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# AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY: THE RAISING OF NEW BRANCH

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## ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the feminist criminology-The raising of new branch. We contend that there is no standard system in women's activist criminology. Or maybe, there are a progression of methodological inclinations that women's activists receive as a methods for seeking after research addresses propelled by: the bits of knowledge of sex hypothesis; the requirement for social change; the advances made by post-positivist epistemologies; the significance of involvement in understanding wrongdoing and equity and; a pledge to separating the power relations characteristic in research through procedures of reflexivity. We give a diagram of ways to deal with research supported by women's activist criminologists. So as to feature progressing discusses and developing topics in women's activist technique we center around research that explores brutality against ladies. Four topics are included: intersectionality; the person in question/specialist polarity; respectability and examination and; the 'printed turn' in research. We substance out these topics through two cases thinks about dependent on our own examination on brutality against Filipino ladies and homophobic savagery against ladies. Women's activist criminology, as an outgrowth of the second flood of women's rights, grew up amid a time of significant change and political good faith. As a develop field, it presently occupies a social and political scene drastically changed and progressively described by the governmental issues of kickback. Given women's activist criminology's double spotlight on sex and wrongdoing, it is particularly situated to react to two center parts of the present backfire political plan: prejudice and sexism.

**Keywords:** Feminist criminology; feminist methodology; feminist research in crime; qualitative research; feminist epistemology.

**INTRODUCTION:**

There is no conventionality to women's activist research techniques in criminology. As opposed to adherence to specific strategies, women's activist research is better portrayed as emerging from methodological and moral concerns identified with hypothesis, philosophy (convictions about the idea of the world) and epistemology (speculations of learning), and to political commitment.

Women's activist work from the beginning has been profoundly worried about methodological issues. It has been available to creative ways to deal with research and to sending built up techniques in new ways. Women's activist criminological methodologies ordinarily have a worry with the generation and approving of information, and with inquiries, for example, who can know, what considers learning and whose learning tallies? While a portion of these worries might be shared by other basic ways to deal with criminology, women's activist research is regularly set apart by a worry with social relations as composed by reference to sex/sexual orientation.

These issues have suggestions for the selection of strategies yet there is no fundamental connection between a women's activist methodology and a specific method. Theoretical advancements in women's activist criminology have started to saturate standard criminology (the idea of intersectionality is a genuine precedent), and the advantages of research procedures supported by women's activist criminologists are bit by bit being perceived by different surges of criminology; for example, women's activist methodologies have re-molded improvements in victimology (Walklate, 2007). Song Smart (2009) contends regarding human science, that women's activist techniques have come to give an establishment to creative research and for featuring the significance of hypothetically educated research. Be that as it may, women's activist research keeps on being given sparse consideration in numerous methodological messages inside criminology.

Women's activist criminology is focused on an interdisciplinary methodology that utilizes mixed research strategies. Like all women's activist research, women's activist criminology is 'in a condition of steady test and ceaseless reformulation' that makes it 'its own most trenchant pundit'. The aim of the study is to create an awareness about feminism criminology.

**OBJECTIVE:**

- To create awareness about the feminist criminology
- To get knowledge about it
- To study about the feminism in the raising of new branch
- To compare with other crimes

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

In spite of the fact that my underlying interest was focused on depictions of young ladies' inclusion in wrongdoing, subsequent to perusing several Canadian news articles on youth wrongdoing, I was struck by the depictions of youth wrongdoing for the most part. **(Carrington and Johnson 1994)** The utilization of criminological strain hypothesis and dark women's activist criminology, which consolidates women's activist criminology and basic race hypothesis, gives another methodology that features the remarkable quality of racial disparity and sex in smaller scale communications. **(Francis-Tan and Tannuri-Pianto 2015)** The program and record of members incorporate every one of those people whose names were submitted as members to the ASC Executive Office when the program went to press. Any exclusions or mistakes in the program are unquestionably accidental and conciliatory sentiments are stretched out ahead of time. **(Wray 2018)** The standards of criminology fill in as viable rules for definition of reformatory arrangement. The cutting edge clinical techniques and the reformatory estimates, for example, probation, parole, vague sentence, open detainment facilities, and other restorative establishments are basically a result of serious criminological inquiries about amid the twentieth century. **(Jamieson 2017)** These thoughts, which are ordinary today, were new 35 years prior, when they were first presented by women's activist development activists and scholastics. From that point forward, progressively modern hypotheses have been advanced by women's activist researchers, incorporating those in criminology. **(Barberet 2014)** Proof proposes a decent arrangement of steadiness in criminal conduct. In any case, there is additionally a lot of progress over the existence course. The two perceptions are precise. **(Lessard 1991)** This investigation indicates how the undertaking, while effective in dodging a considerable lot of the issues of women's activist

intercession, was not able support itself past the time of government subsidizing, while the assessment itself proved to be a troublesome procedure. **(Polaschek 2017)** In spite of the fact that assault emergency focuses started as women's activist associations, look into investigating focuses' present women's activist character is restricted. Information from meetings with 63 staff, volunteers, assistants, and chiefs associated with six assault emergency focuses and programs situated in four East Coast states are utilized to analyze how they see woman's rights and whether they trust their assault emergency focuses keep up a women's activist philosophy. **(Maier 2008)** The investigation made utilization of a subjective research structure. Inside and out meetings were directed with a sum of twenty female ex-detainees, who were chosen utilizing snowball examining, to get data about their encounters amid the periods showed. **(Sharp 2007)** Albeit subjective research has educated Pathways Theory for a considerable length of time, there are couple of quantitative investigations that have investigated this hypothesis. This investigation uses a way logical methodology with proportions of sexual orientation responsive necessities gathered from 163 male and 103 female pretrial respondents. **(Gehring 2016)** Women's activist criminology has helped in a prominently enhanced comprehension of sexual orientation varieties in criminal action and exploitation and of the wrongdoing handling framework's dealings with female and male unfortunate casualties and guilty parties. **(Potter 2017)** This article presents the defense for a transformative basic women's activist criminology, one that unequivocally guesses sex, one that requires a promise to social equity, and one that must progressively be worldwide in extension. **(Chesney-Lind and Morash 2013)** The ebb and flow look into inspects the utility of the insidious lady speculation by analyzing condemning errors among male and female sex offenders. National Corrections Reporting Program information are utilized to distinguish sex guilty parties for the years 1994 to 2004 and the sentences they got for explicit sex offenses. **(Harrington 2016)** That clarifies the Fundamentals of Criminology, however shouldn't something be said about the New Dimensions? There are various distinctive ideas we investigate in this book as far as anyone is concerned are missing from the greater part if not all other basic criminology writings. **(Spector 1924)** Left pragmatist criminology is credited with giving Marxist and basic criminologists, particularly the 'new criminologists' or Left visionaries of the 1970s, a much-needed wake-up call by belligerence that road wrongdoing and its belongings must be considered important instead of being unceremoniously rejected or romanticized as common resistance to entrepreneur persecution. **(Renzetti 2016)** The women's activist way to deal with criminology is deferred and

as yet growing, yet it is uniform in accentuating the job of patriarchal abuse and misogynist ideological practices in the investigation of female wrongdoing. **(Simon and Smart 1979)** Intersectional criminology is a hypothetical methodology that requires a basic reflection on the effect of interconnected personalities and statuses of people and gatherings in connection to their encounters with wrongdoing, the social control of wrongdoing, and any ongoing related issues. **(Ham 2018)** In the meantime, poststructuralist and particularly Foucauldian approaches investigating how extraordinary wrongdoings by and essentially against ladies are handled in the criminal equity framework and how they are desultory created in criminology messages by non-women's activist analysts and in the more extensive culture have additionally made precious commitments to criminological learning. **(Marshall 1984)** Researchers have examined detainment among ladies in the United States of America for over 10 years, yet few investigations have investigated the impact of rehashed imprisonments among African American ladies and their family connections. **(Estacion and Cherlin 2009)** This paper thinks research done with a gathering of ladies accepting escalated family bolster went for tending to the reason for their family's 'against social conduct'. The methodological way to deal with the examination was supported by the philosophical standards of basic authenticity. **(Parr 2013)**

## **METHODOLOGY:**

This research has been adopted empirical study. Empirical research is based on observed and measured phenomena and derives knowledge from actual experience rather than from theory or belief. Key characteristics for an empirical research is Rule of Law, Human Rights, Guidelines, Prison, Prisoner. Specific research questions to be answered And Description of the process used to study this population or phenomena, including selection criteria, controls, and testing instruments (such as surveys). The statistical tools used for this research work are chi square and correlation. SPSS graphics and diagrams are attached in this research work. Cross tables have been used for this research work. The essence of the survey method can be explained as "questioning individuals on a theme or subjects and afterward depicting their reactions". Irregular testing strategy was utilized with the end goal of this investigation. There are totally 202 samples collected for this study. Independent variables were Name, age, gender, educational qualification, occupation. Dependent variables about the study on the concept of feminist criminology and the raising of new branch. The present study deals with Empirical and descriptive study.

## HYPOTHESIS:

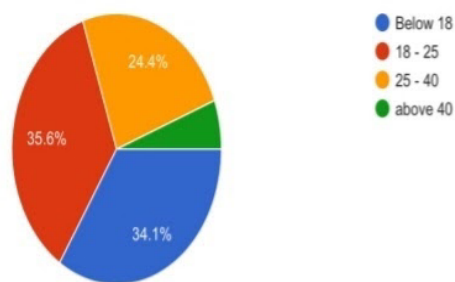
**NULL HYPOTHESIS:** There is no significant changes in feminist criminology

**ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS:** There is significant changes in feminist criminology

## DATA AND ANALYSIS:

**FIGURE 1:**

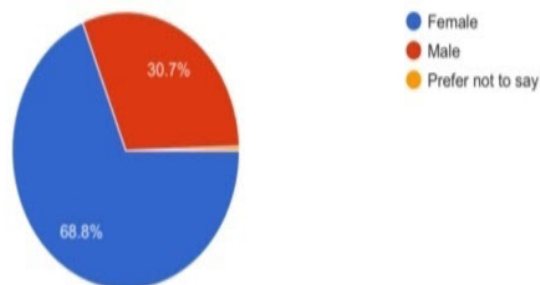
Age



**LEGEND:** The age group of people who are below 18 are 34.1%, age group of people who are 18-25 are 35.6%, age group of people who are 25-40 are 24.14%, age group of people who are above 40 is minimum.

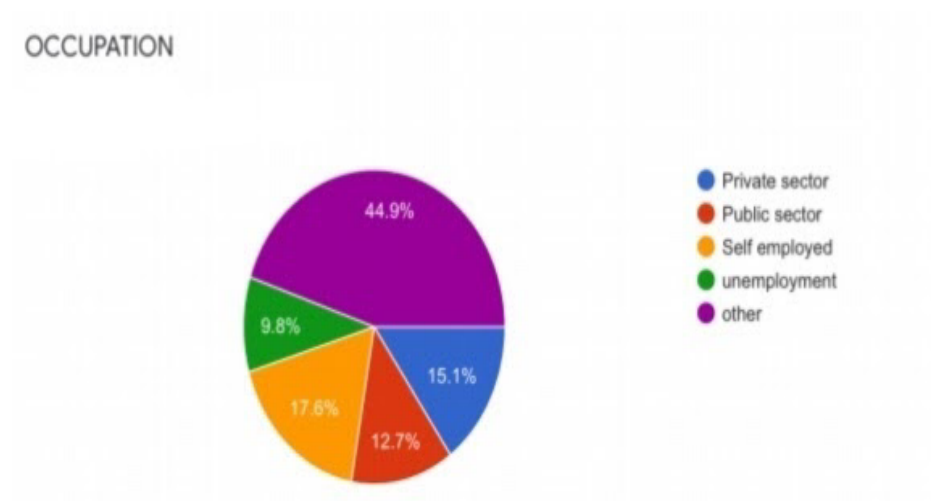
**FIGURE 2:**

GENDER



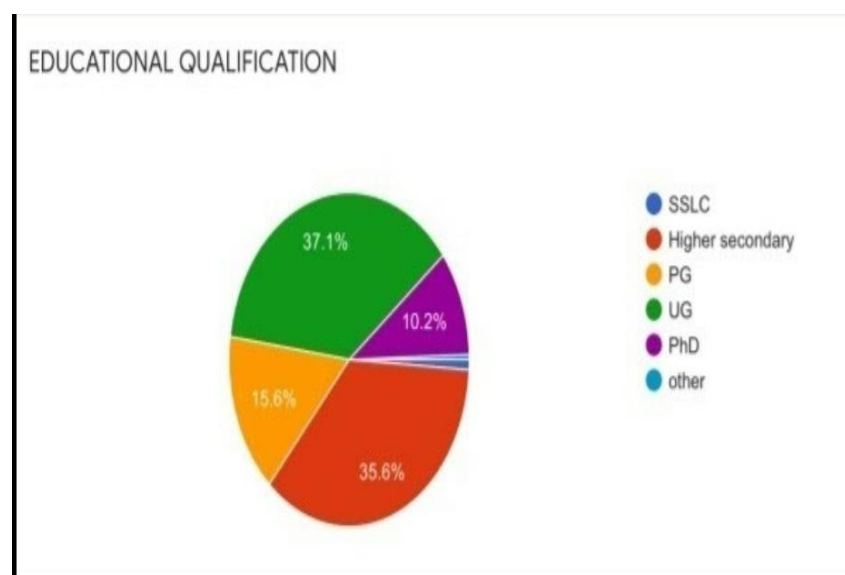
**LEGEND:** More respondents were female is 68. 8% followed by male is 30.7% and transgender is 2%.

**FIGURE 3:**



**LEGEND:** Distribution of private sector is 15. 1%, Distribution of public sector is 12. 7%, Distribution of self-employed is 17. 6%, Distribution of unemployed is 9. 8%, Distribution of people coming under others are maximum of 44. 9%.

**FIGURE 4:**



**LEGEND:** The people who have completed SSLC are very few compared to others like people who have completed Higher Secondary 35. 6%, people who have completed PG at 15. 6%, people who have completed UG at 37. 1%, people who have completed PhD at 10. 2%.

**TABLE 1:**

**Chi-Square Tests**

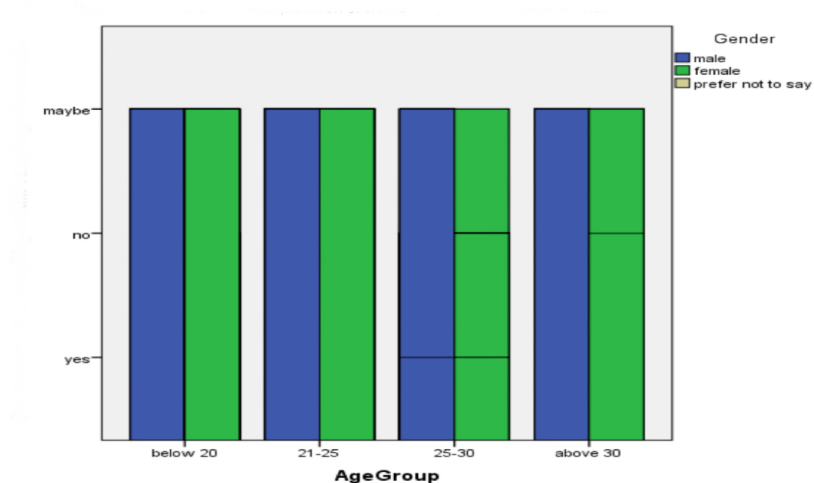
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	55. 144 <sup>a</sup>	9	. 000
Likelihood Ratio	34. 382	9	. 000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4. 258	1	. 039
N of Valid Cases	202		

a. 8 cells (50. 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is . 15.



**GRAPH 1:**

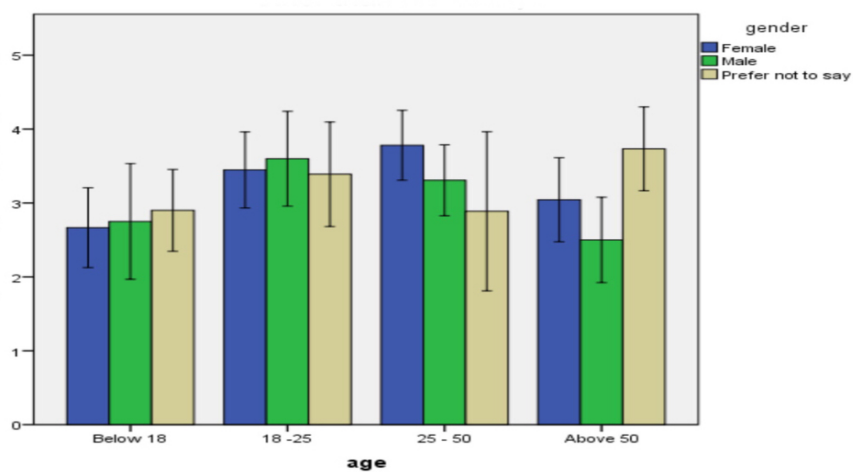
Do you agree that there are some main concerns of feminist literary theory and criticism?



**LEGEND:** In the above graph clearly states that the age group of the respondent and their response to there are some main concerns of feminist literary theory and criticism.

**GRAPH 2:**

Don't you think the crime against women are increasing eventually with strengthening of law



**LEGEND:** In the above questionnaire clearly states that the age of the respondent and their response to the crime against women are increasing eventually with strengthening of law.

### GRAPH 3:



### LEGEND:

In the above graph represents the gender of the respondent and their response to the feminism hurt your career

### RESULTS:

From the Graph 1, it is clearly stated that the people who are below the age of 20 who belongs to a male has been responded maybe for the above question and the respondent who are female above the age of 21 to 25 has been majority responded maybe and also the people who are not preferred to say as been responded minimum to the above questionnaire. From the Graph 2, clearly states that the respondent who belong to female has been responded 2.5 who belongs to the age of 18 and between the age group of 18 to 25 has been responded 3.5 and 25 to 30 of age group people

who are respondent 3. 9 and lost the age group of above 50 has been respondent 3. The male respondent has been responded between the age group of below 18 is 2. 5 and between the age group of 18 to 25 has been respondent 3. 5, the age group of male respondents who are between the 25 to 58 has been respondent 4 and the male respondent who are below what about the age of 50 has been responded 5. From the Graph 3, it is clearly stated that the people who are below the age of 20 who belong to male has been responded negatively to the above questionnaire and the people who are age group between 21 to 30 has been respondent neutrally to the above questionnaire and lost the people who are below the age of a 31 to 40 has been responded positively to the above questionnaire. The people who are below the age of 20 who belong to this male has been responded positively to the above questionnaire and the people who are between the age group of 21 to 30 has been responded negatively to the above question and at last the people who are below the age of 31 to 40 has been respondent neutrally to the above questionnaire.

## **DISCUSSION:**

In the above graph 1, 2 and 3 it is clearly stated that the age group of below 20 who belong to the male respondent has been well aware about the women literacy theory and also its criticism where is the age group of between 21 to 30 who belong to the male category has been less awareness towards the same, the age group of between 31 to 40 has been well aware about the women literacy theory and its criticism and at last the male respondents who are above the age group of 50 has been less hour towards the above questionnaire. The age group of below 20 who belong to the female respondent has been less our about the women literacy theory and also its criticism that is the age group of between 21 to 30 who belong to the female category has been more awareness towards the same where is the age group of between 31 to 40 has been neutral towards the women literacy theory as since the women were less awareness towards the legal awareness among the society.

## **LIMITATION:**

The major limitation of my studies is the sample frame. The various schemes implemented by each state and education being major drawbacks. Their restrictive area of sample size was also a major drawback. The physical factors are the most impactful and a major factor.

**SUGGESTION:**

Feminist methodology doesn't ask us to accord a superior or 'untouchable' epistemological status to the experience of violence. It asks us to find the stylish way possible to probe and analyse the multiple avenues via which violence and power support each other

**CONCLUSION:**

It is gladdening to have the capacity to finish up a part on women's activist research in criminology with the perception that Carol Smart has as of late made about the order of human science, which is that women's activist methodologies have affected sociological research practice to the point that they have 'end up underestimated or typical practice' (Smart, 2009: 297). In spite of the now conscious connection among women's activist and standard criminology, it would go too far to even consider saying the equivalent about woman's rights' effect on criminology. Nonetheless, similarly as woman's rights as a political development and a hypothesis have molded the manner in which that we consider and examine wrongdoing and the criminal equity framework, so too have inquire about methodologies supported by women's activists impacted the approaches that numerous criminologists use.

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