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## Role of women police in bringing justice of adolescents' crime in Thoubal district, Manipur

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### Abstract

Adolescents' Crime is an action or any offense, wrongdoing, deemed injurious to public welfare and moral that is legally prohibited. Adolescence is the peak age for violent offenses that are under age 18 (juvenile) and it has increased to 67% in the past 10 years. Fortunately, it has been observed that there is decline of such crime over the past 2 years, which is demonstrated figure; as the willingness of women police forces came forward with collaborative effort in bringing justice for the victims and protection of women and girls in the vast and populated district of Manipur. This paper highlights that the offending age is under 18 and risk factor of offending is stress and burden on the family. Ownership and responsibility, empowerment of women police with full equipment, with design training programmes will meet victim's needs and nuances in bringing justice in the district.

**Keywords:** Offense, adolescents, crime and justice

### Introduction

Women police take a great role in the progress in bringing solution of problems occurs in the society and continuity of human civilization in proper ways and they are the makers of a community. Adolescent's crime is an illegal action or an offense, wrong-doing for which the person can be punished by law, by the government, punishable by fine, imprisonment or death according to the offenses he/she does. It is an act deemed injurious or harmful to public welfare not to some individuals but also to a community, society or the state. Adolescence is the peak age for violent offenses. For most youths on the onset of serious violent is an adolescent phenomenon with a peak age of onset at around 16 years. Some of the serious violent offending crimes are assault, robbery, gang fights, bullying, sexual assault, motor vehicle, theft, property crime, rape is surprisingly common in adolescence noted that 30% - 40% of boys and 16% to 32% of girls had committed a serious violent offense. 80% of adolescent offenses stop offending when they reach adulthood. Women police often approach and try to solve problems from different angles with their male counterparts for such adolescent's crime.

Women police are trying to bring justice for such crimes every time with full energetic, passionate, dedication to their works, duties. They take great roles for overcoming different violent crimes imposed by the adolescents in the society, bring justice for the victims and give punishment to the offenders, 'justice is the legal system of laws that a country uses and judges in order to deal with people who break the law and punish him'. There is evidence that women police are more effective than their male counterparts in handling preventable violent situations, communicate with people and their attitudes prove to be more effective in handling different family crimes, fights in the society. But study on female police was for negligible till the mid of 20<sup>th</sup> century. The present study highlights the role of women police as managers of adolescents crimes especially the role of Thoubal Police Women Station, Thoubal District, and Manipur.

### Objectives of the Study:

1. To identify the highest offending age groups.
2. To find out the types of crimes most offending and its justice.
3. To study the risk factors for the offending.

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- To find out remedial measures for the betterment of the offenders.

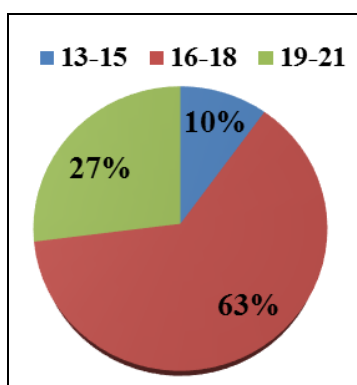
**Methodology**

**Research Method:** To achieve the above cited objectives, questionnaire and descriptive research method was used.

**Data Collection:** Sources was the Thoubal Police Women Station, Thoubal District, and Manipur, which was randomly selected. Cases filed to the station for different crimes reviewed carefully and note down the details.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation**

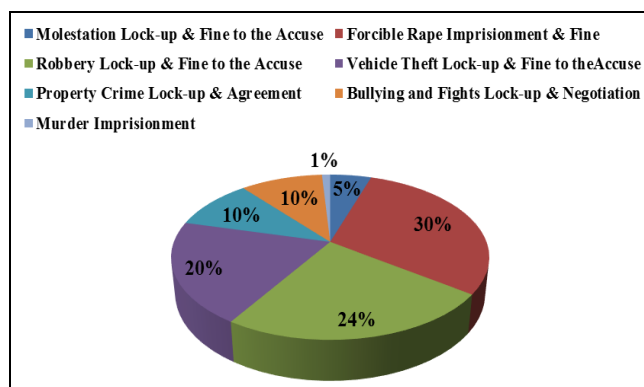
The researcher classified and tabulated the data to present systematically. The data was classified on the basis of Age Groups, Types of Crime, Types of Punishment and the Risk Factors responsible for the offending crimes by the adolescents. Age of the adolescents offenders are represented diagrammatically under in Figure (a)



**Fig 1:** Age of the adolescent offenders No. in%

The above pie chart Figure (1) shows that most of the offenders were in the age group of 16-18 years (i.e. 63%) of the crime offenders. 27% of the offenders were from the age group of 19-21 years and least number (i.e. 10%) were from the age group of 13-15 years.

**Types of Crime Offended by the Adolescents and Type of Punishment**

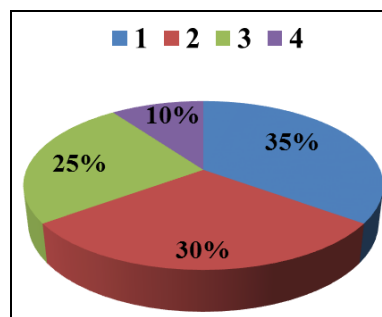


**Fig 2:** Types of crime offenders by the adolescents and types of Punishments%

From the above diagram i.e. Figure (2), it can be concluded that highest crimes offended by the adolescents as Forcible Rape, i.e. sexual assault. Some of the offenders indulged in Robbery, Vehicle Theft, Property Crime, and Bullying & Fights. Least number of offenders in ‘Murder’ case was found. The table also shows that the offenders are punished

by keeping in lock-up, making him pay fine and even imprisonment for years. According to the degree of offenses they are indulged with.

**Risk Factors for the Offending of adolescents Crimes**



**Fig 3:** Risk factors for the offending of adolescent crimes fig c

The above Figure (3), shows that the highest risk factors for offending adolescent’s crimes were due to poor educational background, lack of skills, other factors are family conflict, burden, low income, social isolation, poor parental supervision, deprivation and homelessness are also some of the factors for offending adolescent’s crimes.

**Major Findings**

- The highest age group for offending adolescent’s crime was 16-18 years.
- Types of crimes offended were many, among these forcible rape and robbery were the highest and other factors were vehicle theft, bullying, fights and murder etc.
- The higher risk factors for offending crimes were due to the school drop-out, poor education, lack of skills, family conflict, burden, low income group, social isolation, deprivation and homelessness etc.
- Remedial measures could be imparted through education to the youth, guidance and counselling, up lift ment of family income, proper supervision from parents, caretakers, societal concerns etc.

**Conclusion**

- Concern programme about youth could be helpful for the offenders to have skills and for wellbeing in their future.
- Involvement of juvenile justice system should be strengthened.
- Substantial public health investment could be met to prevent drug mis-use, STDs and other health risk.
- Major findings should be allocated for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and youth crime.

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