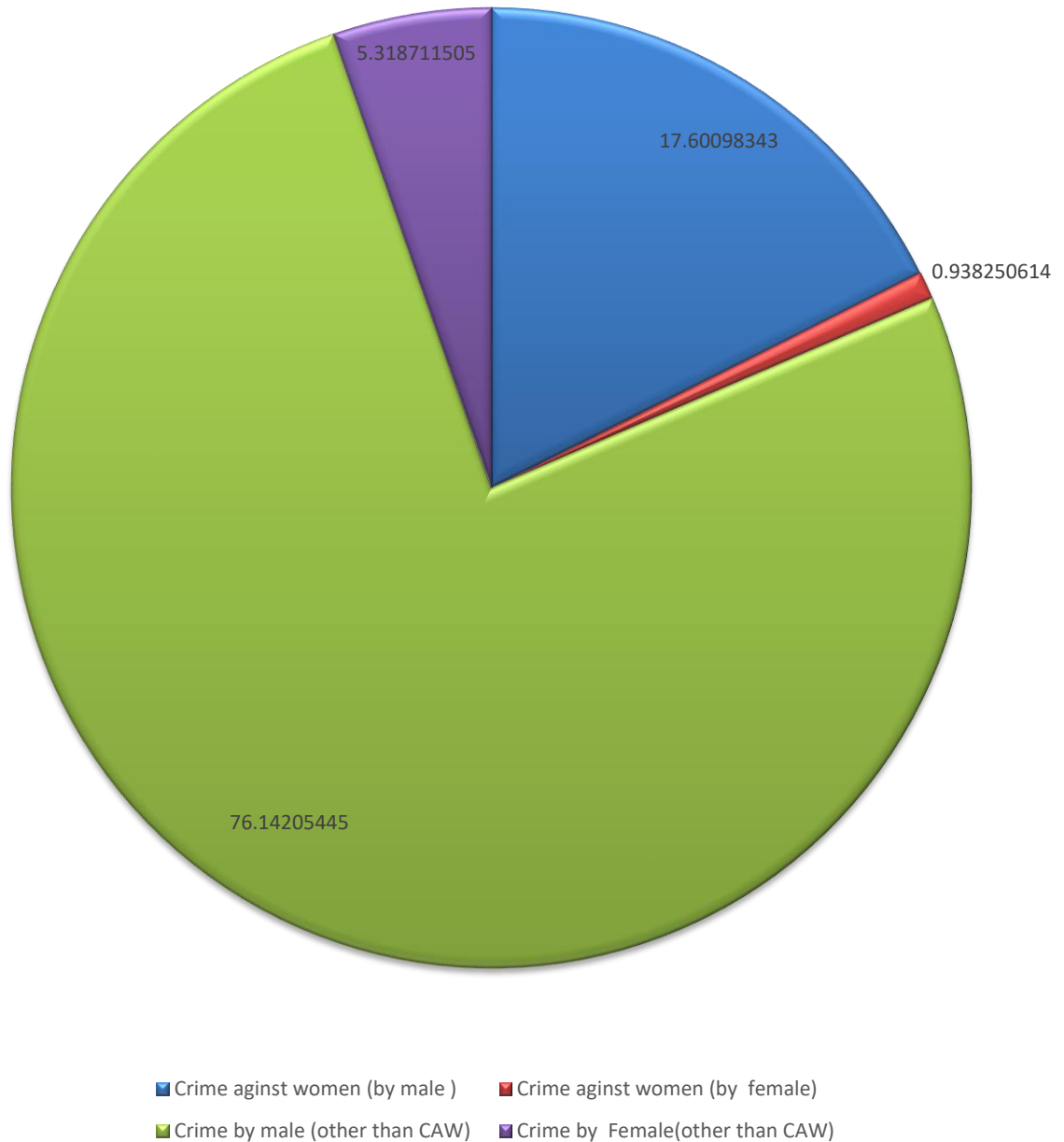


Fig.4.5:- The given figure signifies the percentage of crimes done by men and women which include crime against women and other IPC crimes and SLL crimes in 2019.

- This chart display the percentage of crime done by male against women is 14%, crime done by female against women is 0.6%, crime done by male other than crime against women is 77% and last crime done by female other than crime against women is 7.4% in 2020.



2020

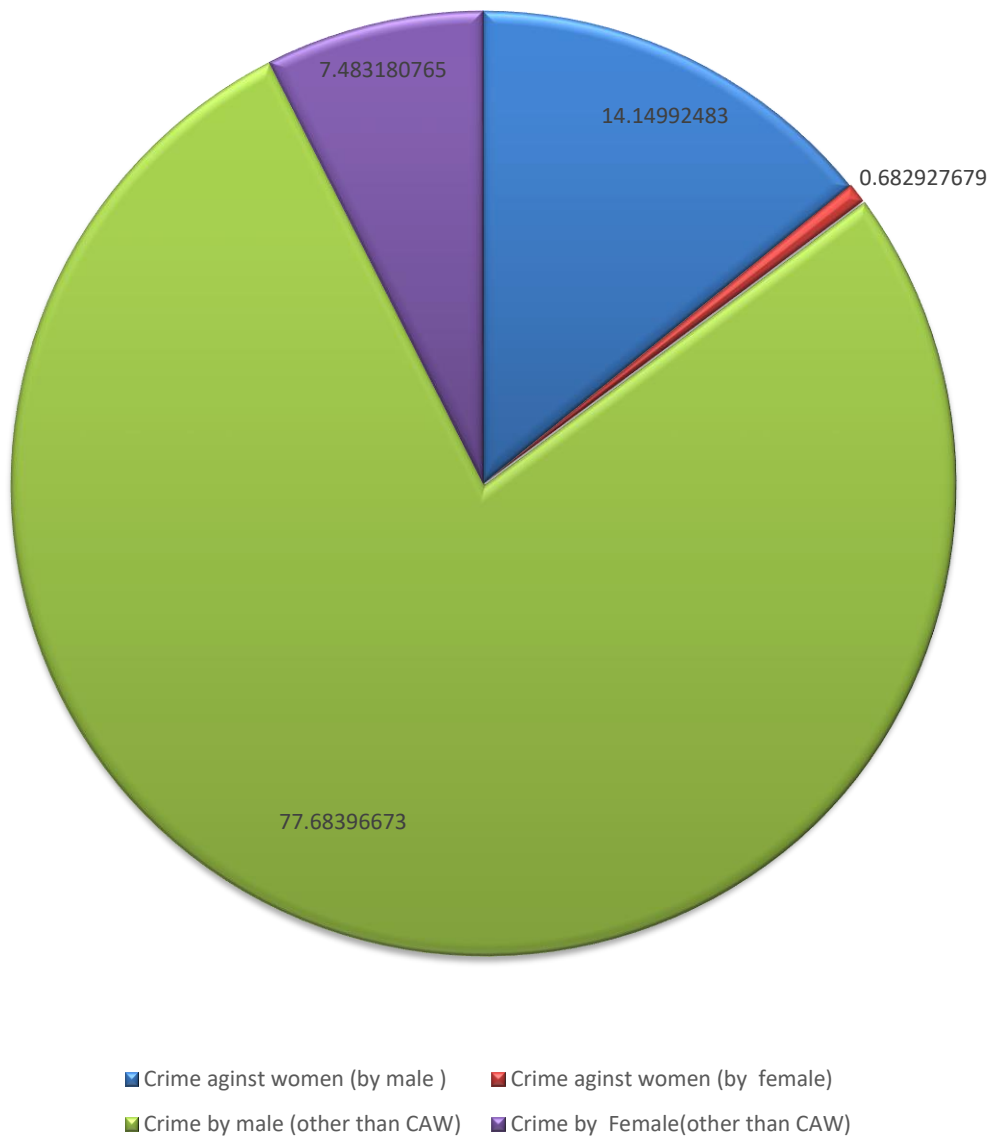


Fig.4.5:- The given figure signifies the percentage of crimes done by men and women which include crime against women and other IPC crimes and SLL crimes in 2020

It has been clearly evident from the graph that the crime by male (other than CAW) is most abundant followed by Crime against women (by male) further followed by crime by female (other than CAW) which is further followed by Crime against women (by female). This pattern/trend is consistent among all the years (2015 to 2020) that has been studied in this research. Also from the graph, it can be seen that the frequency of crimes done by male is more than female whether it is crime against women or other crimes.

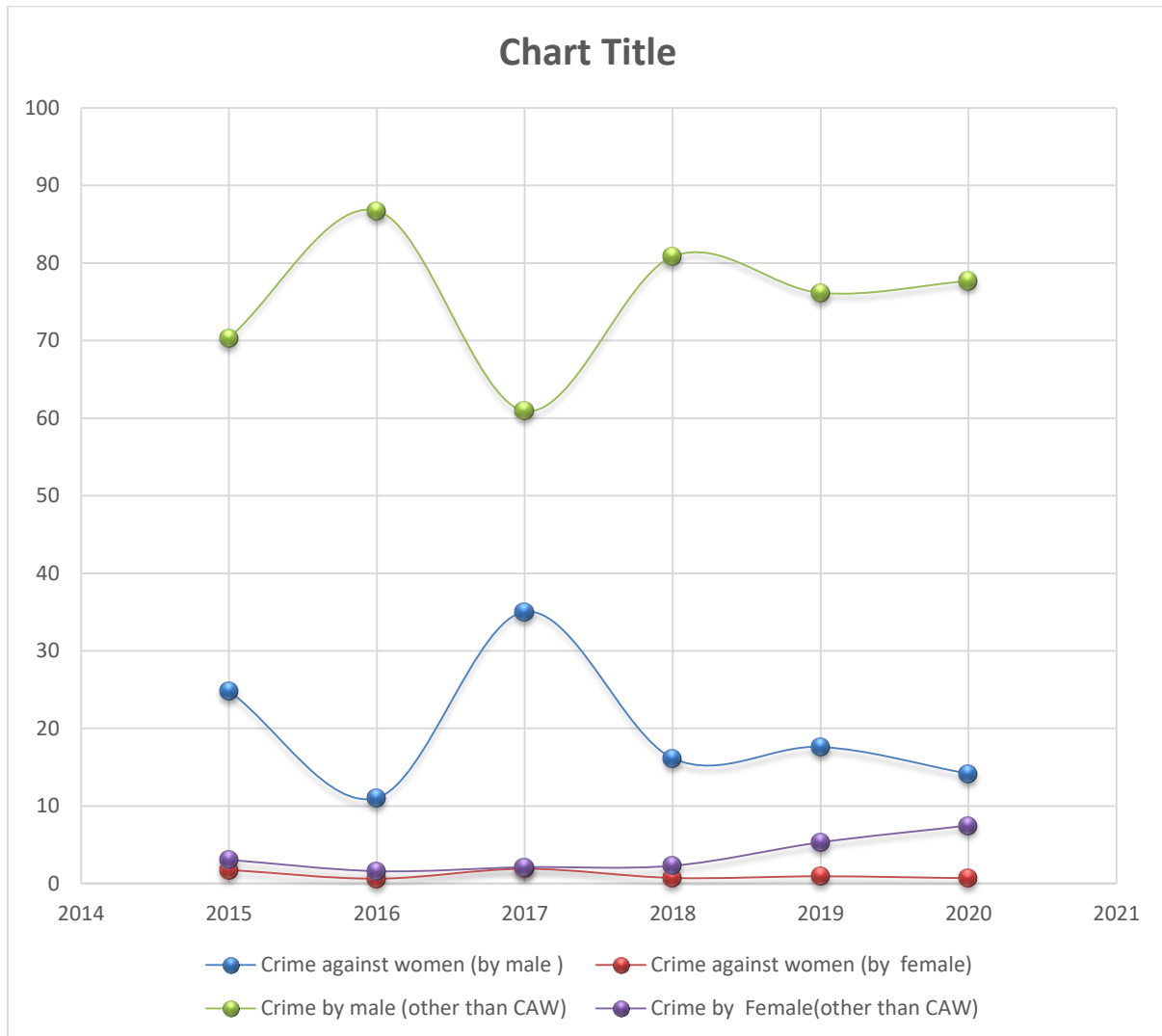


Fig 4.6:- This graph signifies that if we see individually to the crime done by male and female with respective to the crimes (crime against women and IPC crimes).

It has already been observed that the frequency of male offender is higher than female offender for each year but if the ratio is calculated for crime against women to the crimes (Other than crime against women) done by male and female then the results are inverted. The ratio reflect that the proportion of male offenders in year 2015 to 2018 committing crime against women is less than female offender in respect of other crimes done by respective category. For year 2019 and 2020, the trend shows the proportion of male offenders committing crime against women is more than female offender in respect of other crimes done by respective category.

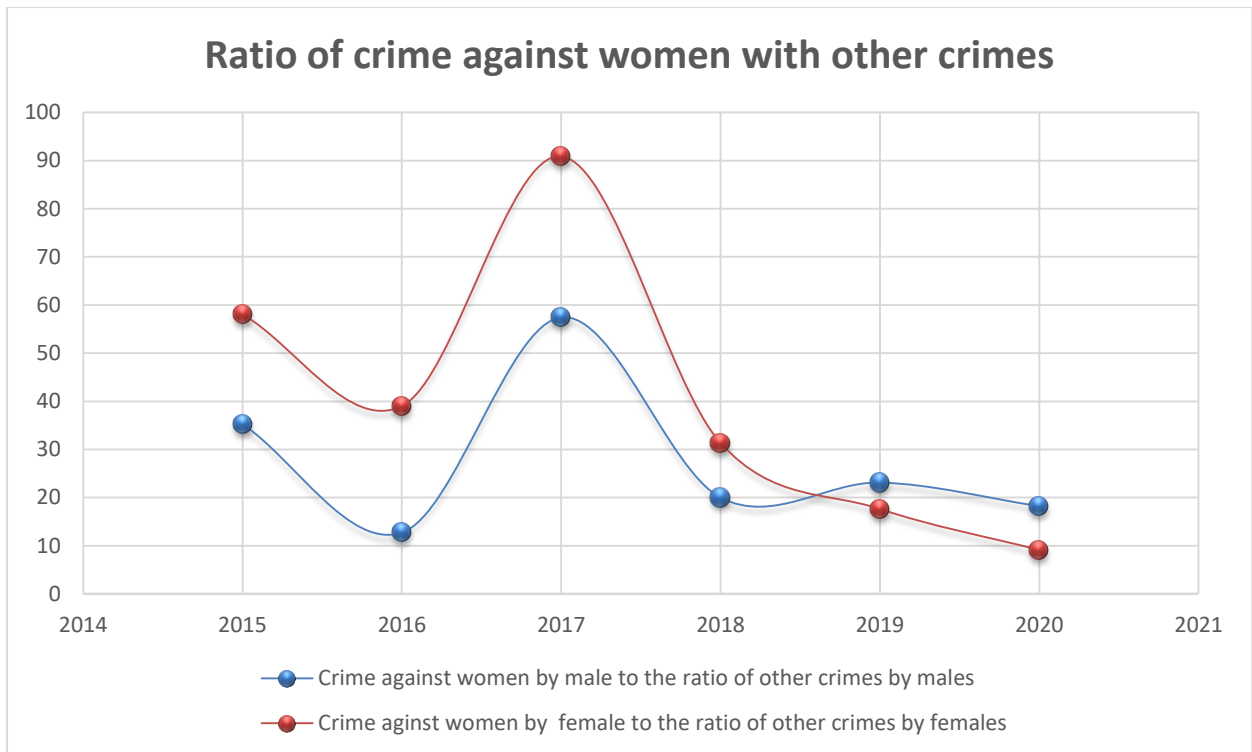


Fig.4.7: This graph signifies the ratio of crime against women to the other crimes done by male and female.

## CONCLUSION

According to the results, some criminogenic needs could have distinct effects on men's and women's recidivism. Males than females were more likely to experience issues with housing, schooling, work, and friendships as a whole.

In many ways, including the motivation to lead an antisocial life, the requirements and methods of aggressiveness sought, as well as the types of crimes committed, female offenders differ significantly from male criminals.

Women also displayed much greater emotional issues than men did, and these emotional difficulties were more closely linked to recidivism in women than in men. In addition, compared to all other criminogenic factors, emotional wellbeing problems were more predictive of both general and violent recidivism for women than for males.

We discover that the antecedents differ between male and female offenders when comparing their trajectory. It's important to comprehend the factors, underpinning psychopathology, and psychosocial dynamics that lead to female criminal conduct, antisocial personality, and behavior in young girls and females. Although female offenders showed more emotional issues than male offenders and these problems were more beneficial in predicting the chance of recidivism for women than for men, the association between emotional difficulties and recidivism was moderate in both women and men.

It's also important to recognize and address problems in young girls and female adolescents that might be antecedents to criminal conduct. Since therapy and long-term treatments for both of these groups may be developed using an understanding of the neurological differences between male and female offenders, this knowledge is particularly crucial

According to the data provided, male offenders commit crimes at a rate that is higher than female offenders each year. Additionally, in comparison to other crimes committed by men and women in the years 2015 to 2018, the proportion of crimes committed by women is higher than that of males. 2019 and 2020 saw an inversion of the aforementioned trend. Therefore, it can be said that although males commit crimes more frequently than females, during the years of 2015 and 2018, female criminals were involved in comparable larger numbers of crimes than male offenders.

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