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FINDINGS

Women's crime had been seen from a moral standpoint throughout the ancient times. The strict moral boundaries for women had been set by society, and those who broke them faced heavy sanctions. Although prisons existed in ancient times, little information on the length of jail sentences is accessible. In this regards the researcher picked the title of the work, "**Women Prisoners and their Rehabilitation: A Case Study of Jails of Uttar Pradesh**" to learn about the challenges that women prisoners confront in prisons and the realities of rehabilitation programs within the prison. With the use of an interview schedule, the researcher questioned one hundred women convicts incarcerated in a special women's jail in Uttar Pradesh called "Naribandi Niketan Mahila Karagar."The researcher examined the nature and types of circumstances in which the crime was committed, reason for committing the crime and problems faced during the imprisonment along with the rehabilitation programs.

Following an examination of national legislation dealing with jails and prisoners, researcher discovered that these acts contain minimal regulations concerning the treatment of women prisoners. In order to safeguard women prisoners from torture, it mandates nations to offer separate quarters for women and men prisoners. Unfortunately, the legislation as a whole, lacks in safeguarding to address the gender-specific requirements of women inmates. In addition, there are no provisions in the acts pertaining to institutional correctional programs for the rehabilitation of women prisoners. As a result, when it comes to the treatment of women prisoners, these acts have to be revisited.

In order to investigate the conditions of women in detention and rehabilitation programs the researcher delivered its findings. The following are some of the impressions received by the researcher during her research to Naribandi Niketan jail. The current study examines a number of issues concerning women prisoners. However, because the study had a small sample size, the result should be interpreted with care. Based on the findings of the current study regarding the nature and trends of female issues experienced by women prisoners, as well as lack of rehabilitation program and their living conditions and violations of rights, the following conclusions can be drawn:

According to the findings of this study, the Uttar Pradesh government failed to follow the rules for rehabilitation within the prison and after release. In order to develop treatment programs for women prisoners, the study examines their backgrounds. According to the socio-economic profile of women prisoners, the majority of women prisoners were from the lower and middle-income group, elderly, married, uneducated, housewives, and mostly belonged to the Hindu community at the time of crime. On the basis of the findings where majority of the women prisoners belongs to the low socio-economic background.

According to findings of the current study lack of money or financial requirements that motivate prisoners to commit crime, thus this study support the Hudson's and Setlerfeilds' view in this regard. If we look at the other side of the financial situation, due to the problem of money, they were not able to get legal aid and were easily declared as criminals. The economic condition of the respondents compels them to commit crimes, while most of the time their poverty forced to accept the crime. The findings of the research clearly shows that women offenders committed crime owing to lack of education, on the other hand, they were forced to commit crime due to lack of knowledge about the law and its arduous procedure, as well as bias towards criminals. A low degree of education indicates a poor economic situation and a low standard of living. So, when it comes to the relationship between education and crime, we can say that illiteracy and lack of education usually lead the crime scene. From the observation of the researcher, it appeared that emotional stress was common among women prisoners. Most of the women prisoners were becoming mentally ill due to not being able to meet their families and children.

Lastly, the researcher would like to suggest that to develop a comprehensive model of rehabilitation the prisons settings must be perceived as a continuum of a total unit working towards reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners.