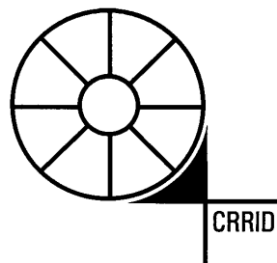
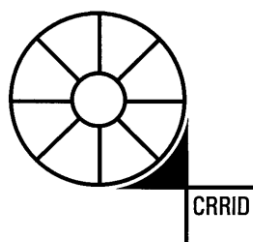


Perception of Police Efficacy to Check Atrocities against Women in the State of Haryana



**Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID)
Plot No 2A, Sector 19-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh-160019
December, 2014**

**A Study on
Perception of Police Efficacy to Check Atrocities against Women
in the State of Haryana**
(Sponsored by Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana)



Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID)
Plot No 2A, Sector 19-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh-160019
December, 2014

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Professor S.S.Sangwan, Project Coordinator
Gagan Deep, Research Assistant
December, 2014

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Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Form
ADGP	Additional Director General of Police
ATR	Action Taken Report
BC	Backward Castes
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAW	Crime Against Women
CRRID	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development
DA	District Attorney
DGP	Director General of Police
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
FIR	First Information Report
GC	General Castes
GOH	Government of Haryana
IO	Investigating Officer
IPC	Indian Penal Code
MIS	Monitoring Information System
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NCR	National Capital Region
NES	North Eastern States
PCA	Police Complaint Authority
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
PPO	Protection cum Child Marriage Prohibition Officer
PS	Police Station
SC	Scheduled Castes
SPCA	State Police Complaint Authority
SP	Superintendent of Police
WC	Women Cell
VAW	Violence Against Women

The Study at a Glance

1. Sample Districts of Study	Ambala, Karnal, Hisar, Rohtak, Faridabad and Palwal				
2. Type of crimes covered	Dowry	Kidnapping	Molestation	Rape	Total
3. Sample Victims (Numbers)	41	23	24	14	102
4. Age Groups wise (%)					
Below 18	0.00	34.78	37.50	21.43	19.61
18-30	82.93	65.22	41.67	64.29	66.67
30 to 50	17.07	0.00	20.83	14.28	13.72
Above 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Social Category (%)					
General	48.78	17.39	41.67	50.00	40.20
BCs	19.51	34.78	33.33	42.86	29.41
SCs	31.71	47.83	25.00	7.14	30.39
6. Economic Category (%)					
BPL	9.76	43.48	37.50	35.71	27.45
APL	90.24	56.52	62.50	64.29	72.55
7. Education Level (%)					
Illiterate	7.69	17.39	12.50	28.57	13.87
Upto 8th	15.38	34.78	37.50	64.29	31.67
8th to 12th	53.85	34.78	33.33	7.14	38.31
Above 12th	23.08	13.04	16.67	0.00	16.14
8. Occupation of the Victims (%)					
i. Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.98
ii. Service	14.64	0.00	4.17	0.00	6.87
iii. Labour	2.44	0.00	16.67	7.14	5.88
iv. Business/ Shop	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v. Professional	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi. House Work	73.17	69.57	54.16	71.43	67.65
vii. Student	2.44	30.43	25.00	14.29	15.69
viii. Expired	7.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94
9. Occupation of Victims' family (%)					
i. Agriculture	34.14	13.04	33.33	14.29	26.47
ii. Service	34.14	34.78	37.50	7.14	31.37
iii. Labour	19.51	47.83	29.17	64.28	34.31
iv. Business/ Shop	12.21	4.35	0.00	14.29	7.85
v. Professional	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Place of Offence (%)					
Own House	0.00	60.87	66.67	57.15	37.26
Relatives' House	100.00	4.35	0.00	7.14	42.16
Friends' House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offenders' House	0.00	4.35	0.00	7.14	1.96
Any other place	0.00	30.43	33.33	28.57	18.63

Particulars	Dowry	Kidnapping	Molestation	Rape	Total
11. Relation of Accused with Victims (%)					
Blood Relations	0.00	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.98
Relatives	100.00	8.70	8.33	14.28	46.08
Neighbours	0.00	39.13	37.50	21.44	20.59
Others Known	0.00	52.17	29.17	57.14	26.47
Unknown	0.00	0.00	20.83	7.14	5.88
12. Social Category of Victims and Accused (%)					
Same as Victim	100.00	60.87	41.67	57.14	71.57
Others	0.00	21.74	20.83	28.57	13.72
Unknown	0.00	17.39	37.50	14.29	14.71
13. Locality of Victims and Accused (%)					
Same as Victim	100.00	65.22	62.50	57.14	77.45
Others	0.00	30.43	16.67	35.72	15.69
Unknown	0.00	4.35	20.83	7.14	6.86
14. Accompany to Access Police Station (%)					
Parents	90.24	86.95	87.50	78.58	87.25
Friends	2.44	8.70	0.00	0.00	2.94
Relatives	2.44	4.35	12.50	21.42	7.84
Alone/ Others	4.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96
15. Time Lag in Reporting (%)					
Same day	78.05	13.04	45.83	35.71	50.00
1-3 days	0.00	52.18	29.17	35.71	23.53
4-15 days	4.88	30.43	20.83	21.44	16.67
< 15 days	17.07	4.35	4.17	0.00	8.82
16. Who Attended the Victims at Police Station (%)					
Male staff	80.49	91.31	79.17	71.43	81.38
Female staff	19.51	8.69	20.83	28.57	18.62
17. Promptness in Action Taken by Police					
a. FIR registration (%)					
Same day	78.04	56.52	75.00	92.86	74.51
1-3 days	0.00	26.09	8.34	0.00	7.85
4-15 days	4.88	13.04	8.33	7.14	7.84
16-30 days	4.88	4.35	8.33	0.00	4.90
>30 days	12.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.90
b. Identification of Accused (%)					
Same day	100.00	95.65	95.83	100.00	98.04
1-3 days	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4-15 days	0.00	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.98
16-30 days	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
>30 days	0.00	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.98

Particulars	Dowry	Kidnapping	Molestation	Rape	Total
c. Arrests (%)					
Same day	11.76	21.74	45.83	25.00	23.84
1-3 days	5.88	34.78	25.00	58.33	24.09
4-15 days	41.19	21.74	8.33	16.67	25.71
16-30 days	17.64	4.35	0.00	0.00	8.07
>30 days	23.53	17.39	12.50	0.00	16.32
d. Investigation (%)					0.00
Same day	4.88	0.00	4.17	0.00	2.94
1-3 days	0.00	4.35	8.33	7.69	4.00
4-15 days	9.75	8.70	45.83	53.85	24.06
16-30 days	29.27	13.04	16.67	23.08	21.80
>30 days	56.10	73.91	25.00	15.38	47.21
e. Case put up to Attorney (%)					0.00
Same day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1-3 days	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	1.96
4-15 days	3.12	11.11	41.67	33.33	18.14
16-30 days	25.00	22.22	12.50	58.34	26.01
>30 days	71.88	66.67	33.33	8.33	52.91
f. Case put up to Courts (%)					0.00
Same day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1-3 days	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	2.51
4-15 days	0.00	0.00	39.13	33.33	13.78
16-30 days	15.62	5.56	13.04	25.00	14.03
>30 days	84.38	83.33	47.83	41.67	69.68
18. Present Status of Sample Cases (%)					0.00
Cases withdrawn/ compromised/ dismissed at Police Station	19.51	21.74	4.17	14.28	15.69
Compromised/Dismissed/cancelled	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Convicted	2.44	4.35	8.33	0.00	3.92
Fined	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Both punished and fined	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	1.96
Set free (Bree)	7.32	26.09	16.67	42.86	18.63
Pending	70.73	47.82	62.50	42.86	59.80
19. Time lag in Pendency at courts					
More than 24 months	71.88	45.45	20.00	16.33	46.09
12 to 24 months	25.00	27.27	13.33	16.33	21.58
6 to 12 months	3.12	9.08	33.33	33.33	15.72
upto 6 months	0.00	18.19	33.33	33.33	16.52

Particulars	Dowry	Kidnapping	Molestation	Rape	Total
20. Feedback on Efficiency of Police					
a. Registration of FIR (%)					
Good	48.78	43.48	79.17	57.14	55.88
Average	17.07	30.43	0.00	35.71	18.62
Bad	34.15	26.09	20.83	7.14	25.49
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
b. Arresting the Accused (%)					
Good	28.95	50.00	54.16	66.67	44.81
Average	47.37	18.18	29.17	25.00	33.44
Bad	23.68	31.82	16.67	8.33	21.76
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
c. Filing the Case to Court (%)					
					0.00
Good	44.74	55.56	70.83	50.00	54.04
Average	44.74	27.78	25.00	33.33	34.70
Bad	10.53	16.67	4.17	16.67	11.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
d. Aggregate Comments (%)					
Good	41.03	49.21	68.05	57.89	51.55
Average	35.90	25.40	18.06	31.58	28.74
Bad	23.07	25.40	13.89	10.53	19.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Executive Summary

Recommendations to improve Police efficacy:

1. Revamp performance management and review system for police

- 1a. Regular reporting of weekly return and its compliance thereof be given weightage in Annual Performance Review of PS incharges
- 1b. Helpline (1091) compliant follow up should be included in the Weekly Returns
- 1c. District level monthly meetings of District Magistrate, District Police Head and District Attorney to review CAWs
- 1d. State Police Board may be set up with adequate powers of posting and transfers, ensuring minimum tenure of two years at all levels
- 1e. Separate cadre of investigating police officials be posted at police stations

2. Accelerate adoption of technology

- 2a. Make recruitments transparent with regular online updates and 'zero' interview marks
- 2b. Police stations to maintain online status of on-going cases and allow e-filing of FIRs
- 2c. Maintain visitor register and CCTV cameras at all police station entries

3. Expedite judicial process in CAW cases

- 3a. Exemplary fine/ penalty to deter those who file false cases of CAWs
- 3b. Court should fix time limit to decide CAWs and set up special court, if needed
- 3c. Improve quality and quantity of women cells to resolve complaints

4. Increase community-police interaction and info-sharing

- 4a. Informal police visits to masculine hubs to educate and monitor youths
- 4b. Child sensitization sex education may be urgently introduced in schools
- 4c. Create deterrence by displaying punishments terms and leveraging social organisations like khaps, panchayats and gram/mohalla sabhas
- 4d. Dowry sensitization through social and cultural activities

5. Miscellaneous

- 5a. Augment women police staff on priority
- 5b. Police Department should set up media cells at State and District level to provide accurate information on cases and run awareness campaigns on Radio/TV
- 5c. Increase power and applicability of State Police Complaint Authority (SPCA) and PCAs

1. Revamp performance management and review system for police

- 1a. Women victims still feel hesitant to report to the police as 25 % cases were not registered on the same day and arrests were delayed in 75% cases even after naming the accused. Investigation extended over long period even beyond 30 days in about 50% cases. Cases were not put to court within 30 days in as much as 70% cases. Overall 50% victims were not satisfied with the efficacy of the police. The study team did not find any regular MIS at ADGP-CAW office except daily report of arrests over phone. **Therefore, a Weekly Return from police stations may be introduced covering number of cases registered,**

period of pendency of investigation and filing cases to court. The return may be received directly by the State Head of CAW with copy to the district SP. On the basis of the return, the ADGP-CAW will put up ATR to DGP and Home Secretary of the State. Action points emerging from report should go to police stations and SP office to ensure compliance. The regular reporting of return and its compliance thereof be given weightage in Annual Performance Review of PS incharge.

- 1b. Performance of Police Helpline (1091) does not indicate steady increase over time and it goes up during public protests. Even its reliability was reported less as there was no follow up after the complaint has been forwarded to concerned police station. Follow up of complaints through the helpline was lacking. **Thus Helpline (1091) compliant follow up should be included in the Weekly Returns as suggested in (1a) above.**
- 1c. **The District level monthly meetings of District Magistrate, District Police Head and District Attorney to review CAWs of SC victims must be regularised** and attended by one person from the office of CAWs at State level.
- 1d. The tenure of SP and above has been fixed for one year instead of two years as per directions of the Supreme Court. No fixed tenure is there for other officers. No specific criterion for selection/ posting has been enumerated for the DGP. Postings and transfers are still being handled by the Government instead of State Police Board. Stable police staff may be able to undertake social policing in a planned manner. **Therefore it is recommended that the State Police Board may be set up with adequate powers of posting and transfers with the minimum tenure of two years at all levels. The Board should be accountable for law and order in the State and present its annual performance report to the Legislative Assembly.**
- 1e. It was reported that the deputation of investigating officers for general duties was the main reason for delay in investigation. Crime Investigation wing has been separated only at the District level and only for economic and heinous crimes. All other crimes still continue to be investigated by the police deputed for law and order. **It is recommended that a dedicated cadre of investigating police officials be posted at police stations to ensure speedy investigation.**

2. Accelerate adoption of technology

- 2a. The Haryana Police (Amendment) Bill, 2013 was passed to constitute State Level Police Recruitment Board. But its website is not updated regarding its functions and procedures for recruitment etc. The non-transparent recruitment is the mother of all evils in the police. **The State Police Recruitment Board website must be updated weekly and the latest procedure in recruitment for various cadres may also be displayed. The State Government may do away with in interview marks in recruitment on the pattern of Delhi Police to give more chances for meritorious staff in Haryana Police.** This will have a positive impact on preventing CAWs and general quality of policing.
- 2b. The public perception is that the police do not update them about action taken. The progress of the cases may be made on line for the information of the complainants. **In this age of technology, each Police Station should have its own website that provides status of on-going cases, allows public to register complaints & FIRs and police to receive suggestions from public, etc.**
- 2c. **Police Stations should maintain 'Visitors Register' at the gate and install CCTV cameras in each Police Station to curtail the frequent visit of touts. The telephone calls to landline and mobile phones of Police official from outside the police force may also brought under RTI.** These steps can immune the police to a large extent from outside influence.

3. Expedite judicial process in CAW cases

- 3a. At court level, only 25% cases have been decided and out of which 90% were set free. Besides, 16% cases were compromised at police stations. Thus, about 40 % cases of CAWs appear to have been framed. **In order to save time of police and judiciary, there is a need for exemplary fine/ penalty on those who intentionally contradict their statements.**
- 3b. About 60% of cases were pending in courts and out of them 46% for more than a period of two years. **The court should also fix time limit to decide CAWs as inordinate delay is like denial of justice and loss of public confidence in the judicial system. Special Court for CAWs may be set up at District level.**
- 3c. Women Cells have been found successful in resolving 70% of complaints but their delivery was declining over time. **Short duration training of women cell staff, at least once a year, is required to improve their capabilities. The place of seating of the staff and complainants may be made graceful which will help to inculcate confidence in the cell staff and trust in the minds of the public. Volunteers and experts may also be kept on the panel by women cells.**

4. Increase community-police interaction and info-sharing

- 4a. Family profiles of sample kidnapping, molestation and rape cases revealed their low income status with about 40% from BPL families. None was from business or professional families. Police goes to areas/ residences of the poor after a crime happens. The demand for Community policing on regular basis with professional approach was expressed by victims' families. **Therefore, police may regularly visits the low income colonies especially during late hours and near the masculine spaces where youth are likely to assemble. During these visits, the police officials may interact informally with the conscientious people of the area.**
- 4b. Education level of rape, molestation and kidnapping cases was very low with majority almost illiterate. One third such cases were of the age below 18 years. The use of TV and Mobile was reported to be giving negative exposure to immature girls who were mostly engaged in household works or were students. The family members of poor and less educated families are themselves incapable and find little time from their work of labour and private job. **Therefore, child sensitization sex education may be urgently introduced in schools so that children are equipped with the requisite understanding and confidence to transit into adulthood. Police officers may also address the students of secondary and above classes in academic manner from time to time.**
- 4c. More than 80% kidnapping, molestation and rape accused were known/related to the victims and also from same area and social category. Even place of offence of 80% victims was their own/ relative house. These facts revealed some tacit understanding between the accused and the victims. It points towards deteriorating social values. It again reiterates the need for continuous social engagement of children with parents, teachers, and elders to reduce occasions of the crime. **Display of punishment terms for CAWs at public places may play an educational role and also act as deterrent to youth to indulge in such crimes. Caste based social organisations like khaps may also play positive role in sensitising the children about social norms. In view of the facts, as above, media should also be restrained to give the caste/ regional colouring to the CAWs.**
- 4d. The dowry cases were more from general category and 90% of them were from the APL families. Unequal economic status of parents and in-laws and overtime bad habits of the husbands like drinking, domestic violence, etc. were the genesis of dowry demand after

marriage. Educational level of dowry victims' families was also low. **About 85 % of dowry cases were from middle class families which require engagement through social and cultural activities which are lacking in Haryana. Cultural Development should make outreach at district and lower level.**

5. Miscellaneous

- 5a. On an average only 20% victims of CAWs were attended by the women staff. **It is recommended that women police staff may be augmented on priority.**
- 5b. Among the States, the reported crime rate against women in 2013 is the highest in Delhi followed by NES, Rajasthan and Haryana while the minimum is in Bihar followed by UP, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh. The increase in reported crime rate during 2001 to 2013 is higher in West Bengal, UTs especially Delhi, NES, Jharkhand, Odisha and Haryana. The saying "Bad Achha Badnam Bura" is made applicable to Haryana. **Therefore, it is suggested that Police Department should set up media cells at State and District level and may even take support of non-police experts to start with. Media cells can give truthful account of the incidents through their newsletters, magazines and short television programmes. The cells can circulate factual news for newspapers which can check the news coloured with caste/ religion/ faith etc. Local Radio Stations may be frequently used to convey information related to CAWs to the most affected sections like labourers, petty shop keepers, cultivators, private lower level employees, etc.**
- 5c. The location of the State Police Complaint Authority (SPCA) at Chandigarh was not reported convenient for access by public. **The SPCA may be located at some central place in the State for the convenience of complainants and also the Police personnel. District level PCAs are required to be set up to be headed by legal experts. Powers of punishment may be given to PCAs to ensure compliance by the erring police officials.**

Summary and Conclusions

Why this Study?

1 Owing to sensitiveness of the Crimes Against women (CAWs), Government of Haryana (GOH) has taken slew of measures in October 2012 to check atrocities against women. This study has been commissioned to know the implementation and impact of the measures announced by GOH. The broad purpose of the study was to ascertain public perception about efficacy of police in checking the atrocities on women and children on the basis of feedback from victims/their families. The study was entrusted to the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development(CRRID), Chandigarh to be carried under a Corpus Fund established by Government of Haryana

Comparative Trend of CAWs in Haryana and India

2 As per the National Crime Records Bureau, the reported incidents of CAWs have increased by 53% during 6 years period of 2008-2013 as compared to 15% during 6 years period of 2001-2006. It amply indicates increasing crime rate in India. (Table 1.1)

3 Among the States, the reported crime rate against women in 2013 is the highest in Delhi followed by NES, Rajasthan and Haryana while the minimum is in Bihar followed by UP, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh. The increase in reported crime rate during 2001 to 2013 is the higher in West Bengal, UTs followed by Delhi, NES, Jharkhand, Odisha and Haryana while it is the lower in Madhya Pradesh, UP, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh (Table 1.3)

4 In Haryana, among the CAWs, cruelty by husband & in-laws is the main crime accounting for 40% as compared to 38% in All India and 24% in Delhi, though its share in Haryana has decreased in 2013 compared to 2001. Kidnapping is the second major crime with share of 22% in Haryana, 17% in All India and 28% in Delhi. It is to be noted that the share of kidnapping has increased by 246% in Haryana as compared to 165% in All India during 2001 to 2013. The third major CAWs in Haryana is molestation with share of 17% as against 23% in All India and 27% in Delhi. The fourth most sensitive crime of rape is 10.6% in Haryana as against 11.3% in India and 12.6% in Delhi. (Table 1.4)

Review of Implementation of Measures by Haryana Government

5 As a follow up to measures announced by GOH in 2012, one ADGP at State level and ASP in each District have been posted exclusively for handling the CAWs. However, the Monitoring and Information System (MIS) regarding number of cases registered, delay in investigation at police level, delay in filing cases to court, posting of women officials was not found by the study team at ADGP office except daily arrest report about CAWs.

6 Police Helpline (1091) has been started since October 2012. Complaints under the line started immediately and increased from January to March 2013 due to awareness created by Delhi gang rape case in December 2012 but slowed down after May 2013. It means public protests do help in lodging the complaints. The complaints received through helpline are forwarded to concerned PS for necessary action but there is no follow up thereafter.

7 Women Cells (WCs) are working in all districts and about 20000 complaints per annum were received in the State during 2012 to 2014. Out of these, about 70% were resolved. It may be termed as a success of the Women Cell. But the reconciliation rate is declining over time.

8 The District level monthly meetings of District Magistrate, District Police Head and District Attorney to review CAWs of SC victims were not reported on regular basis.

Police Complaint Authority

9 The State Police Complaint Authority (SPCA) has been established at Chandigarh in October 2010 but District PCAs are yet to be established as per State Police Act 2008. Compliance from accused police men was slow in the absence of powers to punish with the Authority. SPCA is without Chairman for two years.

Women and Child Development Department

10 Public Protection cum Prohibition Officers (PPOs) of Department of WCD are doing good job, though due to inadequate supporting staff, the PPOs are not able to give desired results of taking up the CAW cases.

Crimes Covered and Data Base

11 The study covers four major CAWs namely rape, kidnapping, molestation and dowry. The trend and district-wise status of each of these crimes has been examined on the basis of secondary data. The primary data was collected from six districts, namely; Ambala, Karnal, Hisar, Rohtak, Faridabad and Palwal, having higher CAWs in their respective Police Range/ Commissionrates of the State. Then, two Police Stations (PSs) per district, one each from rural and urban area were selected on the basis of higher crime rate against women. Total 102 victims related to crime of rape (14), molestation (24), kidnapping (23) and dowry (41) were randomly selected from the PSs for collecting feedback through a questionnaire. (Table-2.1).

The findings of the above four important CAWs are discussed ahead one by none.

1. Crime of Rape: Main Findings

12 Findings from Secondary Data

The increase in number of rape case in 2013 over 2001 is 244% in Haryana compared to 429% in Delhi and 210% at All India level. There is almost a spurt in rape cases during 2013 in All India, Delhi and Haryana. Perhaps, protests against brutal and fatal Delhi gang rape case (December 2012) might have increased public awareness resulting in registration of even earlier unreported cases (Table 4.1).

13 Across the districts in Haryana, in the year 2001, the rape crime per lakh of female population was the highest in Panipat followed by Kurukshetra and Karnal and the lowest in Hisar, Bhiwani and Ambala in ascending order. The correlation between per capita income and crime rate was 0.8 which reveals a positive relation between development and crime. However, in 2011, rape crime rate was the highest in Rohtak followed by Palwal and Karnal whereas the lowest in Fatehabad, Sirsa and Sonipat. Perhaps, factors like alienation of peasantry from land in NCR districts during the development process may have resulted in unemployment and crime (Table 4.2).

14 . Social-Economic Background of Rape Victims. (Table 4.4 and Table 4.8)

- i. Of the 14 sample victims, 64% were aged between 18 to 30 year, 21% below 18 years and 14% between 31 to 50 years. Of these victims, 43% were married, 14% widows and 43% unmarried. Of total married & widows, 67% were having children.
- ii. About 93% of the accused were known to the victims which indicates consent of the victim which takes the shape of complaint due to some differences or the crime is known to some family member.
- iii. Social category-wise, 50% of sample victims are from general category, 43% BCs and 7% SCs.

iv. Most of the victims were less educated with no independent income and belonged to nuclear families with low income. In such a situation, if the victims do not get required money from their earning members, they are likely to be lured by materialistic inducements to pave way for the offence.

15. The place of crime was victim's house in 57% cases with mostly row houses, relative/accused house in 14% cases and other places in 29% cases. It indicates that the consent of victim may not be ruled out (Table 4.9).

16. Profile of the Accused

i. Of the Accused, 14% were relatives, 22% neighbours, 57% other known and 7% were unknown at the time of registration of FIR (Table 4.10).

ii. Of the accused 57% were from the same social category & residing in nearby locations and known to the victims, 29% from other areas but known where 14% were unknown (Table 4.11).

17. Access to Police: After the offence, 78% reported to their parents and after exhausting at social level they approached PS with parents. The women helpline was not known to 85% victims. At PS, 72% victims were attended by male staff (Tables 4.12 to Table 4.16).

18. The Promptness of Police in action taken after FIR

i. FIR was registered on the day of reporting in 93% cases and within 4 to 15 days in 7% cases.

ii. In all cases identification of accused was done on the day of registration of FIR as the accused were named in the FIRs.

iii. Of the arrested accused, 25% were arrested on the day of registration of FIR, 58% within 1 to 3 days and 17% within 4 to 15 days. In one case arrest was pending for more than six months and a recent case was with IO.

iv. Investigation was completed in 1 to 3 days in 8% cases, 4 to 15 days in 54% cases, 16-30 days in 23% cases and more than 30 days in 15% cases.

v. Of 12 cases put up to District Attorney, 33% took a time of 4 to 15 days, 59% were put up within 16 to 30 days and 8% cases were put up to Attorney in the time range of 30-90 days.

vi. At Attorney level, 33% cases were put up to courts within 4 to 15 days, 25% between 16 to 30 days and 42% as against prescribed limit of 30 days.

Perception of victims/ their families about Police

19. The overall efficiency of police in above respects was adjudged 58% as good, 32% as average and 10% as bad by the victims. Thus, 42% of the respondents were not satisfied with working of the police. (Table 4.19)

Present Status of Sample Cases

20. Of the total sample cases, 14% were withdrawn at the level of Police. However, the time taken for their withdrawal was delayed between 2 to 12 months. Of the total accused, 43% were set free by the courts after more than 6 months. Of the pending 43% cases, the pendency in 17% cases was up to 6 month, in 66% cases it was 6 to 12 months and in other 17% it was 12 to 24 months. None of the sample accused has been punished so far and there was no compromise at the level of court in any case. The "justice delayed is justice denied" and it also affects the confidence of public in judiciary (Table 4.18).

2. Crime of Kidnapping: Main Findings

Trend from Secondary Data

21. Trend in kidnapping crime in Haryana was almost similar to All India and Delhi up to the year 2008 but thereafter, the increase is steeper in Haryana and Delhi as compared to All India. Interestingly, there is almost a surge in registering of kidnapping cases during 2013 especially in Delhi and Haryana. Perhaps, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 may have increased awareness as the maximum protests took place in this region. (Table 5.1)

22. Across the districts in the year 2001, the higher crime rate of kidnapping was in the districts of Panchkula, Ambala, Faridabad and Yamuna Nagar while it was lower in Bhiwani, Sirsa and Rohtak. The correlation between the crime rate and the district wise per capita income is about 0.6 which substantiates positive relation between crime and development. It may be imbedded in the increasing inequality and rapid urbanization. During the period 2001-2011, the increase in kidnapping crime is the highest in Sirsa followed by Panipat, Rohtak and Mahendergarh, whereas the same decreased in Ambala and Panchkula. Hence in 2011, Panipat has the highest crime rate followed by Faridabad, Palwal, Mahendergarh, Sirsa and Hisar. It seems that during the above period, the other factors like alienation of peasantry from land during the development process and unemployment may have become more important in the districts of Mahendergarh, Bhiwani, Hisar and Sirsa. (Table 5.2)

Findings from Sample cases of Kidnapping

22. Social and Educational Profile of the Victims

- i. Age group wise, of the sample 23 victims, 35% were below 18 years and 65% in the age group 18 to 30 years. Of the victims, about 35%, mainly in age group 15 to 30, were married but none was having children (Table 5.4).
- ii. Social category-wise, 48% victims were from SCs, 35% from BCs and 17% from General category.
- iii. Most of the victims were from weaker sections to such extent that about 44% were from the BPL families (Table 5.5).
- iv. Educationally, the majority of the cases and their families were illiterate/ educated up to 8th class.
- v. About 78% victims belonged to nuclear family with no independent income and 61% were from the families of labourers and small cultivators. (Tables 5.6 to 5.8)
- vi. The place of offence is victims' house in 61% cases, relative or offender house in 9% cases and other places for remaining 30% victims. The 100% victims' houses were row houses. Both these indicate deteriorating social values (Table 5.9).

23. Social Profile of the Accused

- i. Of the accused, 39% were neighbors, 9% were relatives and 52% were other known persons. Thus, all the accused were known to the victims in one way or the other. (Table 5.10)
- ii. The social category of the accused was the same in 61% cases and 22% were from other social categories while 17% were unknown at the time of reporting to police.
- iii. The locality of the accused vis-a-vis the victims was same in 65% cases and other localities in 31% and 4% were unknown at the time of lodging FIR. (Table 5.11 and 5. 12)

24. The above facts reveal that the crime is mainly within the same social categories and not across the categories as is widely appeared in media reporting. The reasons for the crime by the youth

of same area and same caste were reported mainly due to negative inference from the exposure through TV, mobile, internet, etc.

25. Action after the Offence: After the Kidnapping, victims' parents approached the police station directly without any help of women cell or women helpline as the action required was immediate. About 70% were not aware of helpline. (Tables 5.14, 5.15 & 4.16)

26. Promptness of the Police in Taking Action

- i. The victims were attended by male staff in 91% cases. (Table 5.19)
- ii. FIR was registered on same day in 57% cases, after 1-3 days in 26% cases and after 4-15 days or more in 17% cases.
- iii. The accused were named by the victims in 96% cases and police confirmed it on the same day but it was after 4 days in the remaining 4% cases.
- iv. Arrest was made on the same day in 22% cases, within 1-3 days in 35% cases, within 4 to 15 days in 22%, in 15-30 days in 4% and after 30 days in 17% cases.
- v. Police Investigation continued for more than 30 days in 74% cases inspite of naming of 94% accused which really reflects the inefficiency of the police. Of the sample cases, 22% cases were withdrawn at police level and the remaining, 78% cases were put up to District Attorney (DA). Of the cases put to court, 83% were put up after the scheduled time of 30 days which again endorses police inefficiency.

27. Present Status of Sample Cases

Of the 22% cases cancelled/ dismissed by the police, 40% took 12 to 24 months and 60% more than 24 months. Thus, the victims and accused were at the mercy of police for such long period. In courts, 4% accused were convicted in 6 to 12 months, 26% set free (bree) after 24 months or so and the remaining 70% cases are pending in courts out of which 46% for more than 24 months.

28. Perception of Victims about Efficiency of Police

As per victims' responses, 49% commented police role as good, 26% as average and 25% as bad with respect to registering the FIR, arrest of the accused, filing up the cases to court. Thus, 51 percent victims were not satisfied with the efficacy of police.

3. Crime of Dowry: Main Findings

Trend from Secondary Data

29 During the period 2001 to 2013, the average annual growth rate in dowry cases is less in Haryana at 6.84% as compared to 41.80% of Delhi and 7.44% in All India without any smooth increasing trend over this period (Table No 6.1).

30 Among the districts of Haryana in the year 2001, the highest dowry crime rate was in Jhajjar with 34.88 cases per lakh of female population followed by Ambala & Fatehabad and the lowest crime rate was in Rewari, Mahendergarh and Bhiwani. However, in 2011, highest dowry crime rate was in Ambala with 36.79 cases per lakh of female population followed by Hisar and Yamuna Nagar and the lower in Bhiwani (15.04), Kurukshetra and Jind. During the period 2001-2011, the increase in dowry crime rate was the highest in Rewari (74.26%) followed by Mahendergarh, Sonapat and Yamuna Nagar whereas the same has decreased in Fatehabad (-18.28 %) followed by Gurgaon and Jhajjar. The correlation between this crime rate and per capita income was weak (0.12) and it is more a phenomenon of economic inequality which has even engulfed the backward districts. (Table 6.2)

Findings from Sample Cases of Dowry

31 Social and Educational Status of the Sample Victims

- i. Of the sample 41 dowry cases, 83% were between 18 to 30 years and 17% between 30 to 35 years. Surprisingly, 53% cases were also having children as some demand is raised at the time of child birth (Chhuchhak). It was reported that dowry demands are not explicitly expressed before marriage and this crime is linked with post marriage problems. (Tables 6.3 and 6.4).
- ii. As regards social category, 49% victims were from the General Category, 19 % from Backward Classes and 32% from Scheduled Castes. In this crime, only 10% were from the BPL families which were much higher in other crimes.
- iii. In literacy level, 15% were illiterate mainly in GC, 22% educated up to 8th, 44% educated between 8-12th and remaining above 12th, mainly in BCs and SCs category (Table 6.5)

32 Occupation and Family Background

- i. About 73% victims were engaged in housework, 15% in service, 3% as labourers and 9% as students.
- ii. Of the sample victim families, 44% were nuclear and 56% were joint families.
- iii. None of victims were having their own income and they were dependent on husband/ in laws for their day to day financial needs (Table 6.6).
- iv. The family size of the victims was 1 to 3 members in 24%, 4 to 6 members in 61% and more than 6 members in 15% cases (Table 6.7).
- v. Overall average annual income of the parental families was lower at Rs. 437585 as against Rs. 562049 of the in-laws. The income of sample in laws families is higher than parental families' in 76% cases. Inequality in education and caste was found in 5% and 2% cases only. (Table 6.8)

33 Type of Marriage and Dowry

In sample cases, 95% were arranged marriages and 5% love marriages. At the time of marriage, in case of arranged marriage, 41% in-laws were satisfied and 50% were satisfied in case of love marriages. Sensitization of the society through social organizations like khaps may be helpful in reducing this crime. Even Government can specify the dowry like Punjab of Pakistan-Dowry Act 1997. (Table 6.9 &10)

Who Controlled Family?

34 Of the sample victims, 54% families were controlled by in-laws, 12% by husband, 12% jointly by wife and husband and 22% by relatives or other family members. The control of in-laws and relatives in 76% cases may encourage them to make more demand of dowry than those controlled by husband and wife. (Table 6.6 and 6.11)

35 Bad Habits of the Husbands

- i. Of the sample, 34% husbands of the victims were habitual drunkard, 27% were frequent drinkers, 7% occasional drinkers and 32% were teetotalers.
- ii. Besides, 32% were habitual late comers in night, 20% were frequent late comers, 5% were occasionally and 10% rarely coming late and 33 % never late.
- iii. Of the sample, 5% husbands were having the habit of gambling, 22% had extra marital affairs.
- iv. Besides, physical violence was reported in 93% cases and it was frequent in more than 80% cases. Comments passing and harassment was the habit of 98% husbands.

The husbands of all 41 dowry cases were having 2 to 5 of the above bad habits. (Table 6.13)

Sequence of Action after Incidence

36 In the survey, it was found that at initial stage, 90% victims took help of parents, 5% sought help of friends and relatives and 5% of others. After exhausting all social efforts, the case is registered by the victims. In this regard, 54% approached the Women Cell, 39% to Police Stations and 7% to Courts directly. This indicates that at social level, the support of the parents remain the main way out to solve the problem. For legal action, the role of Women Cell was found very effective to resolve 70% cases. (Table 6.14)

Awareness and Use of Helpline

37 Helpline number 1091 was not known to 66% victims, 15% contacted the helpline and 19% did not contact though having the knowledge of the same. Thus, there seems to be a strong need to make the helpline number more effective and popular. (Table 6.15)

Access to Police Station

38 Regarding the process to access to PS, 88% approached the PS with their parents, 7% alone and 5% with friends or relatives. (Table 6.14 and 6.16)

Time- lag in Reporting to Police

39 Of the sample, 78% approached the police on the day of crime, 5% after 4 to 15 days and 17% took more than 15 days to report. After approaching the police, FIRs was registered on the same day in 46% cases, after 4 to 15 days in 9% and in the remaining 45% cases after 15 days. Further, in 27% cases, FIR was registered after the victims approached through some influential persons. (Table 6.17)

Handling at Police Station

40 As per the directions of Supreme Court, the female victims are to be attended by the female police staff. Of the sample, 80% cases were attended by male police staff and the remaining 20% by female staff. It was reported due to less availability of women police which is being augmented overtime. (Table 6.18)

Police Efficacy as per Action Taken

41 Police efficacy as per Action Taken Reports and feedback of victims was as under.

- i. FIR was registered on the day of reporting in 78% cases (46% as victims) and 22 % cases over a period of 4 to 30 days or more (54% as victims' version). Being the cases of dowry crime, all the accused were named in the FIRs.
- ii. The arresting of the accused was on the day of reporting in 12% cases, after 1 to 3 days in 6% cases, 41% were arrested over a time span of 4 to 15 days, 18% arrested between 16 to 30 days and 23% arrested after 30 days.
- iii. Investigation by the police was done on same day in 6% cases, in 4 to 15 days in 10% cases, 16 to 30 days in 29% cases and 55% cases took time of more than 30 days. The police reported that frequent deputation of investigating officers for general duty was the main reason for delay and IO may be spared from such duties.
- iv. The cases were put to courts through District Attorney after 30 days for 84% and between 16 to 30 days for 16% victims. The police put up about 72% cases to Attorney after the prescribed period of 30 days which got further delayed at the level of Attorney.

Present Status of the Cases

42 Of the sample cases, 20% cases were dismissed at the level of police during investigation, 7% of total were set free (bree) by the court, only 2% punished and 71% cases are pending in courts. Dismissal by police of 20 % cases took time of up to 6-12 months. (Table 6.20)

Period of Pendency at Courts

43 The pendency of cases in courts was more than 24 months in 24% cases, 12 to 24 months in 31% cases, 6 to 12 months in 14% and up to 6 months in 31% cases. (Table 6.21)

Perception of Victims about Efficiency of Police

44 Overall 59% victims were not satisfied with the police regarding registration of FIR, arresting of accused and putting up cases to courts and decision at court level. (Table 6.23)

4. Crime of Molestation: Main Findings

45 The average annual growth rate in Molestation cases during 2001-2013 was 18% in Haryana as compared to 36% in Delhi and 7% in All India.

46 Among the districts, in 2001, the highest crime rate was in Panchkula district, followed by Jhajjar and Kurukshetra. But in 2011, it was the highest in Rohtak followed by Palwal and Ambala districts. Interestingly, rank of Panchkula decreased from 1st to 15th during 2001-2011. It may be attributed to more awareness and presence of large force owing to location of most police offices in this district.

Findings from Primary Data

47 A sample of 24 molestation victims was interviewed from one rural and one urban police station of 6 selected districts. The sample victims were contacted at their given address in different villages/ locations to collect information about occurrence of crime, police efficacy and status of the case as per the questionnaire. (Table 7.3)

Social, Educational and Age Profile of the Victims

48 Of the victims, 42% are from general category, 33% from BCs and 25% are SCs. Of the sample, 38% victims are from BPL families. By level of education, 13% victims are illiterate, 37% studied up to Middle, 33% Middle to 12th and 17% above 12th level. Age wise, 25% victims were below 18 years, 54% between 18 to 30 years and 21% between 31 to 50 years. Of the sample, 58% all above 18 years were married and 56% of them were having children. (Table 7.4 & 7.5)

Family Education and Occupation

49 Of the victims, 54% were from nuclear families and 46% from joint families. Fewer cases from joint families may be due to their strength as a deterrent in the mind of criminals. Education level of family members was also low with 88% below 12th class. Service was the occupation of 38 % victims' families with average annual income of Rs. 2.78 lakh followed by agriculture of 33 % with average annual income of Rs. 3.73 lakh and labour occupation is in 29% families with average income of Rs. 1, 11,714. (Table 7.6, 7.7 & 7.8)

Social Category and Locality of the Accused

50 Of the accused, 38% were neighbours, 12% relatives and blood relations, 29% were known persons from other places and 21% were unknown to the victims. Social category/caste of 42% accused was same as of victims, 21% were from other castes and the remaining 38% accused were not known at the time of crime. These findings do not substantiate widely held view that the people of higher social category indulge in CAWs of the lower social category. (Table 7.10)

Action Taken by Victims after Incidence

51 After the offence, 71% victims approached their parents and 29% approached relatives. Thereafter, 4% approached to community peoples and 96% victims reported at police station. Women helpline 1091 was not known to 54%, another 38% did not rely on helpline and only 8% used the line. As regards time lag, 46% victims reported to police same day, 29% within 1 to 3 days, 21% within 4 to 15 days and 4% after 15 days. In 79% cases, victims were attended by male staff and rest by female staff. (Tables 7.11 to 7.13)

52 Promptness in action taken by Police at various stages is as under:

- i. FIR was not registered on same day in case of 25% victims. In 96% cases culprits were identified on the day of lodging FIR because they were named in the complaint. Remaining 4% accused were identified after a lapse of 30 days. (Table 7.14)
- ii. In 46% cases, the accused were arrested on the day of lodging the FIR, in 25% cases, in 1 to 3 days and in 8% cases arrested after 30 days of identification.
- iii. Investigation was done in 46% cases within 4 to 15 days, in 17% cases it was done in 16 to 30 days and investigation took more than 30 days in 25% cases.
- iv. The 63% cases was put up to Attorney within 30 days, 33% cases was put up after 30 days and 4% were not put up to Attorney because of withdrawal of case by victims.
- v. All the cases of CAWs are required to be put up to the courts through Attorney within 30 days of lodging the FIR. But due to delay in sending the cases to Attorney, it resulted that only 52% cases could be put up within the prescribed time limit of 30 days. In 48% cases, time taken was more than 30 days.

53 Present Status of the Cases

- i. Out of total sample cases, 4% were withdrawn or compromised at PS level and 96% were put up to court of which 8% accused were punished, 8% punished and fined both, 17% were set free and 63% cases were pending at the time of survey.
- ii. Of the pending cases in courts, 33% were pending since less than 6 month, 33% for 6 to 12 months, 13% for 12 to 24 months and 20% for more than 24 months. (Table 7.15)

Public Response about Efficiency of Police

54 Overall, 68 percent responses were good and 32 percent responses were not good with regard to registration of FIR, arresting of accused and putting cases to courts.

Conclusions

1 Family profiles of sample kidnapping, molestation and rape cases revealed their low income status with about 40% from BPL families. None was from business or professional families. Police goes to areas/ residences of the poor after a crime happens..

2 Education level of rape, molestation and kidnapping cases was very low with majority almost illiterate. One third such cases were of the age below 18 years. The use of TV and Mobile was reported to be giving negative exposure to immature girls who were mostly engaged in household works or were students. The family members of poor and less educated families are themselves incapable and find little time from their work of labour and private job.

3 More than 80% kidnapping, molestation and rape accused were known/related to the victims and also from same area and social category. Even place of offence of 80% victims was their own/ relative house. These facts revealed some tacit understanding between the accused and the victims.

4 Victims still feel hesitant to report to the police as 25 % cases were not registered on the same day and arrests were delayed in 75% cases even after naming the accused. Investigation extended over long period even beyond 30 days in about 50% cases. Cases were not put to court within 30 days in as much as 70% cases. Overall 50% victims were not satisfied with the efficacy of the police. It was reported that the deputation of investigating officers for general duties was the main reason for delay in investigation.

5 The tenure of SP and above has been fixed for one year instead of two years as per directions of the Supreme Court. No fixed tenure is there for other officers. No specific criterion for selection/posting has been enumerated for the DGP. Postings and transfers are still being handled by the Government instead of State Police Board.

6 On an average only 20% victims of CAWs were attended by the women police staff.

7 At court level, only 25% cases have been decided and out of which 90% were set free. Besides, 16% cases were compromised at police stations. About 60% of cases were pending in courts with 46% for more than a period of two years.

8 The dowry cases were more from general category and 90% of them were from the APL families. Unequal economic status of parents and in-laws and overtime bad habits of the husbands like drinking, domestic violence, etc. were the genesis of dowry demand after marriage. Educational level of dowry victims' families was also low.

9 Performance of Police Helpline (1091) does not indicate steady increase over time and it goes up during public protests. Even its reliability was reported less as there was no follow up after the complaint has been forwarded to concerned police station.

10 Women Cells have been found successful in resolving 70% of complaints but their delivery was declining over time.

11 The location of the State Police Complaint Authority (SPCA) at Chandigarh was not reported convenient for access by public.

12 Among the States, the reported crime rate against women in 2013 is the highest in Delhi followed by NES, Rajasthan and Haryana while the minimum is in Bihar followed by UP, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh. The increase in reported crime rate during 2001 to 2013 is higher in West Bengal, UTs especially Delhi, NES, Jharkhand, Odisha and Haryana. The saying “Bad Achha Badnam Bura” is made applicable to Haryana.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The United Nations in its Declaration on elimination of violence against women 1993 states that "violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women" and that "violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. (UN A/RES/48/104 - Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women). Violence against women (VAW) perpetrated by individuals may be broadly through rape, kidnapping, molestation, domestic violence, dowry violence, honour killing, female foeticide & infanticides, forced marriage by abduction or in lesser age and forced prostitutions etc (Sexena, 2008). Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations in a 2006 declared in the Report on United Nations Development Fund for Women that "Violence against women and girls is a problem of pandemic proportions. At least one out of every three women around the world has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime with the abuser usually someone known to her".

Emerging Trend in VAWs in India

Violence against women (VAW) has become a prominent topic of discussion in recent years in India as per the space occupied in print and electronic media almost every day (Kapur Depender, Rajbir, Ramakrishnan-2013). As per the National Crime Records Bureau, during 6 years period of 2008-2013, the reported incidents of crime against women (CAWs) have increased by about 53 percent as compared to about 15 percent during 6 years period of 2001-2006 (Table1.1). It amply indicates increasing reported crime rate in India. Almost similar is the trend in crime against children in the above period. Whether CAWs are really increasing or reporting is more due to awareness among the women and improved efficiency of police, is an issue to be debated (Chabra, Rohtagi, The Tribune)

Table1.1: Trend in violence against women and Children in India during 2001-2013

Total cases of Violence	2001	2006	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% age increase in 2013 over 2008
Against women	143795	164765	195857	203804	213585	228650	244270	299546	
% age increase over previous		14.58	1.06	4.06	4.80	7.05	6.8314	22.63	52.94
Against Children	5441	12564	13248	14449	16465	18131	21476	31386	
% age increase over previous		130.91	1.45	9.07	13.95	10.12	18.45	46.14	136.91

Source: National Crime Records Bureau. Children data is for only 18 states

Police Reforms and Acts for CAWs

To address the effectiveness of law enforcing Police of State Governments, Supreme Court (SC) intervened in 1996 on the basis of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) by Prakash Singh, a former DGP of UP. As a side effect of the SC intervention, Government of India have set up a number of Committees on police reforms e.g., third committee under K.Padamanabhahai (2000) and Soli Sorabjee Committee (2005) for a modern Police Act (www.indianpoliceservice).

In continuation to its intervention, the SC in 2006 asked State Governments to implement specific measures like setting up of a State Security Commission, Police Establishment Board, and Police Complaint Authority to reform police forces by giving them operational independence for fearless and proper law enforcement. Again in September 2012, the SC questioned State Governments about compliance to its Judgement of September 2006. Most of the States were lacking in implementation

of the SC directions. During the SC intervention period, a number of Acts, especially to check atrocities against children and women, have been enacted as illustrated in Table-1.2.

Table 1.2: Recent Acts to check atrocities against weaker sections

Acts for Children	Acts for Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Child Marriage Act 2006 •Child Protection Act 2006 •Infant Milk Substitutes(IMS)Act 1992, 2003,2006, •National Guidelines on Infant & Young Child Feeding 2006, 2011 &12 •Notifications on Infant Milk to Protect Child •Maternity Protection Act, 2004 •Commission For Child Protection Act 2005 •Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POCSO ACT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Amendment Act 63 of 1984 •Dowry Prohibition Rules by Haryana,2003 •Domestic Violence Act 2005 •Domestic Violence Act 2006-Rules by GOI •National Commission for Women Act, 1990 No. 20 of 1990 •The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013-covering Acid attack, sexual harassment, stalking etc.

Notes:: These Acts are illustrative only and not exhaustive

Source: www.wcdhry.gov.in/ Child Acts &Women Acts and other websites

As regards awareness about the Acts and to register complaints, the fourth estate i.e. media may have played pivotal role in sensitising the most affected sections of the society like women and children and the society at large. The study based upon field data may throw light on both these aspects of police efficacy and increasing awareness.

CAWs -State-wise Comparison

The crime rates per lakh of women population have been worked out for the year 2001 and 2013 (latest available data) for all the States and Union Territories as given in annexure-1.1. On the basis of data in the annexure, the comparative crime rate for major States/Group of States is presented in Table-1.3.

Among the States, crime rate in 2013 is the highest in UTs especially Delhi followed by NES, Rajasthan and Haryana while the minimum is in Bihar followed by UP, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh. In terms of increase in crime rate in 2013 over 2001, it is the highest in West Bengal, UTs especially Delhi, NES, Jharkhand, Odisha and Haryana in descending order while it is the lowest in Madhya Pradesh, UP, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh in ascending order.

The table indicates that CAWs for total as well as for the major crimes for Delhi and Haryana are much above National average both in terms of crime rate in 2013 and percentage increase in 2013 over 2001. It raises a question, “Why CAWs in National Capital Delhi and Haryana the adjoining State, with the fastest growth rate in GDP, are higher and the increase in their crime rate during 2001-2013 is much higher as compared to that of all India.

Whether there is any change in social structure of these States in last 13 years due to higher migration from backward regions of the country? Whether the efficacy of their police force has increased resulting in easy access and reporting of more cases or the police efficacy has decreased causing low enforcement of laws? Whether the awareness of the society about recent laws has increased due to more exposure through print and electronic media? Whether, the economic growth has been lopsided to suppress some sections of the society? To further peep into these States, the major individual crimes vis-a-vis India as a whole are discussed ahead.

**Table 1.3: State wise Crime Rates against Women in 2001 and 2013
(Per lakh of women Population in the respective years)**

STATE/UT	Rate of All CAWs		% age increase	Rape crime Rate		Kidnapping Crime rate		Cruelty by Husband/In-laws		Molestation	
	2001	2013		2001	2013	2001	2013	2001	2013	2001	2013
Bihar	13.48	28.00	107.69	2.24	2.32	1.30	3.92	9.33	3.92	1.16	0.68
Chhattisgarh	38.56	56.28	45.93	9.27	11.08	1.65	8.12	9.48	8.12	14.15	18.15
Gujarat	23.94	42.63	78.11	1.18	2.54	3.53	15.12	27.11	15.12	2.62	4.31
Haryana	34.78	75.04	115.75	4.08	8.02	3.04	15.51	29.86	15.51	3.95	12.88
Himachal Pradesh	29.75	43.61	46.61	4.14	7.38	3.51	10.59	9.68	10.59	9.15	14.55
Jammu & Kashmir	34.72	60.99	75.65	3.54	6.57	10.57	1.05	7.44	1.05	10.81	24.14
Jharkhand	17.08	41.26	141.51	4.35	7.64	2.14	3.71	1.29	3.71	1.88	3.32
Madhya Pradesh	50.29	61.64	22.56	9.86	12.11	2.31	8.86	13.94	8.86	19.74	23.06
Maharashtra	26.98	44.90	66.40	2.80	5.52	1.32	13.12	15.41	13.12	5.09	14.67
Odissa	29.60	68.90	132.74	4.37	8.91	2.40	7.00	13.57	7.00	8.05	22.45
Punjab	20.85	38.16	83.04	2.63	6.78	2.86	9.96	13.30	9.96	2.84	7.98
Rajasthan	44.94	83.13	84.98	3.87	9.78	7.99	20.42	44.92	20.42	8.57	14.37
Uttar Pradesh	25.74	32.93	27.95	2.49	3.09	3.66	9.37	8.88	9.37	2.90	7.39
Uttrakhand	17.99	34.18	89.98	1.78	4.53	3.03	7.23	8.65	7.23	2.05	5.87
West Bengal	16.96	67.14	295.81	1.83	3.79	1.79	9.83	20.56	9.83	2.15	11.06
Southern States & Goa	34.29	51.19	49.31	1.94	3.92	1.57	3.78	9.83	20.56	8.04	13.32
NESs	27.65	91.55	231.04	5.70	11.99	2.79	6.58	8.01	43.04	5.78	14.38
All States	28.91	49.23	70.27	3.21	5.50	2.79	8.27	10.03	19.92	5.77	11.54
Delhi	36.88	146.79	297.977	6.13	18.63	15.52	41.10	9.92	20.09	5.72	40.03
UTs Total	35.21	126.90	260.37	5.60	16.22	13.75	35.76	29.31	2.60	5.77	11.96
Grand Total States+UTs	29.01	50.64	74.57	3.24	5.70	2.95	8.77	9.92	20.09	5.77	11.96

Source: Annexure 1: State wise number of crime cases against women.

Categories of CAWs in Haryana

In Haryana compared to all India, the maximum cases relate to cruelty by husband & in laws i.e. 40 per cent as compared 38 per cent in all India and 24% in Delhi. However, the share and rate of this crime in Haryana has decreased in 2013 compared to 2001 (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4: Share of Different categories of CAWs in India and Haryana

Category of CAW	All India		Haryana		Delhi	
	2001	2013	2001	2013	2001	2013
Rape	11.18	11.25	11.73	10.68	16.63	12.69
Kidnapping	10.18	16.76	8.75	21.53	42.08	28.00
Dowry- death & prohibitions	7.00	6.06	8.40	2.90	4.93	1.12
Cruelty by Husband/In Laws	34.19	38.40	44.59	39.80	6.33	23.53
Molestation	23.73	22.85	14.09	17.16	21.91	27.27
Eve teasing & immoral trafficking	12.89	4.89	11.88	7.77	8.07	7.26
Total of above	99.17	100.21	99.44	99.84	99.95	99.87

Note: Prepared from Annexure 1.1

Kidnapping is the next major crime with share of 22 per cent in Haryana, 17% in all India and 28% in Delhi. It is to be noted that the share of kidnapping cases is not only higher in Haryana but it increased by 246% as compared to 165% in all India during 2001 to 2013. The third major crime in Haryana is molestation with share of 17% as compared to 23% in all India and 27% in Delhi. The most sensitive crime of 'rape' has share of about 10.6 per cent in Haryana as compared 11.3% in all India and 12.6% in Delhi.

Thus, the cases of rape and dowry are less in Haryana compared to in all India. But the cases of kidnapping are higher as well recorded the maximum increase during 2001-2013. The sample kidnapping cases (chapter-4) revealed the consent of girls in most of the cases, which may be due to rapid social changes and more exposure of women through education, participation in jobs, media and communication in Haryana. Moreover, the decreasing sex ratio and unemployment may also be reasons for increasing such cases.

Implementation of Police Reforms in Haryana

Haryana police was governed by the "Punjab Police Rules" till the State Government passed its own Police Act in 2008 (http://haryanapolice.nic.in/police_act, 2 June 2008). There is a provision in the Act to constitute, State Police Board (State Security Commission) to aid and advise State Government ((ibid, Chapter III, Superintendence and Administration of Police). An Establishment Committee decides the postings and transfers of officers of the rank of SP and above. The Act also provides for a single member State Police Compliant Authority and District Level Compliant Authorities (ibid, Chapter VII, Chapter VIII Police Accountability). Critical comments on the provisions of the Act, and Police Complaint Authority will be made ahead in the report especially in context of discussing the atrocities against women.

Measures by Government to check CAW

The discussion based upon crime record brings out that except the crime rate of kidnapping and domestic violence, rape and other crimes against women in Haryana are not much different from all India level in 2013. However, in the wake of a spurt in the number of rape cases being reported from Haryana in recent years, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs has directed the State Government to set up a women's cell in every district and ask the State Police Chief to take action against District Police Chiefs who fail to act against such crimes.(The Hindu, 15 October 2012). All District Superintendents of Police have been told to report to the Director General of Police everyday if there is any case related to crime against a woman in their area of jurisdiction. Besides, deputing women police personnel to deal with such cases, the Superintendents of Police have been asked to send action taken reports on a daily basis. Keeping in view the sensitiveness of the rape and kidnapping crimes and to comply with the directions of GOI, Government of Haryana has taken/ announced the following measures to check CAWs (Haryana announces slew of measures to curb crime against women, Friday, 12 October 2012, PTI Chandigarh).

- Posting of a women official of the rank of DSP or Inspector in each district SP office. She will act as nodal officer for all police stations of the district in the offences related to CAWs.
- Starting of special helpline number 1091 as Chief Minister's decision of October 2012.
- Monitoring crimes against SC women by a committee consisting of District Magistrate, SP and District Attorney.
- File challans in the court of all cases of women, children and weaker sections within 30 days. The investigating officers have been told to arrest the accused persons within 24 hours of registering an FIR (Haryana introduces string of measures to keep women safe, Express News Service, Chandigarh, Jan 01 2013)
- Women and Child Development Department Haryana has posted Protection cum Child Marriage Prohibition Officers on contract basis at the district level and one Consultant has been posted at the headquarters.

- An ADGP has been appointed to exclusively supervise the measures taken to check crimes against women and to ensure speedy trial of the criminals involved in such cases.
- ADGP will report to the DGP who will report to the Home Secretary on weekly basis. The ADGP will personally visit districts to ensure effective monitoring of the investigations and prosecutions in such cases.

Why this Study?

Owing to sensitiveness of the crime against women, Government of Haryana was interested to know the implementation and impact of the measures announced. There are number of publications on CAWs (Seema 2013, Ahlawat 2012, Sexena 2008,) and articles in National Newspapers (2012, 2013, 2014) but most of these works are descriptive based upon secondary data. Definitions related to CAWs articles are also available in academic journals (Murthy, 2004; Sahoo,2007;Samistev 2008; Suneetha & Rayaprol 2010).There are hearsay negative perceptions about the transparency, fair dealing and above all the behaviour of the Haryana police. The Chief Secretary, who himself was involved in these measures in 2012, was interested in ascertaining the public perception about efficacy of police in checking the atrocities on women and children on the basis of feedback from public/ victims. Therefore, the study was entrusted to the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh.

Objectives of the Study

In view of the above broad objectives, the specific objectives of the study are as under:

- i. To study the implementation of all the above measures including posting, transfer and working of police.
 - ii. To study the trend in crimes against women & children on the basis of past years crime record of the police.
 - iii. Perception of victims/their families, women activists and panchayats, etc, about efficacy of Haryana Police in checking crime against women.
 - iv. To review the working of police helpline, women cells and police complaint authority
 - v. To suggest measures for improving efficacy of police and checking the crimes against women in the State.
-

Study on Perception of Police Efficacy to Check Atrocities against Women in the State of Haryana

Annexure 1.1: State wise major Crime against women in India

STATE/UT	Total Crime cases		Rape Cases		Kidnapping		Dowry Cases		Cruelty of Husband/Relatives		Molestation		Others	
	2001	2013	2001	2013	2001	2013	2001	2013	2001	2013	2001	2013	2001	2013
Andhra Pr.	16477	32809	871	1635	765	1595	871	2123	5791	15084	3544	6930	4635	5442
Assam	4243	17449	817	1937	1070	4222	238	210	1248	8636	850	2409	20	35
Bihar	5356	13609	888	1128	518	4419	1694	3075	1558	4533	562	331	136	123
Chhattis-garh	3989	7012	959	1380	171	1881	83	120	840	1181	1763	2261	173	189
Goa	83	440	12	86	6	70	2	0	11	40	17	162	35	82
Gujarat	5805	12283	286	732	857	2230	67	113	3667	7812	756	1243	172	153
Haryana	3393	9089	398	971	297	1957	285	276	1513	3617	478	1560	422	708
Himachal Pradesh	890	1478	124	250	105	290	19	2	317	328	310	493	15	115
Jammu\&Kashmir	1656	3509	169	378	504	947	16	10	50	428	622	1389	295	357
Jharkhand	2229	6506	567	1204	279	926	592	1735	484	204	297	524	10	1913
Karnataka	6002	12027	293	1030	271	1359	581	1970	1755	3276	1665	3913	1437	479
Kerala	5450	11216	562	1221	97	185	33	24	2561	4820	1942	4362	255	604
Madhya Pradesh	14549	22061	2851	4335	668	2873	639	848	2562	4988	7063	8252	766	765
Maha-rashtra	12524	24895	1302	3063	611	1874	335	363	6090	8542	2823	8132	1363	2921
Odissa	5357	14173	790	1832	434	2067	730	2409	1266	2792	1655	4618	482	455
Punjab	2361	4994	298	888	324	987	159	129	1128	1741	372	1045	80	204
Rajasthan	12175	27933	1049	3285	2165	4047	380	510	5532	15094	2878	4829	171	168
Tamil Nadu	10111	7475	423	923	607	1516	224	423	815	2471	1773	1271	6269	871
Uttar Pradesh	20227	32546	1958	3050	2879	9737	2551	3612	7365	8781	2870	7303	2604	63
Uttrakhand	749	1719	74	228	126	633	61	43	301	435	103	295	84	85
West Bengal	6570	29826	709	1685	695	3830	271	588	3859	18116	954	4913	82	694
* NESs	976	2881	258	726	172	397	16	33	263	922	240	785	27	18
Delhi	2291	12888	381	1636	964	3609	120	159	138	3033	502	3515	186	936
Other UTs	332	728	36	104	60	228	6	17	56	112	85	204	89	63
G.Total	143795	309546	15658	31967	13621	48044	9947	18616	48976	115721	33537	67020	22056	28178
%age share														
a. All India	100.00	100.00	10.89	10.33	9.47	15.52	6.92	6.01	34.06	37.38	23.32	21.65	15.34	9.10
b.Haryaana	100.00	100.00	11.73	10.68	8.75	21.53	8.40	3.04	44.59	39.80	14.09	17.16	12.44	7.79
c.Delhi	100.00	100.00	9.88	13.26	16.82	36.82	8.14	2.50	40.19	25.31	13.75	17.16	11.21	4.94

Source: National Crime Record Bureau *North Eastern States

Chapter 2: Sample Design and Methodology

In view of objectives stated in chapter 1, the sample has been selected for obtaining public perceptions about efficacy of the Haryana police in checking CAWs in the State. Therefore, prior to the discussion on sample size and coverage of the sample for the study, a brief description of Police Organisation in Haryana is given below.

Police Structure

The State Police Headquarters is located in Sector 6, Panchkula, adjacent to the State capital, Chandigarh. The State Police is presently headed by Director General of Police (DGP) assisted by three more DGPs (OSD Rule, Reforms and Modernisation). Besides; there is a DGP/CID, DGP/Crime and DGP/Prisons and six Additional DGPs (www.haryanapolice.nic.in). Total strength of Haryana Police as on 21 January 2014(ibid) has a total strength of 56979 persons including 355 Gazetted Officers, 800 Inspectors, 2006 Sub Inspectors, 4595 Assistant Sub Inspectors, 9230 Head Constables, and 39993 Constables. Thus, there is one police personnel for 445 persons as compared to about 350 in Punjab. In Haryana there are 21 Districts. It is to be noted that staff of prisons and home guards is in addition to the above police force. For the effective implementation of law and order in the State, these Districts are clubbed into four Ranges and three Commissionrates. Each Range comprises of following Districts.

Karnal Range: Karnal, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra and Kaithal.

Hisar Range: Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Jind and Bhiwani.

Rohtak Range: Rohtak, Jhajjar, Sonapat and Panipat.

South Range: Rewari, Palwal, Mahendergarh and Mewat.

Police Commissionrate Gurgaon : East Gurgaon, West Gurgaon and South Gurgaon.

Police Commissionrate Faridabad: Central Faridabad, NIT Faridabad, Ballabgarh.

Police Commissionrate Ambala-Panchkula: Urban Ambala, Panchkula and Rural Ambala.

Sample Design for the study

Keeping in view the directions of high power committee for the studies, a multi-stage random sample of the victims of four major crimes against women were selected for feedback. To select the above discussed sample the following procedure was followed.

Selection of Districts and Crimes

District wise data on CAWs was compiled for all the districts of the State for the recent five years period from 2008 to 2012 (Annexure 2.1). It was aggregated for the period to iron out yearly fluctuations ,if any and the same is presented in Table 2.1.

The districts with highest crime rate against women and children were Hisar, Karnal, Palwal and Rohtak which were selected from Hisar, Karnal, South and Rohtak ranges respectively. Two other sample districts were Ambala and *Faridabad* which were having higher crime rate among the three Commissionrates of Ambala-Panchkula, Faridabad and Gurgaon. The crimes covered are Dowry, Rape, Molestation and Kidnapping on the bases of Table 1.4.

Table 2.1: District wise Crime Status in Haryana from (2008-12)

Range/ Commissionrate	District	CAWs (2008-12)	Total Women population (2011)	Crime Rate	Rank Within range	Crime Against Children (2008-12)	Rank	Total Women & Children	Districts Selected for the Study
Ambala/P'kula Commissionrate	Ambala	1570	529647	296	1	171	1	1741	Ambala
	Panchkula	586	259971	225	2	4	2	590	
Hisar	Bhiwani	1300	767773	169	2	75	3	1375	Hisar
	Jind	1081	621146	174	4	117	2	1198	
	Hisar	1978	812369	243	1	146	1	2124	
	Sirsa	1131	612607	185	3	67	4	1198	
	Fatehabad	850	446688	190	5	67	4	917	
Gurgaon, Commissionrate	Gurgaon	1419	697742	203		257		1676	
Faridabad, Commissionrate	Fridabad	2174	843623	258		245		2419	Faridabad
Karnal Range	Kaithal	1021	503301	203	3	38	4	1059	Karnal
	Karnal	1748	707612	247	1	303	1	2051	
	Kurukshetra	1018	453861	224	4	53	3	1071	
	Yamunanagar	1266	567487	223	2	53	2	1319	
South Range	Mahendragar	767	435127	176	4	31	4	798	Palwal
	Mewat	1071	518101	207	2	122	2	1193	
	Palwal	1038	488211	213	1	107	3	1145	
	Rewari	862	423875	203	3	147	1	1009	
Rohtak Range	Panipat	1425	558580	255	2	186	1	1611	Rohtak
	Rohtak	1358	492725	276	1	1	3	1359	
	Jhajjar	1086	442604	245	3	0	4	1086	
	Sonipat	1549	668702	232	4	15	2	1564	
	Total	26298	11851752	222		2205		28503	

Source: Data Compiled by the CRRID Study team from NCRB.

Selection of Police Stations

Cases of CAWs for each of sample district were collected for all police stations from the Office of Superintendent of Police (Annexure 2.2 to 2.7). Then, then two Police stations (PSs), one each from rural and urban area were selected on the basis of higher CAWs. The selected PSs from 6 sample districts are given in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Police Stations CAWs in the Sample Districts

District	Total No PSs	Names of two Selected Police stations	No of Victims interviewed				
			Dowry	Rape	Kidnapping	Molestation	Total
Ambala	14	City Ambala	2	1	1	1	5
Karnal	12	Mullana-Rural	3	0	2	0	5
		City Karnal	3	0	1	3	7
Rohtak	11	Assandh-Rural	5	3	1	3	12
		City Rohtak	2	2	2	2	8
Hisar	10	Sampla Rural	5	2	4	4	15
		City Hisar	4	2	2	3	11
Palwal	7	Sadar Hansi	6	2	1	1	10
		Camp-Urban	3	1	3	1	8
Faridabad	17	Sadar-Palwall	3	0	0	3	6
		City Ballabgarh	2	1	2	1	6
		Sadar Ballabgarh	3	0	4	2	9
Total	71		41	14	23	24	102

Source: Data collected by CRRID Study Team from District Head of the Police and Sample PSs.

Selection of Victims

The study team approached each sample police stations and then randomly selected the First Information Reports (FIR) from the register of FIRs of 15 to 20 victims out the total recorded cases of last 3 years in the register. On the basis of FIR number, the FIR copies of sample victims were taken from the Police Stations. Thereafter, the study team visited the victims at the address mentioned in the FIR. Route map to visit the villages was also ascertained from the officials of Police Stations

Interview with Victims

A total of 81-villages/localities were visited to canvass the 102 victims. Structured questionnaires with slight modification for different type of victims was used to illicit the information regarding the offence, profile of victims / in laws family, dealing behaviour of police, difficulties faced etc. The District/Tehsil wise villages/localities visited by the team are given in annexure 2.8. It was a difficult exercise as the address in most of the cases just mentioned the name of complainant without details of father and grandfather. Even caste was very important to locate the address in the villages but it is being avoided in view of recent guidelines which is essential requirement in villages even to-day. In this process, a few victims were left out and the final number of victims who were interviewed are given in Table 2.1.

Interview with Mahila Cells of Sample Districts

The study team approached the Mahila Cells working in the office of the district SP, and collected information about the complaints received by them and disposed in last three years. The procedure adopted by them was also ascertained and the efficacy of these cells is also discussed in the report.

Interaction with Other Concerned

The study team also interacted with the police official from Additional Director General of Police for CAWs, district incharges of police (SSP or DCP) in sample district and incharges of sample police stations. Even a few NGOs and lawyers working for women victims were approached to know their perception about police and illicit suggestions for improvement. Even condition of police stations was keenly observed to see the working atmosphere.

Methodology for Analysis

The data /information from questionnaire were fed in computer separately for the major crimes i.e., rape, kidnapping, molestation and dowry. Aggregated tables were prepared covering different aspect as per the questionnaires and data fed in computer. Graphical presentation has also been used wherever required.

Chapter scheme

The report of the study has been divided in seven chapters for logical presentation. The first chapter is introduction about the emerging issues in crime against women and status of Haryana vis-a-vis other States of India. It is to justify the undertaking of this study and to specify its objectives. The second chapter describes the sample design, its rationale and procedure adopted in selection of the sample at different stages. Methodology for analysis of the data is also discussed in this chapter. The third chapter critically reviews the working of Haryana Police on the basis of interaction with different stakeholders. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh chapters discuss the major crimes of rape, molestation, dowry and kidnapping respectively on the basis of primary data but secondary data was used to describe the macro position of each crime. The summary, conclusions and recommendations are placed in the beginning of the study report.

Limitations of the Study

The study has covered crime against women in four major crimes. The crimes against children could not be covered except the Kidnapping cases owing to limited time, budget and sample size per district.

Annexure 2.1: District-wise CAWs in Haryana for the period of 2008 to 2012

S.N.	District	Crime against Women	Crime against Children	Total	Rank	Crime against SCW	Grand Total	Rank
		(2008-12)	(2008-12)			(2008-12)		
1		1570	171	1741	4	74	1819	4
2	Bhiwani	1300	75	1375		96	1471	8
3	Fridabad	2174	245	2419	1	127	2547	1
4	Fatehabad	850	67	917		50	967	19
5	Gurgaon	1419	257	1676	5	135	1816	5
6	Hissar	1978	146	2124	1	73	2198	2
7	Jhajjar	1086	0	1086		36	1122	15
8	Jind	1081	117	1198		72	1270	11
9	Kaithal	1021	38	1059		29	1088	17
10	Karnal	1748	303	2051	3	92	2146	3
11	Kurukshetra	1018	53	1071		42	1113	16
12	Mahendragarh	767	31	798		125	923	20
13	Mewat	1071	122	1193		22	1215	14
14	Palwal	1038	107	1145		100	1245	13
15	Panchkula	586	4	590		6	596	21
16	Panipat	1425	186	1611	6	69	1686	6
17	Rewari	862	147	1009		79	1088	18
18	Rohtak	1358	1	1359		61	1420	9
19	Sirsa	1131	67	1198		69	1267	12
20	Sonipat	1549	15	1564	7	59	1630	7
21	Yamuna Nagar	1266	53	1319		48	1367	10
	Total	26298	2205	28503		1464	29967	

Source: Compiled by the CRRID study team from the data of NCRB

Annexure 2.1 A: CAW-Dowry Deaths -District-wise and Year-wise 2011 to 2014							
Year	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
2011	1	18	14	9	10	13	65
2012	5	23	12	12	8	12	72
2013	6	13	17	15	22	12	85
2014	5	6	8	7	13	6	45
Total	17	60	51	43	53	43	267

Annexure 2.1 B :CAW-Abetment -District-wise and Year-wise 2011 to 2014							
Year	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
2011	0	16	18	9	7	1	51
2012	0	13	12	9	2	5	41
2013	10	21	11	16	5	5	68
2014	0	7	4	6	3	2	22
Total	10	57	45	40	17	13	182

Annexure 2.1 C :CAW-Molestation-District-wise and Year-wise 2011 to 2014

Year	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
2011	48	25	37	38	46	35	229
2012	21	50	39	24	46	24	204
2013	35	178	110	57	65	76	521
2014	5	38	42	38	53	52	228
Total	109	291	228	157	210	187	1182

Annexure 2.1D: CAW-Kidnapping-District-wise and Year-wise 2011 to 2014

Year	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
2011	39	16	60	28	31	43	217
2012	39	41	88	23	31	36	258
2013	50	98	96	38	90	49	421
2014	7	38	34	33	55	41	208
Total	135	193	278	122	207	169	1104

Annexure 2.1E: CAW-Rape-District-wise and Year-wise 2011 to 2014

Year	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
2011	48	64	36	61	211	52	472
2012	22	77	45	39	181	34	398
2013	57	63	61	65	255	44	545
2014	14	35	28	36	154	26	293
Total	141	239	170	201	801	156	1708

Annexure 2.1F: CAW-Dowry Harassment-District-wise and Year-wise 2011 to 2014

Year	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
2011	165	166	250	123	69	73	846
2012	159	204	312	144	87	107	1013
2013	200	214	280	127	104	192	1117
2014	18	78	165	86	101	110	558
Total	542	662	1007	480	361	482	3534

Annexure 2.1G: CAW-Eve Teasing & Sexual Harassment -District-wise and Year-wise 2011 to 2014

Year	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
2011	18	26	21	30	25	9	129
2012	13	28	31	31	39	9	151
2013	11	18	33	30	27	17	136
2014	1	5	5	11	9	5	36
Total	43	77	90	102	100	40	452

G. Total	997	1579	1869	1145	1749	1090	8429
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Study on Perception of Police Efficacy to Check Atrocities against Women in the State of Haryana

Annexure 2.2: Police Station-wise CAWs in Ambala District-2011-14

Police Station	Year	304-B Dowry Deaths	306 (Abetment to death)	354 (Molestation)	363-366 (Kidnapping for marriage)	376 (Rape)	498-A Dowry (Harassment)	294 (Eve Teasing) & 509 (Sexual)	Total
Ambala Cantt.	2011	0	0	1	7	9	20	4	41
	2012	0	0	3	7	1	27	1	39
	2013	1	0	1	1	1	29	1	34
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	5	15	11	76	6	114
Ambala City	2011	0	0	9	3	6	22	1	41
	2012	0	0	6	8	7	24	6	51
	2013	0	0	0	4	5	17	1	27
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	15	15	18	63	8	119
Ambala Sadar	2011	0	0	7	3	4	22	2	38
	2012	0	0	3	5	1	27	0	36
	2013	0	0	3	3	1	15	2	24
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	13	11	6	64	4	98
Naggal	2011	0	0	6	0	3	11	1	21
	2012	1	0	1	2	2	5	1	12
	2013	0	0	1	0	3	7	1	12
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	8	2	8	23	3	45
Baldev Nagar	2011	1	0	9	10	5	31	8	64
	2012	4	0	3	6	5	26	2	46
	2013	0	0	1	2	6	22	0	31
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	0	13	18	16	79	10	141
Panjokhra	2011	0	0	5	1	4	10	1	21
	2012	0	0	2	5	2	6	0	15
	2013	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	7
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	8	6	9	18	1	43
Mahesh Nagar	2011	0	0	4	9	9	37	0	59
	2012	0	0	3	4	2	42	2	53
	2013	0	0	5	5	3	36	3	52
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	12	18	14	115	5	164
Parao	2011	0	0	7	6	8	12	1	34
	2012	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	7
	2013	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	8
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	7	8	11	20	2	49
Barara	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	1	0	2	10	2	19	1	35
	2014	2	0	0	2	1	7	0	12
	Total	3	0	2	12	3	26	1	47
Narain-garh	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	1	0	6	12	8	23	1	51
	2014	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	6
	Total	2	0	6	12	9	27	1	57
Mullana	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	1	10	5	5	12	0	0	33
	2014	0	0	0	1	3	6	0	10
	Total	1	10	5	6	15	6	0	43
Shahzadpu	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	3	1	4	9	0	17
	2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	2	0	3	1	4	9	0	19
IA Saha	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	3	2	2	9	1	17
	2014	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	12
	Total	0	0	8	3	8	9	1	29
Raipur Rani	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	4	5	6	6	0	21
	2014	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	8
	Total	0	0	4	8	9	7	1	29
G. Total	2011	1	0	48	39	48	165	18	319
	2012	5	0	21	39	22	159	13	259
	2013	6	10	35	50	57	200	11	369
	2014	5	0	5	7	14	18	1	50
	Total	17	10	109	135	141	542	43	997

Source: Collected from the office of Joint Commissioner of Police Ambala

Study on Perception of Police Efficacy to Check Atrocities against Women in the State of Haryana

Annexure 2.3: Police Station-wise CAWs in Karnal District-2011-14

Police Station	Year	304-B (Dowry Deaths)	306 (Abetment)	354 (Molestation)	363-366 (Kidnapping for Marriage)	376 (Rape)	498-A (Dowry Harassment)	294 Eve Teasing & 509 (Sexual Harassment)	Total
City Karnal	2011	3	3	7	4	5	47	7	76
	2012	5	1	7	9	9	41	6	78
	2013	2	5	41	17	4	41	1	111
	2014	1	2	1	11	7	23	0	45
	Total	11	11	56	41	25	152	14	310
CL Karnal	2011	4	1	0	1	3	23	3	35
	2012	1	1	7	2	8	21	6	46
	2013	1	1	12	8	13	25	2	62
	2014	1	1	3	0	5	8	0	18
	Total	7	4	22	11	29	77	11	161
Sadar Karnal	2011	2	0	3	2	13	10	5	35
	2012	4	0	8	7	11	17	4	51
	2013	4	2	27	16	7	44	0	100
	2014	0	2	4	3	5	12	0	26
	Total	10	4	42	28	36	83	9	212
Butana	2011	2	0	1	0	4	10	1	18
	2012	0	4	1	3	6	6	1	21
	2013	0	1	13	9	5	10	2	40
	2014	0	0	9	4	3	7	1	24
	Total	2	5	24	16	18	33	5	103
Taraori	2011	0	2	2	0	4	13	1	22
	2012	1	0	3	3	4	4	0	15
	2013	0	0	12	8	3	3	1	27
	2014	0	0	0	4	4	3	1	12
	Total	1	2	17	15	15	23	3	76
Madhuban	2011	1	0	2	3	3	2	5	16
	2012	4	1	0	3	8	4	1	21
	2013	0	1	10	2	5	10	1	29
	2014	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	7
	Total	5	3	12	11	17	18	7	73
Gharonda	2011	0	4	1	3	6	19	1	34
	2012	1	0	8	2	8	31	1	51
	2013	1	4	7	6	3	13	3	37
	2014	0	0	5	6	5	8	0	24
	Total	2	8	21	17	22	71	5	146
Kunjpura	2011	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	5
	2012	4	0	1	3	1	7	0	16
	2013	2	1	10	7	10	10	0	40
	2014	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	7
	Total	8	2	12	10	14	22	0	68
Indri	2011	1	3	2	3	6	5	0	20
	2012	1	1	3	3	7	9	6	30
	2013	1	1	15	8	4	15	4	48
	2014	0	0	5	3	2	3	0	13
	Total	3	5	25	17	19	32	10	111
Assandh	2011	0	2	3	0	8	27	1	41
	2012	2	4	8	5	7	44	2	72
	2013	1	4	15	9	4	34	2	69
	2014	3	0	9	3	0	6	1	22
	Total	6	10	35	17	19	111	6	204
Nissing	2011	4	1	3	0	11	8	2	29
	2012	0	1	4	1	8	20	1	35
	2013	1	1	16	8	5	9	2	42
	2014	0	0	2	1	1	3	2	9
	Total	5	3	25	10	25	40	7	115
G. Total	2011	18	16	25	16	64	166	26	331
	2012	23	13	50	41	77	204	28	436
	2013	13	21	178	98	63	214	18	605
	2014	6	7	38	38	35	78	5	207
	Total	60	57	291	193	239	662	77	1579

Source: Collected by CRRID Study Team from the SP office, Karnal

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Annexure 2.4: Police Station-wise CAWs in Hisar District-2011-14

Police Station	Year	304-B (Dowry Deaths)	306 (Abetment)	354 (Molestation)	363-366 (Kidnapping for Marriage)	376 (Rape)	498-A (Dowry Harassment)	294 (Eve Teasing) & 509 (Sexual Harassment)	Total
City Hisar	2011	1	2	5	9	7	53	3	80
	2012	3	2	4	15	6	50	7	87
	2013	3	3	15	17	9	59	9	115
	2014	0	2	6	8	4	34	2	56
	Total	7	9	30	49	26	196	21	338
CL Hisar	2011	0	2	3	8	1	25	0	39
	2012	0	0	0	11	2	25	4	42
	2013	0	3	9	8	5	32	6	63
	2014	3	0	6	1	5	18	1	34
	Total	3	5	18	28	13	100	11	178
Sadar Hisar	2011	5	1	10	7	10	62	5	100
	2012	3	1	5	14	16	85	8	132
	2013	3	1	25	17	13	60	5	124
	2014	0	0	9	6	4	25	1	45
	Total	11	3	49	44	43	232	19	401
City Hansi	2011	0	0	1	3	2	27	4	37
	2012	0	2	3	11	2	44	6	68
	2013	1	0	6	10	8	23	4	52
	2014	0	0	5	10	3	23	0	41
	Total	1	2	15	34	15	117	14	198
Sadar Hansi	2011	0	0	5	7	4	27	3	46
	2012	0	4	9	8	3	17	2	43
	2013	3	2	10	2	5	15	2	39
	2014	0	0	1	0	1	17	0	19
	Total	3	6	25	17	13	76	7	147
Narnond	2011	4	1	4	9	5	17	3	43
	2012	1	1	6	6	6	31	1	52
	2013	2	1	18	14	6	43	2	86
	2014	1	1	3	0	3	17	1	26
	Total	8	4	31	29	20	108	7	207
Barwala	2011	2	0	3	8	1	13	0	27
	2012	1	2	4	11	2	19	0	39
	2013	2	0	15	6	8	22	2	55
	2014	1	1	6	3	4	10	0	25
	Total	6	3	28	28	15	64	2	146
Uklana	2011	0	0	2	1	2	7	3	15
	2012	2	0	5	2	6	23	2	40
	2013	0	0	3	7	0	7	1	18
	2014	0	0	5	1	1	4	0	11
	Total	2	0	15	11	9	41	6	84
Agroha	2011	2	8	4	3	2	8	0	27
	2012	1	0	3	4	2	7	0	17
	2013	1	0	2	6	4	12	0	25
	2014	0	0	1	0	2	14	0	17
	Total	4	8	10	13	10	41	0	86
Adampur	2011	0	4	0	5	2	11	0	22
	2012	1	0	0	6	0	11	1	19
	2013	2	1	7	9	3	7	2	31
	2014	3	0	0	5	1	3	0	12
	Total	6	5	7	25	6	32	3	84
G. Total	2011	14	18	37	60	36	250	21	436
	2012	12	12	39	88	45	312	31	539
	2013	17	11	110	96	61	280	33	608
	2014	8	4	42	34	28	165	5	286
	Total	51	45	228	278	170	1007	90	1869

Source: Collected by CRRID Study Team from the SP office, Hisar

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Annexure 2.5: Police Station-wise CAWs in Rohtak District-2011-14

Police Station	Year	304-B (Dowry Deaths)	306 (Abetment)	354 (Molestation)	363-366 (Kidnapping for Marriage)	376 (Rape)	498-A (Dowry Harassment)	294 (Eve Teasing & 509 (Sexual Harassment))	Total
City Rohtak	2011	1	1	5	4	11	32	6	60
	2012	1	0	5	3	9	34	4	56
	2013	2	0	9	10	15	29	5	70
	2014	1	0	4	4	9	7	3	28
	Total	5	1	23	21	44	102	18	214
CL Rohtak	2011	0	1	0	1	8	21	6	37
	2012	2	0	1	1	4	13	5	26
	2013	0	3	6	2	5	20	6	42
	2014	1	0	3	1	1	9	2	17
	Total	3	4	10	5	18	63	19	122
UE Rohtak	2011	1	1	3	2	10	11	4	32
	2012	0	0	1	1	1	17	9	29
	2013	2	2	1	3	10	7	5	30
	2014	0	0	2	1	1	4	2	10
	Total	3	3	7	7	22	39	20	101
Shivaji Colony Rohtak	2011	0	0	3	4	8	13	3	31
	2012	2	2	0	1	4	18	4	31
	2013	1	1	3	4	8	11	2	30
	2014	1	0	1	2	1	10	0	15
	Total	4	3	7	11	21	52	9	107
PGIMS Rohtak	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	3	2	1	5	0	11
	Total	0	0	3	2	1	5	0	11
Sabzi Mandi Rohtak	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	2	0	2	6	0	5	0	15
	Total	2	0	2	6	0	5	0	15
Sadar Rohtak	2011	0	1	1	4	5	10	1	22
	2012	1	2	4	3	4	16	1	31
	2013	2	1	10	4	9	16	4	46
	2014	0	1	9	1	3	14	0	28
	Total	3	5	24	12	21	56	6	127
Kalanaur	2011	2	1	4	2	5	9	2	25
	2012	2	1	5	6	6	13	1	34
	2013	3	1	15	9	4	8	2	42
	2014	0	1	3	4	6	8	1	23
	Total	7	4	27	21	21	38	6	124
Sampla	2011	3	0	6	3	3	6	1	22
	2012	1	2	3	3	2	16	2	29
	2013	3	3	5	4	7	18	4	44
	2014	0	2	3	3	3	8	3	22
	Total	7	7	17	13	15	48	10	117
MeHAM	2011	0	3	14	7	8	15	4	51
	2012	3	2	2	4	8	11	3	33
	2013	2	3	6	2	5	14	2	34
	2014	0	1	4	7	6	10	0	28
	Total	5	9	26	20	27	50	9	146
L.Majra	2011	2	1	2	1	3	6	3	18
	2012	0	0	3	1	1	6	2	13
	2013	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	10
	2014	2	1	4	2	5	6	0	20
	Total	4	4	11	4	11	22	5	61
G. Total	2011	9	9	38	28	61	123	30	298
	2012	12	9	24	23	39	144	31	282
	2013	15	16	57	38	65	127	30	348
	2014	7	6	38	33	36	86	11	217
	Total	43	40	157	122	201	480	102	1145

Source: Collected by CRRID Study Team from SP office of Rohtak

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Annexure 2.6: Police Station-wise CAWs in Faridabad District-2011-14

Police Station	Year	304-B (Dowry Deaths)	306 (Abetment)	354 (Molestation)	363-366 (Kidnapping for Marriage)	376 (Rape)	498-A (Dowry Harassment)	294 (Eve Teasing & 509 (Sexual Harassment)	Total
NIT Faridabad	2011	0	0	2	2	8	5	1	18
	2012	0	0	3	2	3	3	2	13
	2013	2	0	2	5	12	6	0	27
	2014	0	0	1	1	12	4	2	20
	Total	2	0	8	10	35	18	5	78
Kotwali Faridabad	2011	0	0	3	0	8	3	2	16
	2012	0	0	0	2	5	2	3	12
	2013	0	0	2	3	13	3	3	24
	2014	0	0	0	0	7	3	3	13
	Total	0	0	5	5	33	11	11	65
SGM Nagar	2011	0	1	3	6	15	5	1	31
	2012	1	0	5	0	18	10	4	38
	2013	0	0	5	6	21	11	4	47
	2014	1	0	3	6	14	2	0	26
	Total	2	1	16	18	68	28	9	142
Suraj Kund	2011	2	2	3	1	14	6	2	30
	2012	0	1	5	7	10	5	2	30
	2013	1	0	2	5	11	8	3	30
	2014	0	0	4	3	5	5	2	19
	Total	3	3	14	16	40	24	9	109
Saran	2011	0	0	8	6	32	8	6	60
	2012	2	0	1	2	23	11	3	42
	2013	4	0	11	7	47	15	2	86
	2014	0	1	8	4	20	11	0	44
	Total	6	1	28	19	122	45	11	232
Mujesar	2011	0	0	2	0	12	7	1	22
	2012	0	0	3	2	9	4	3	21
	2013	4	0	9	7	22	8	1	51
	2014	1	0	4	3	13	9	0	30
	Total	5	0	18	12	56	28	5	124
Sec. 55 Faridabad	2011	0	1	6	3	19	1	2	32
	2012	0	1	9	4	14	8	1	37
	2013	1	0	10	10	17	7	0	45
	2014	1	0	4	3	18	4	1	31
	Total	2	2	29	20	68	20	4	145
City BallabGarh	2011	1	1	4	3	29	10	1	49
	2012	0	0	2	2	30	7	1	42
	2013	1	0	2	8	18	10	2	41
	2014	0	0	6	4	11	10	0	31
	Total	2	1	14	17	88	37	4	163
Sadar BallabGarh	2011	0	1	1	1	8	5	0	16
	2012	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	7
	2013	0	0	2	2	11	2	1	18
	2014	1	0	2	1	3	3	0	10
	Total	2	1	8	4	22	13	1	51

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Tigaon	2011	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
	2012	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	6
	2013	1	1	0	5	3	0	0	10
	2014	0	1	3	2	1	3	0	10
	Total	1	2	5	7	8	5	2	30
Chainsa	2011	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	6
	2012	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	7
	2013	1	1	1	5	5	3	0	16
	2014	2	0	0	1	2	4	0	9
	Total	4	1	4	8	10	10	1	38
Sect. 7 Faridabad	2011	0	0	2	1	15	7	1	26
	2012	0	0	3	2	18	8	5	36
	2013	0	1	8	5	14	7	0	35
	2014	3	0	3	3	17	4	0	30
	Total	3	1	16	11	64	26	6	127
Bhupani	2011	0	0	5	1	3	4	0	13
	2012	1	0	1	1	8	5	2	18
	2013	2	0	3	4	9	3	3	24
	2014	2	0	5	7	2	4	0	20
	Total	5	0	14	13	22	16	5	75
Central Faridabad	2011	2	0	5	1	11	3	0	22
	2012	0	0	1	3	16	11	3	34
	2013	1	0	3	6	11	5	0	26
	2014	0	0	0	5	5	7	0	17
	Total	3	0	9	15	43	26	3	99
Sect 31 Faridabad	2011	3	0	0	0	10	2	1	16
	2012	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	6
	2013	0	0	0	3	6	6	0	15
	2014	1	0	1	3	6	5	0	16
	Total	6	0	2	6	25	13	1	53
Sarai Khawaja	2011	0	1	0	4	11	0	3	19
	2012	1	0	4	1	11	5	3	25
	2013	4	1	3	4	17	6	3	38
	2014	1	1	6	5	10	15	0	38
	Total	6	3	13	14	49	26	9	120
Old Faridabad	2011	1	0	0	1	12	2	3	19
	2012	0	0	2	2	10	1	5	20
	2013	0	1	2	5	18	4	5	35
	2014	0	0	3	4	8	8	1	24
	Total	1	1	7	12	48	15	14	98
G. Total	2011	10	7	46	31	211	69	25	399
	2012	8	2	46	31	181	87	39	394
	2013	22	5	65	90	255	104	27	568
	2014	13	3	53	55	154	101	9	388
	Total	53	17	210	207	801	361	100	1749

Source: Collected by CRRID Study Team from the office of Joint Commissioner of Faridabad

Annexure 2.7: Police Station-wise CAWs in Palwal District-2011-14

Police Station	Year	304-B (Dowry Deaths)	306 (Abetment)	354 (Molestation)	363-366 (Kidnapping for marriage)	376 (Rape)	498-A (Dowry Harassment)	294 (Eve Teasing & 509 (Sexual Harassment)	Total
City Palwal	2011	0	0	5	2	4	11	1	23
	2012	1	1	3	1	3	11	1	21
	2013	3	0	9	3	1	17	6	39
	2014	2	0	3	7	1	15	0	28
	Total	6	1	20	13	9	54	8	111
Sadar Palwal	2011	3	0	7	8	7	15	2	42
	2012	3	1	4	11	5	14	2	40
	2013	1	0	21	11	10	26	4	73
	2014	0	0	12	10	5	19	1	47
	Total	7	1	44	40	27	74	9	202
Camp Palwal	2011	1	0	6	7	8	13	1	36
	2012	2	1	1	4	3	13	1	25
	2013	1	1	2	9	0	31	4	48
	2014	0	1	6	7	0	15	1	30
	Total	4	3	15	27	11	72	7	139
Chandhut	2011	2	1	5	5	10	1	1	25
	2012	1	1	2	4	1	10	1	20
	2013	0	2	8	9	8	30	1	58
	2014	0	0	9	5	4	11	0	29
	Total	3	4	24	23	23	52	3	132
Hodal	2011	0	0	0	6	4	9	1	20
	2012	2	1	8	2	4	14	0	31
	2013	1	0	8	4	3	19	1	36
	2014	2	0	7	5	7	11	1	33
	Total	5	1	23	17	18	53	3	120
Hassanpur	2011	2	0	5	5	7	7	2	28
	2012	1	0	2	4	6	11	2	26
	2013	3	0	9	0	7	11	0	30
	2014	1	0	5	4	3	9	1	23
	Total	7	0	21	13	23	38	5	107
Hathin	2011	5	0	7	10	12	17	1	52
	2012	2	0	4	10	12	34	2	64
	2013	3	2	19	13	15	58	1	111
	2014	1	1	10	3	6	30	1	52
	Total	11	3	40	36	45	139	5	279
G. Total	2011	13	1	35	43	52	73	9	226
	2012	12	5	24	36	34	107	9	227
	2013	12	5	76	49	44	192	17	395
	2014	6	2	52	41	26	110	5	242
	Total	43	13	187	169	156	482	40	1090

Source: Collected by CRRID Study Team from SP office of Palwal

Annexure 2.8: The District/Tehsil wise villages/Localities visited by the team

District:- Ambala			District:- Rohtak		
Sr. No	Village/Localities	Tehsil	Sr. No	Village/Localities	Tehsil
1	Moti Nagar	Ambala	1	Mungan	Rohtak
2	Ravi Dass Basti	Ambala	2	Surya Nagar	Rohtak
3	Inderpuri (Railway Road)	Ambala	3	Dairy Mohalla	Rohtak
4	Balmiki Nagar	Ambala	4	Khokhra Kot	Rohtak
5	Mahesh Nagar	Ambala	5	Nehru Colony	Rohtak
6	Milap Nagar	Ambala	6	Para Colony	Rohtak
7	Dheen	Mullana	7	Sanjay Nagar	Rohtak
8	Gaganpur	Mullana	8	Sector 3	Rohtak
9	Holi	Barara	9	Bakheta	Rohtak
10	Pounti	Barara	10	Kansala	Rohtak
District:- Karnal			11	Isimila	Sampla
1	Matak Majri	Karnal	12	Baliyana	Sampla
2	Sector 4	Karnal	13	Dattaur	Sampla
3	Sector 5	Karnal	14	Humayupur	Sampla
4	Mangal Colony	Karnal	15	Atail	Sampla
5	Shiv Colony(Deha Basti)	Karnal	16	Polangi	Sampla
6	Ram Nagar	Karnal	17	Kheri Sampla	Sampla
7	New Ramesh Nagar	Karnal	18	Kabir Colony(Peer Wali Gali)	Sampla
8	Depedi	Assandh	District:- Hisar		
9	Ranguti Khera	Assandh	1	Rishi Nagar	Hisar
10	Bandrala	Assandh	2	New Rishi Nagar	Hisar
11	Ward No 6	Assandh	3	Sunder Nagar	Hisar
12	Ward NO 11	Assandh	4	Neta Ji Colony	Hisar
13	Kurlan	Assandh	5	BSNL Colony (Jhugi Jhopri)	Hisar
14	Kheri Sarfli	Assandh	6	Sector 16/17	Hisar
15	Padhana	Assandh	7	Sector 14	Hisar
16	Rahra	Assandh	8	Ludas	Hisar
17	Manchuri	Assandh	9	Dhandheri	Hansi
District:- Faridabad			10	Garhi	Hansi
1	Dayalpur	Ballabgarh	11	Sorkhi	Hansi
2	Mohala	Ballabgarh	12	Masudpur	Hansi
3	Subhash Colony	Ballabgarh	13	Sector 6	Hansi
4	Tirkha Colony	Ballabgarh	14	Dhani Piran	Hansi
5	Chandrawali	Ballabgarh	15	Dhani Peerwali	Hansi
6	Bhagat Singh Colony	Ballabgarh	16	Masud Pur	Hansi
7	Vijay Nagar	Ballabgarh	District:- Palwal		
8	Deeg	Ballabgarh	1	Rajiv Nagar	Palwal
9	Machhgar	Ballabgarh	2	Krishna Colony	Palwal
10	Malarna	Ballabgarh	3	New Basti Shamsabad	Palwal
11	Ward No 1 (Gali No 1)	Ballabgarh	4	Asawti	Palwal
12	Chawala Colony	Ballabgarh	5	Tikri Brahmini	Palwal
13	Bukharpur	Ballabgarh	6	Prakash Vihar Colony	Palwal
14	Ladoli	Ballabgarh	Total - 81 villages/localities of Six Districts and 12 Police Stations		

Source: Taken from FIRs of 12 Police Stations by the CRRID study team

Chapter 3: Review of Implementation of Policy Measures by the Police and others in checking Atrocities against Women

As stated in chapter 1, Haryana Government in 2012 and 2013 announced a slew of measures like posting of a women official of the rank of DSP or Inspector in each district, starting of special helpline number 1091, arresting the accused persons within 24 hours of registering an FIR, filing of the cases of women, children and weaker sections in the court within 30 days. The crimes against SC women shall be monitored by a Committee consisting of District Magistrate, SP, and District Attorney on monthly basis. At State level an Additional Director General of Police (ADGP) to be appointed to exclusively monitor the above measures to check crimes against women and to ensure speedy trial of the criminals involved in such cases. ADGP will report to DGP who will report to the Home Secretary on weekly basis. The ADGP will personally visit districts to ensure effective monitoring of the investigations and prosecutions in such cases.

Besides, Women and Child Development Department Haryana has posted Protection cum Child Marriage Prohibition Officers on contract basis at the district level and one Consultant has been posted at the State headquarters.

The study team interacted with the officials of the police at State level and District level. At State level, the team interacted with ADGP (CAWs) and Additional Director, Department of Women and Child Development and State Police Complaint Authority to obtain their feedback as per their impressions as well documented information, if any. Clarifications were also sought regarding observations of the team during field visits. Feedback was also obtained from a few NGOs and public persons in general. The same is discussed in this chapter on the basis of factual information and observations of the study team during visit to six selected districts.

Haryana Police

The team interacted with ADGP-CAW on 12 September 2014 to ascertain the implementation of police measures. The following points have emerged regarding implementation of measures by the police:-

- **Posting of Officials:** One ADGP (CAW) has been posted to look after the cases of crimes against women. He is assisted by one Inspector General (IG) level officer and other supporting staff. At the District level, one Women Cell is operational. One DSP or Inspector level officer is in-charge of this cell. Women and Child Development Department has posted one Protection cum Child Marriage Prohibition Officer in each district whose office is also located in the concerned SP/ DCP office to maintain coordination in CAWs.
- As regards transfer of police officials, as per the State Police Act, district police chief and above are to have a minimum stay of one year as against two years recommended in the Supreme Court Guidelines. There is no such indication for posting period for lower level officers. Instability of the police officials may be a constraint in proper planning at police station level.
- The State Police Board has not been set up and Establishment committee headed by DGP of the State to look after posting and transfers. (CHRI, 2011, 2013)
- As regards posting of women police, the study team observed shortage at Police Station level to deal with cases of CAWs. The ADGP reported that efforts are being made to recruit more women police staff.

- It was informed that a separate Mahilla Desk has been started in each police station so that the women complainants may be attended by them. But, the study team in the field did not find properly working Mahila desks in the sample police stations.

-
- Monitoring of CAWs is being done on daily basis on phone at ADGP Office with respect to number of accused arrested in cases related to CAWs.
 - However, regarding monitoring of number of cases registered, delay in investigation at police level, delay in filing cases to court, posting of women officials, the ADGP office could not show any prescribed return to the team. A suitable **weekly return** covering all the above aspects needs to be introduced.
 - Regarding weekly reporting to the DGP and further to Home Secretary of the State, there was no factual information shown to the team to rely upon.
 - Regarding field visits from State Headquarters, it was told that the ADGP goes for field visits almost twice a month and the IGP on weekly basis. However, details of their visits and their reports were not made available. Visit-programme of senior State level officials may be made on line in advance for victims to meet them. The district level meetings to review cases against women may coincide with the visit of Headquarter official to the district.
 - The Police Helpline No. 1091 has been implemented and all the complaints are forwarded to concerned district/ police station. It is discussed ahead separately.

-
- Officials of Mahilla Cells at district level were interviewed and data regarding the cases dealt by them was also collected. The efficacy of Mahilla Cells is discussed ahead.
 - The Haryana Police (Amendment) Bill, 2013 was passed to constitute State Level Police Recruitment Board. But its website is not updated regarding the functions and procedures of recruitment.
 - Crime Investigation wing has been separated only at the District level for the investigation of economic and heinous crimes. All other crimes are investigated by the law and order police. Frequent deputation of investigating officers results in discontinuity and delay in disposal of the case at police level

Channels for Redressing CAWs

At present, a women victim can approach to report the crime against her either directly to nearby Police Station or through senior police officer who will mark their cases to Police Stations or the Women Cell or access through Police Helpline or access through Police Women Cell. An overview of working of all these channels is discussed in this chapter and actual working of the police in field is discussed in chapters 4 to 7 on the basis of the feedback of the victims from 12 sample police stations of six selected districts.

Functioning of Police Helpline

The Home Ministry, GOI has also asked Haryana to set up anti-stalking helpline and instruct its police officers to act promptly in cases related to CAWs by registering first information reports (The Hindu Oct 15, 2012). The women helpline has been started and it is functioning since October 2012. It is functioning round the clock at all district police control rooms in the State and is accessible from anywhere in the country and abroad (timesofindia.indiatimes.com, Chandigarh, Oct 30, 2012). Women police officials have been deputed in every police control room round the clock to attend to complaints. On receiving distress calls, the staff at the control room alerts the nearest police station, police post or

PCR van. The month-wise progress of complainants since October 2012 to December 2013 is given in Table 3.1.

Table shows that complaints started pouring in from October 2012 itself but almost doubled in January 2013 and March 2013 due to awareness created by Delhi gang rape case in December 2012, though it slowed down after May 2013. But the use of the helpline has again picked up during 2014 with 35010 complaints in 8 months. Month wise trend since inception of the line is also depicted in figure 3.1. It means public protests do help in bringing more cases to book.

Figure 3.1: Trend in complaints on Helpline

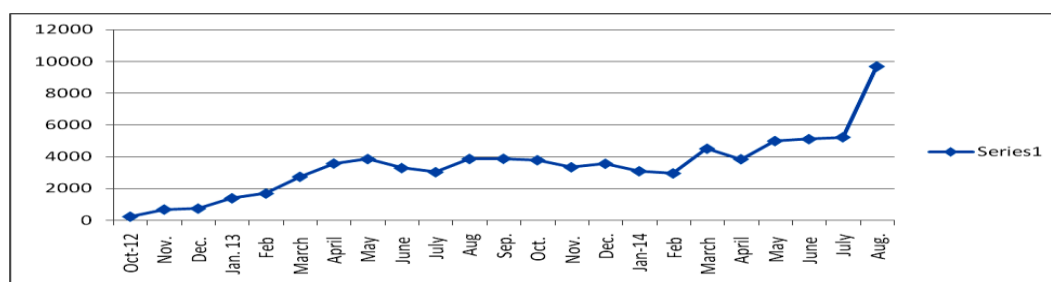


Table 3.1: Complaints received on Women Helpline 1091 (From October 2012 to December 2013 and January-August 2014)

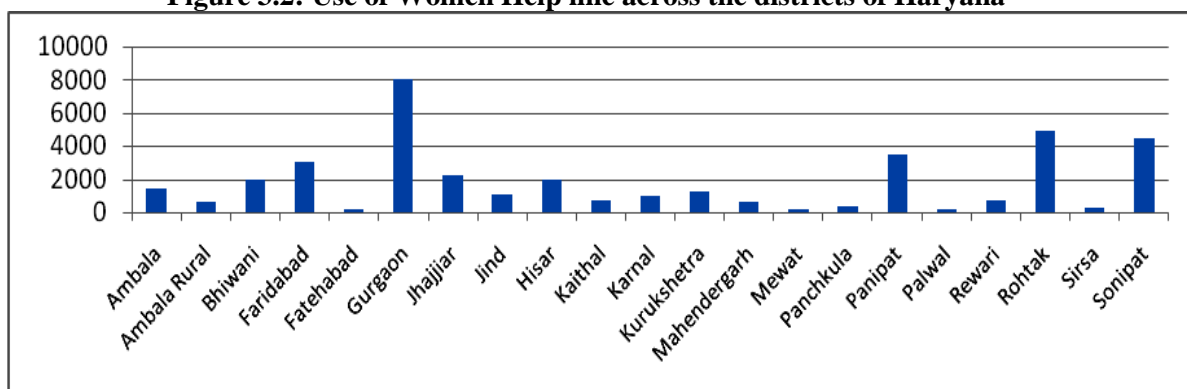
District	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan-Aug 2014	Total
Gurgaon	22	75	158	182	248	495	599	678	669	792	872	871	822	712	884	7335	15414
Faridabad	9	43	57	306	280	-	-	261	252	5	336	298	272	589	306	2848	5862
Panchkula	7	13	7	10	5	8	9	8	4	48	73	36	43	34	29	134	468
Ambala	11	14	36	48	69	133	123	225	134	120	113	126	99	95	102	1041	2489
Ambala	7	10	6	22	31	77	62	81	51	53	43	40	31	34	38	380	966
Karnal	11	23	30	54	69	152	142	134	85	66	51	39	38	37	29	1050	2010
Yamunanag	28	31	24	34	56	112	112	98	68	27	75	52	39	53	65	851	1725
Kurukshetra	17	25	41	94	68	80	94	148	99	121	125	128	97	64	71	1093	2365
Kaithal	5	15	31	4	29	45	67	89	59	58	64	69	50	46	78	650	1359
Hisar	7	26	18	85	131	154	360	61	127	83	226	224	221	102	167	1003	2995
Sirsa	2	9	3	11	9	24	25	20	18	15	15	18	21	14	23	280	507
Bhiwani	12	42	32	8	4	181	637	255	172	133	96	9	147	41	182	1237	3188
Jind	5	5	10	9	9	46	45	81	51	97	165	144	129	138	165	1647	2746
Fatehabad	9	8	7	12	14	19	4	4	20	5	12	13	9	8	12	149	305
Rewari	2	11	15	47	40	59	63	86	82	56	34	54	52	47	50	443	1141
Palwal	6	9	8	13	5	8	4	26	21	18	4	6	7	16	21	101	273
Narnaul	9	11	15	4	4	60	4	88	25	136	65	71	40	31	38	1237	1838
Mewat	-	7	-	2	5	8	9	16	8	10	5	15	17	20	23	198	343
Rohtak		184	91	190	241	348	408	471	449	404	402	407	465	317	350	3543	8270
Sonipat	28	63	78	113	217	350	417	580	483	246	436	482	471	363	396	4247	8970
Panipat	26	46	54	123	133	360	340	421	384	192	257	364	338	257	250	2954	6499
Jhajjar	2	4	12	9	10	15	43	19	21	336	389	399	371	314	274	2590	4808
Gurgaon	225	674	733	1380	1677	2734	3567	3850	3282	3021	3858	3865	3779	333	3553	35010	74540

Source: ADGP-CAW Office , Panchkula

Among the districts, Gurgaon has made the maximum use of this facility followed by Rohtak, Sonipat, Faridabad and Jhajjar which are relatively developed with higher level of awareness too. The least use is observed (Figure 3.2) in the districts of Mewat, Palwal, Fatehabad and Sirsa which may be lagging in awareness too. It indicates the need for more awareness where print and electronic media may play their role. Police can also increase awareness through schools and colleges. Crime-wise, as per sample

estimates, 46 percent of helpline complaints are regarding teasing & obscene calls, 26 percent related to domestic violence, 20 percent related to fight with neighbours and remaining miscellaneous (www.igovernment.in/igov/news/35723/haryana)

Figure 3.2: Use of Women Help line across the districts of Haryana



Working of Police Women Cell

In the wake of highlighting of CAWs in Haryana, though rate was higher in Delhi, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs has directed the State Government to set up a women’s cell in every district (The Hindu, 15 October 2012). The study team interacted with the officials of women cell in all the six sample districts. The cells were functioning from the office premises of SP with two to three persons consisting of women ASI/ Head constable and male & female supporting staff under the overall supervision of as ASP or DSP. The data collected about cases handled by the women cells of 6 sample districts during the last 3 years is given in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Complaints Received and Disposed by women cells in 6 Sample Districts

Sr. No	Complaints Received from	Ambala, Karnal, Hisar, Rohtak Faridabad and Palwal				Disposal				
		2012	2013	2014	Total		2012	2013	2014	Total
1	DGP Haryana	152	201	126	479	Reconciled	4911	4103	2924	11938
2	IG/Commissioner Police	600	621	426	1647	Cases filed in court	1041	1236	856	3133
3	SP/DCP	4956	4384	3824	13164	Pending for filing	0	0	0	0
4	Divisional Commissioner	15	14	13	42	Pending for counselling	55	55	643	753
5	Deputy Commissioner	94	73	64	231	Others, if any	30	37	25	92
6	Human Rights Commission	28	28	34	90	-	-	-	-	-
7	Others	192	87	100	379	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		6037	5408	4587	16032	Total	6037	5431	4448	15916
Reconciled cases as % to total complaints		81.35	75.87	63.75	70.51					
Cases filed in court as % to total complaints		17.24	22.86	18.66	18.50					

Source: Obtained from the Women Cells of the districts. District-wise position is given in Annex. 3.1.

The table 3.2 shows that 6037, 5408, 4587 complaints were received in six sample districts during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 (up to August 2014). In entire State, thus, estimated 20000 complaints may have been received per year. Of the complaints received, the percentage of complaints reconciled at Mahila Cell level was about 81, 76 and 64 percent during 2012, 2013, and 2014, respectively. The average complaints reconciled are about 71 percent during the 3 years and thus, about 42000 cases have

been reconciled, saving lot of time of court and police on one hand and avoiding harassment, expenses in courts of the complainants on the other hand. It may be termed as a success of the Women Cell programme.

However, over time, the number of complaints has reduced whereas the percentage of cases reconciled decreased and percentage of cases filed to court increased (figure 3.3). This is an issue of concern. It calls for continuous training and motivation of the staff working in the cells to sustain their efficacy.

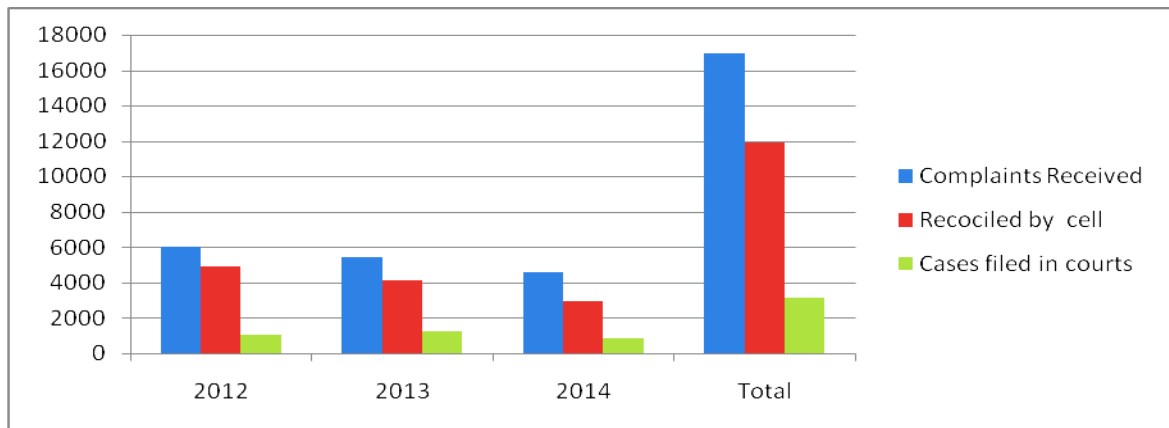


Figure 3.3: complaints received, reconciled at cell level and court cases in six sample districts

Close monitoring by the senior officers is also required. The police may also engage some professionals and volunteers having concerns for gender issues with nominal payment on case to case basis. The mixed female/male staff was not reported as a problem as some times male members also accompany the women complainants. However, the place of seating of cell staff was not giving them the grace required in eyes of public. The staff of Women Cell is like Public Relations officials who are given special status in all type of offices which helps to inculcate confidence in the cell staff and trust in the minds of the public. Even the seating places ((unarmed one bench) for the complaints and accompanying persons should be adequate, giving a proper ambience.

State Police Complaint Authority

The Haryana Police Act 2008, provides for a single member State Police Complaint Authority (SPCA) and District Level Complaint Authorities (ibid, Chapter VII, Police Accountability). As per Act, the SPCA of Haryana was constituted on 16 August 2010 by the State Government as per section 65 of the Haryana Police Act, to enquire into the allegations of “**Serious Misconduct**” against police personnel. State Police Complaint Authority has been set up in the State with a chairman as its head and other supporting staff from police department. The Authority is situated in Chandigarh. The authority may take suo-moto or complaints from victims, State or National Human Rights Commission through hard copy or online (spca.haryana@nic.in). The Authority has all the powers of a Civil Court while conducting inquiry of the cases. The Authority after completion of the inquiry will communicate the findings and recommendations to the Home Secretary for appropriate action, who in turn sends the findings to Police Department itself for action.

Functioning of the SPCA

The study team visited the authority to ascertain its functioning and efficacy. The first chairman of SPCA has retired and the post is vacant for the last two years and hence, complaints received are only being forwarded to concerned District Police Heads. The complaints received in SPCA are regarding custodial death, grievous hurt in police custody, illegal detention, rape in police custody etc. The actual number of complaints received and disposed is given in Table 3.3.

The Authority received 40, 246, 197 and 52 complaints during the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. The decline of complaints over time may be due to absence of chairman. It was only in 2011 and 2012 that disposal took place due to the chairman.

Table 3.3:Year-wise Progress Report of State police Complaint Authority Haryana

S.No.	Details	Number of Complaints			
		2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Total complaints received	40	246	197	52*
2	Total complaints disposed off	39	236	56	00
3	Recommended for punishment	04	03	00	00
4	Sent to State Home Department for action	03	08	04	00
5	Complaints redressed	13	24	02	00
6	Complaints not found feasible and filed	19	137	20	
7	Complaint not in jurisdiction	00	64	30	00
8	Pending Complaints	1	10	141	52
	Serious nature complaints:				
1	Custodial deaths	00	09	01	00
2	Rape or attempt to rape in police custody	01	00	00	00
3	Grievous hurt in police custody	00	01	01	00
4	Illegal detention	01	11	09	00

*The post of chairman is presently lying vacant resulting in nil progress.

Issues of Concern

1. The Police Complaint Authority has been established at State level that too at Chandigarh instead of at some central place in Haryana for the convenience of public and even the police personnel working throughout the State. The Police Act provided for District Police Complaint Authorities too but the same are yet to be established.
2. The Chairman should be of legal background only and police staff should not be deputed in the Authority as they have generally affinity to their colleagues.
3. It was reported that the accused policemen do not report even after summoning as the Authority has no power of punishment except writing to the seniors.
4. The Authority should have some powers to punish in the cases decided at its level instead of again sending to Police department for action through the Home Secretary.
5. A helpline for police complaints can act as an effective tool to check unlawful activities of the police.

Women and Child Development Department

The Directorate of Women and Child Development (DWCD) is functioning since first April 1992 after the bifurcation of Social Welfare Department. The DWCD is also administratively responsible for Haryana State Commission for Women, Haryana Women Development Corporation and Haryana State Social Welfare Advisory Board. The DWCD mainly takes up schemes for development of women and children and indirectly related with CAW and children as such cases are referred to it by police and courts. The study team interacted with the Additional Director, DWCD and the Protection cum Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (PPO) were interacted in sample districts. The district-wise details of receipt and disposal of complaints from November 2008 to September 2014 are given as Annexure 3.2. From November 2008 to September 2014, in Haryana State, 39812 complaints of women victims and 1731 of child marriages have been received by the PPOs.

The following aspects were ascertained during discussions:

- i. One Consultant has been appointed at the State level to monitor the work of PPOs posted at District-level.
- ii. The female PPOs with legal qualifications are stationed in the office premises of concerned SP/DCP to work in coordination with the police for CAW & Children.

- iii. The complaints of Violence/ CAWs received directly by the PPO and through judiciary, police and district administration are entered in the In-take Register.
 - iv. Cases referred by police are mainly of domestic violence which are for settling the disputes. As per requirement, mediation and counselling is done and even home visits are undertaken by the PPO. However, if need be, court orders are obtained for protection, residence facility, compensation etc.
 - v. The complaints are looked into and Domestic Incidence Report (DIR) is prepared by the PPO. Enquiry is conducted on court orders and execution/ compliance is put up to court.
 - vi. FIR is got lodged where counselling and other remedy measures are not effective. In addition, legal help through DLSA, medical & monetary aid etc. is also provided. When FIR is lodged, the case is prepared by PPO and put up to courts through District Attorney.
 - vii. Awareness camps, average four per month are organised in coordination with PO ICDS in the district.
-
- viii. Child marriages complaints of both girls and boys are received verbally, over telephone, through police, self knowledge and any other source. Follow up is done and the marriage is stopped in case the girl/ boy are not of marriageable age. Undertaking from the family is also taken that the marriage will not be solemnised till the marriageable age. In case the marriage has already taken place, then the case is referred to police and FIR is lodged for further necessary action.

Conclusions

- 1 As per Act, transfer of District level police chief and above has been fixed for a minimum period of one year and no fixed tenure for lower staff. It should be two years for all.
- 2 The separate cadre of investigating staff at police station level needs to be posted to ensure speedy investigation. This staff should not be deputed for routine general duty.
- 3 One ADGP has been posted at State level to take care of the CAWs and one IGP and other supporting staffs are there with ADGP. However, the weekly MIS needs to be strengthened to supervise and ensure compliance to guidelines by the field police.
- 4 Police helpline 1091 is useful and many complaints are being received and transferred to concerned police station for necessary action. However, the follow up details of these complaints were not made available.
- 5 Women Cell has been established in each district which is of great help. However, there is need to provide better sitting place and other facilities to make it more effective. The staff also needs continuous training and motivation to sustain its efficiency.
- 6 Due to shortage of women police staff, victims of CAW are attended by male staff. There is urgent need to strengthen the women police.
- 7 The monthly meetings of District Magistrate, District Police Head and District Attorney to review SC CAWs should be held on regular basis. One official from the office of ADGP-CAWs may also attend this.
- 8 The State Police Complaint Authority should be given more Judicial powers for penalising the culprits. Chairman with legal background should be in position. A helpline for police complaints may be started which can be effective to check misconduct of the police.
- 9 The District Police Complaint Authorities are also required to be set up to check the police misconduct.
- 10 PPOs of WCD Department are doing good job. For want of sufficient supporting staff, the PPOs are not able to give desired results of taking up the CAW cases. There is need to strengthen the PPOs with more supporting staff to give better results.

Annexure 3.1: Complaints Received and Disposed by women cells in 6 Sample Districts

Sr No	Details	Ambala			Karnal			Hisar		
		2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
1	DGP Haryana	5	37	10	22	42	22	31	33	24
2	IG/Commissioner Police	66	46	15	20	34	4	31	47	29
3	SP/DCP	953	945	836	831	1093	357	1063	1250	893
4	Divisional Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Deputy Commissioner	11	7	2	30	41	14	13	27	13
6	Human Rights Commission	4	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	5
7	Others	23	0	20	98	41	13	10	16	11
TOTAL		1062	1035	883	1006	1251	411	1149	1374	975
Disposal of complaints										
1	Taken up for counselling	1062	1058	883	1006	1251	272	1149	1374	975
2	Reconciled (Razinama)	993	954	691	890	1117	107	454	480	264
3	Cases filed in court	69	104	90	116	134	26	640	839	568
4	Pending for filing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Pending for counselling	0	0	102	0	0	139	55	55	143
6	Others, if any	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure 3.1 Continued Complaints Received and Disposed by women cells in Sample Districts

Sr No	Rohtak			Faridabad			Palwal			Grand Total (All Six Distts.)					
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2012-14
Complaints received															
1	5	24	45	53	12	38	65	48	11	13	10	152	201	126	479
2	66	29	152	123	42	329	393	331	2	12	5	600	621	426	1647
3	953	893	789	106	751	903	530	542	417	594	445	495	438	382	13164
4	0	0	15	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	14	13	42
5	11	13	10	12	6	21	19	23	9	8	6	94	73	64	231
6	4	5	2	4	1	16	20	24	0	3	3	28	28	34	90
7	23	11	61	71	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	87	100	379
Total	1062	975	1074	134	881	130	102	968	439	630	469	603	540	458	16032
Disposal of complaints															
1	1062	975	1074	134	881	130	102	968	439	630	469	603	543	444	15916
2	993	264	986	126	676	124	939	804	341	469	382	491	410	292	11938
3	69	568	88	81	52	60	88	58	68	124	62	104	123	856	3133
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	143	0	0	153	0	0	106	0	0	0	55	55	643	753
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	37	25	30	37	25	92

Source: Obtained from the women cells of the districts

Annexure 3.2: District wise Progress from Nov. 2008 to Sept. 2014 of Special Cell of Women and Children Department of Haryana

Item	Ambala	Faridabad	Fatehabad	Rohtak	Rewari	P'kulal	Kurukshetra	Jind	Jhajjar	Bhiwani	Sonepat
Format A for VAW (PWDVA 2005)											
Complaints in intake register- referred by :	2221	2818	1419	1701	1351	930	1292	1442	1139	1642	1513
Judicial Magistrate	329	1271	710	385	346	211	293	429	223	660	337
Police	1529	1253	321	648	711	349	609	189	306	760	778
Self	264	227	307	512	148	196	277	754	559	157	277
others (D.C.)	99	67	81	156	146	174	113	70	51	65	121
Total(DIR) Domestic Incidence Report filed:	576	1715	807	401	418	400	463	413	400	824	276
i.by PPO-self	302	836	218	401	142	263	261	129	263	395	501
ii.on court orders	376	1126	633	44	292	206	252	378	179	553	321
Cases filed to Judicial Magistrate by PPO	170	765	49	85	93	205	211	124	255	284	313
Mediation done at the request of victims	1602	303	472	1212	500	314	863	663	1193	809	829
Individual Meetings at Special Cell	576	361	1061	606	799	342	527	451	409	591	1230
Group Meetings/ joint sessions at special cell	149	124	339	433	296	92	303	438	414	340	1382
Complaints resolved through mediation	574	621	279	710	594	165	321	554	606	242	464
Awareness Activities in Detail	27	91	62	129	92	41	267	109	276	53	315
Awareness activities for General Public	154	397	165	298	328	171	311	182	332	174	497
Child Marriage complaints - old	8	3	11	11	9	1	5	8	4	8	2
---New Complaints	20	28	109	59	57	8	45	40	60	103	99
Number of child marriage reported marriage	10	16	48	21	21	3	10	19	12	23	23
Child Marriages prevented by Injunction orders	11	13	49	22	22	4	9	5	26	59	25
- through counselling	6	3	26	18	6	1	8	8	14	22	6
- referred to Police for necessary action	2	1	8	2	2	0	7	0	0	6	6
-Pending Complaints of child marriages	9	5	14	12	5	2	9	4	17	14	21
Girl/Boy found major -false Complaints	3	3	13	12	13	1	9	4	7	9	1

Study on Perception of Police Efficacy to Check Atrocities against Women in the State of Haryana

Annexure 3.2Contd....: District wise Progress from Nov. 2008 to Sept. 2014 of Special Cell of Women and Children Department of Haryana

Item	Panipat	M.Garh	Karnal	Yam. Nagar	Palwal	Hisar	Mewat	Sirsa	Gurgaon	Kaithal	All Districts Total
Format A for VAW (PWDVA 2005)											
Complaints in intake register-referred by :	1429	1221	3799	2363	982	4712	1205	3314	1654	1661	39808
Judicial Magistrate	555	133	428	494	160	1961	281	487	465	468	10626
Police	493	241	2907	1531	785	884	142	1103	178	648	16365
Self	319	666	372	251	34	1629	688	1448	896	387	10368
others (D.C.)	62	181	92	87	3	238	94	276	0	158	2449
Total(DIR)	511	581	850	628	410	2001	554	963	624	655	14470
Domestic Incidence Report filed:											
i. by PPO-self	150	584	575	251	258	439	342	793	399	301	7803
ii.on court orders	440	202	472	493	152	1727	282	295	424	414	9261
Cases filed to Judicial Magistrate by PPO	74	290	321	177	64	172	166	536	184	187	4725
Mediation done at the request of victims	1199	912	2401	1362	732	3915	790	1972	832	732	23607
Individual Meetings at Special Cell	2079	442	1007	794	685	2793	1217	2005	941	739	19655
Group Meetings/ joint sessions at special cell	594	397	798	536	559	2517	413	1107	422	193	11846
Complaints resolved through mediation	518	672	1438	702	437	2274	634	1380	283	509	13977
Awareness Activities in Detail	187	105	65	196	0	79	109	80	67	232	2582
Awareness activities for General Public	220	333	274	292	132	199	277	245	231	281	5493
Child Marriage complaints - old	13	5	9	3	2	21	7	18	2	8	158
---New Complaints	138	35	105	38	11	235	27	219	22	115	1573
Number of child marriage reported marriage	43	14	30	13	4	77	19	67	3	34	510
Child Marriages prevented by Injunction orders	33	16	36	21	10	91	14	88	13	43	610
through counselling	54	13	20	5	0	53	8	82	5	38	396
- referred to Police for necessary action	14	7	8	3	0	20	1	13	0	11	111
-Pending complaints of child marriages	27	5	12	2	1	16	6	25	2	16	224
Girl/Boy found major – false Complaints	3	3	7	1	1	11	9	14	1	11	136

Chapter 4: Crime against Women in Haryana-Rape Cases

Introduction

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes defines rape as "sexual intercourse without valid consent" and the World Health Organization defined it in 2002 as "physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration—even if slight—of the vulva or anus, using a penis, other body parts or an object". Rapes are of different types viz., marital rape/ spouse rape, incestual rape, child sexual abuse, prison rape, acquaintance rape/ date rape, war rape and statutory rape. The age of consent for sexual intercourse in India is 18 years, which means any sexual activity irrespective of presence of consent with a woman below this age will constitute **statutory rape**. Rape is a cognizable offence all over the world. In India, the word rape is legally defined under section 375 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 and, rape cases are registered under article 376 of IPC. As per the **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013**, definitions of sexual offences have been redefined/ widened and punishment enhanced from a minimum of seven years to twenty years which may extend to life and even fine to compensate the victim to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation.

This chapter is divided in three parts for logical presentation. The first part draws inference from the relevant secondary data on rape and the second part analyses the primary data of sample rape cases. The conclusion will be in the third section.

Section I: Analysis Based on Secondary Data

Trend in Rape Crime in Haryana

The trend in rape crime in the State of Haryana along with adjoining National Capital of Delhi and all India is given in Table 4.1 for the period 2001 to 2013. The Table shows the increase in 2013 over 2001 is 244 percent in Haryana compared to 429 percent in Delhi and 210 percent at all India level. The average cases of rape crime from 2001 to 2013 are 568 in Haryana compared to 620 in Delhi.

The changes in individual years show wide variations in Haryana as well as in Delhi and all India. The increase was the maximum in the year 2013. During the year, the increase is 45 percent in Haryana as compared 132 percent in Delhi and 35 percent in all India. Thus, in this extreme year too, the increases in Haryana were less than Delhi. The trend over time is also shown in Figure 4.1.

Table 4.1: Cases Reported under Rape in India and Haryana during 2001-2013

Year	Haryana	Percent Change	Delhi	Percent Change	All India	Percent Change
2001	398	-	381	-	16075	-
2002	361	-9.30	403	5.77	16373	1.85
2003	353	-2.22	490	21.59	15847	-3.21
2004	386	9.35	551	12.45	18233	15.06
2005	461	19.43	658	19.42	18359	0.69
2006	608	31.89	623	-5.32	19348	5.39
2007	488	-19.74	598	-4.01	20737	7.18
2008	631	29.30	466	-22.07	21467	3.52
2009	603	-4.44	469	0.64	21397	-0.33
2010	720	19.40	507	8.10	22172	3.62
2011	733	1.81	572	12.82	24206	9.17
2012	668	-8.87	706	23.43	24923	2.96
2013	971	45.36	1636	131.73	33707	35.24
Average	568	9.33	620	17.05	20988	6.76
Growth in 2013 over 2001 (in Percent)		243.97		429.40		209.69

Source: National Crime Records Bureau various Annual Reports.

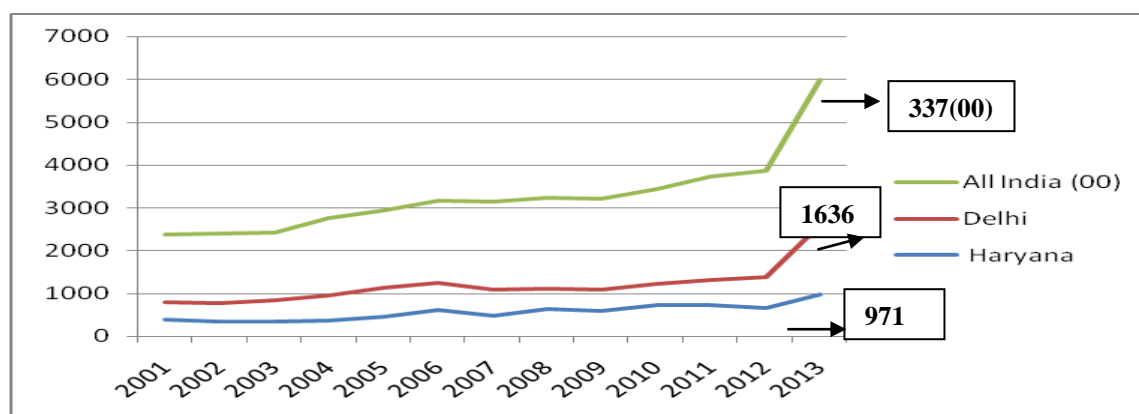


Figure 4.1: Trend in Rape Cases –Registered

Perhaps, protests against brutal and fatal Delhi gang rape case (December 2012) might have increased public awareness resulting in registration of even earlier unreported cases. The rate of increase in Haryana might have remained on higher side compared to all India as the State is adjoining to Delhi.

District-wise Rape Cases in Haryana

To further peep into the extent of rape cases in Haryana, a comparative status of crime rate per lakh female population across the districts in the State is presented in table 4.2 for the years 2001 and 2011. These years were taken in view of available female population from the Census.

Table 4.2: District-wise Rape Cases and Rate in Haryana 2001 and 2011

District	2001	Crime Rate	Rank	2011	Crime Rate	Rank	Increase in 2011 over 2001
Ambala	11	2.34	17	37	6.94	6	196.58
Bhiwani	10	1.50	18	41	5.37	15	165.38
Faridabad	37	3.70	10	54	6.45	8	117.52
Fatehabad	17	4.49	7	15	3.21	21	-54.70
Gurgaon	32	4.14	8	40	5.74	13	68.38
Hisar	10	1.42	19	36	4.44	16	129.06
Jhajjar	21	5.16	5	32	7.22	5	88.03
Jind	21	3.83	9	37	5.97	12	91.45
Kaithal	16	3.67	11	20	3.98	18	13.25
Karnal	44	7.45	3	62	8.77	3	56.41
Kurukshetra	31	8.07	2	29	6.39	9	-71.79
Mahendergarh	11	2.83	14	26	5.98	11	134.62
Panchkula	6	2.83	14	17	6.54	7	158.55
Panipat	38	8.66	1	47	8.45	4	-8.97
Rewari	11	3.04	13	17	4.01	17	41.45
Rohtak	28	6.50	4	57	11.59	1	217.52
Sirsa	17	3.26	12	21	3.43	20	7.26
Sonipat	15	2.57	16	27	3.96	19	59.40
Yamuna Nagar	22	4.84	6	36	6.35	10	64.53
Mewat	-	-	-	28	5.41	14	-
Palwal	-	-	-	54	11.09	2	-
Total/Average	398	4.23		733	6.25		77.58

Source: National Crime Records Bureau and female population from the Census and Per Capita Income from the Directorate of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

The incidents and rate of crime are also depicted in Figure 4.2. Across the districts, in the year 2001, the highest crime rate per lakh of female population of rape cases was in Panipat district with 8.66 cases followed by Kurukshetra and Karnal and the lowest crime rate was in Hisar, Bhiwani and Ambala in

ascending order. During 2001-2011, the increase in rape crime rate is the highest in Rohtak followed by Ambala, Bhiwani and Panchkula whereas the same has the decreased in Kurukshetra, Fatehabad and Panipat.

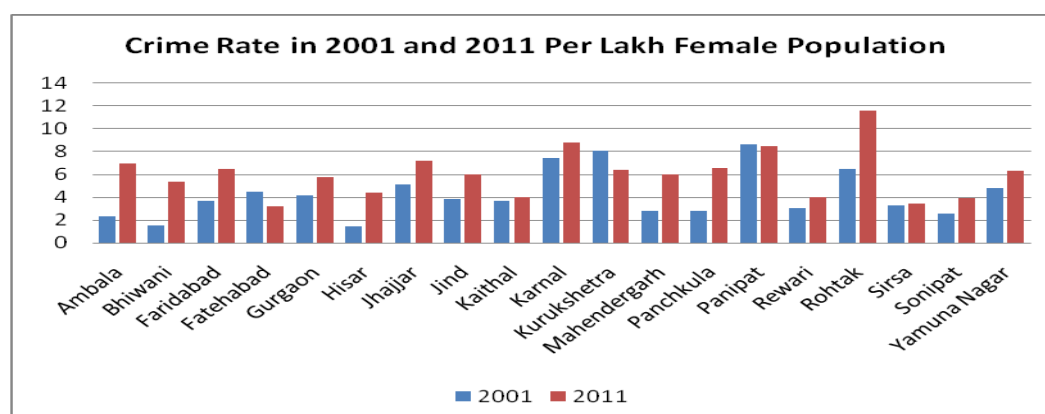


Figure 4.2: District-wise Crime Rate Per Lakh Female Population in 2001 and 2011

This has resulted in changes of ranks in 2011 with the highest crime rate in Rohtak district (11.59) followed by Palwal and Karnal whereas the lowest is in Fatehabad (3.21), Sirsa and Sonipat. Perhaps, alienation of peasantry from land during the development process in some districts has resulted in unemployment and crime. The development in Haryana was more in areas of NCR, Panchkula being adjoining to State capital Chandigarh and along GT Road. The correlation between per capita income and crime rate was 0.8 which indicates a positive relation in development and crime rate.

The findings based upon primary data, which are discussed ahead, further throw light on the reasons of rape crime.

Section II: Analysis based on Primary Data

Sample Victims

To obtain feedback from victims of rape, 14 cases were interviewed in 6 selected districts as per details in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: District-wise Sample of Rape Victims

District	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
Nos. of Victims	3	2	6	3	3	6	14
Police Stations	City Ambala	Assandh	City Hisar & Sadar Hansi	City Rohtak & Sampla	City Ballabgarh	Camp Palwal	8 Police Stations

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Age & Marital Status of Sample Victims

Out of sample victims, 64 percent were aged between 18 to 30 year and 21 percent between 15 to 18 years and 14 percent between 31 to 50 years. Of these victims, 43 percent were married, 14 percent widows and 43 percent unmarried. Of total married and widows, 67 percent of victims were having children. All the victims of age up to 18 years were unmarried. This distribution is also depicted in Figure 4.3.

Table 4.4: Age & Marital Status of the Victims

Age in years	Nos.	Percentage Distribution				
		%age to total	Unmarried	Married	Widow	Having Children
Below 18	3	21.43	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18 to 30	9	64.29	33.33	66.67	0.00	50.00
31 to 50	2	14.28	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00
>50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	14	100.00	42.86	42.86	14.28	66.67

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

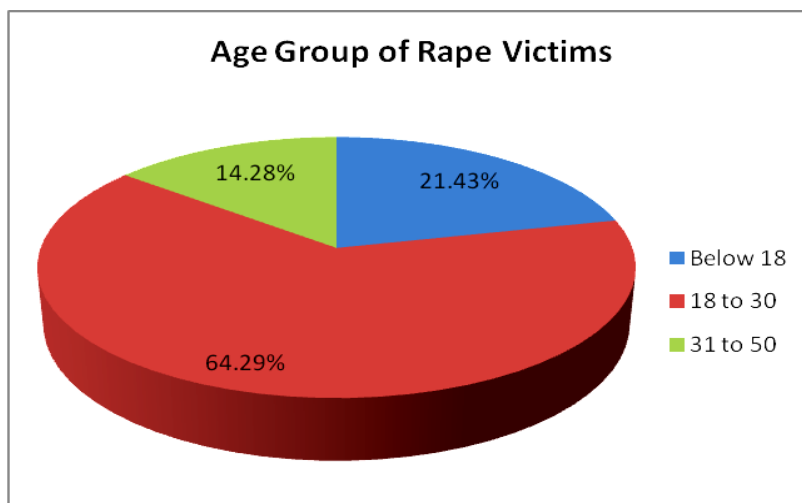


Figure 4.3: Distribution of Rape Victims by Age

It can be perceived that the victims are in all categories i.e. unmarried, married and widows and having children. The victims below the age of 18 years are in adolescent age and their consent may be to some extent with allurements in one shape or the other. Other victims in the age group of 18 to 50 years are more than 79 percent which includes unmarried, married as well as widows. Here the crime may be to some extent with the consent of the victim which takes the shape of complaint due to some differences or when the crime is known to some family member etc. There is need for moral and ethical education in the society through Government agencies, NGOs and khap panchayats, etc. so as to reduce the crime rate.

Social and Educational Characteristics of Victims

Social and educational status of the victims is given in Table 4.5 and Figure 4.4.

Table 4.5: Social and Educational Status of Victims

Distribution by Social Category			Percentage Distribution by Educational Status				Total
Category	Nos.	Percent	Illiterate	Up to Middle	Up to 12 th	Above 12 th	
General	3	21.43	0.00	66.67	33.33	0.00	100.00
BCs	6	42.86	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
SCs	5	35.71	20.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Total	14	100.00	28.57	64.29	7.14	0.00	100.00
BPL out of the Total	5	35.71	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. General category includes Jats too.

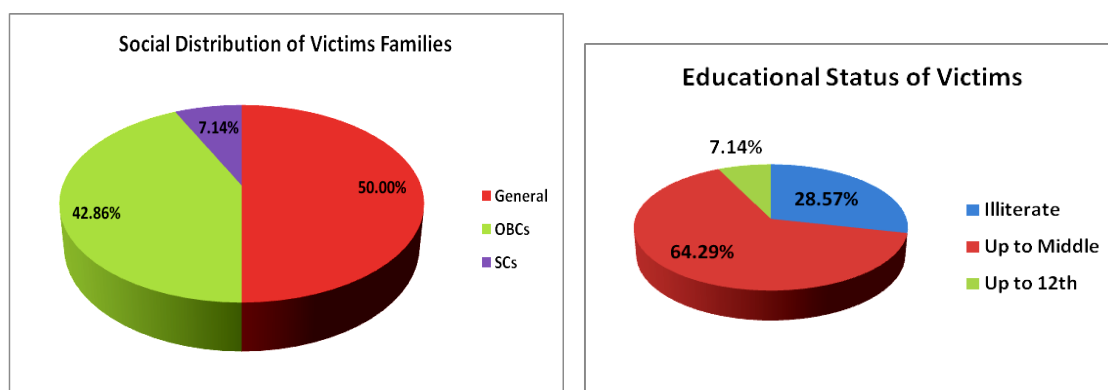


Figure 4.4: Distribution of Victims by Social and Educational Status

Social category-wise 50 percent of sample victims are from general category, 43 percent BCs and 7 percent are SCs. About 29 percent of the victims are illiterate, 64 percent educated up to Middle level and 7 percent are above Middle and up to 12th. None of the victims is educated above 12th level. In general

category, 67 percent victims are educated up to Middle level and 33 percent up to 12th level. None is illiterate. In BCs, 50 percent each are illiterate and educated up to Middle level. Similarly in SCs, 20 percent are illiterate and other 80 percent educated up to Middle level. Of the total victims belonging to BPL families, 67 percent are illiterates and 33 percent have education up to Middle level. None of the victim from the BPL families is educated above Middle level.

Out of sample, about 93 percent victims, have education up to Middle level. The ratio of crime in higher education status is on the lower side. The illiterates and less educated have less awareness and they are likely to be seduced while living alone. To check the crime, along with moral education, there is need to keep the females engaged in company of family members. Figure 4.5 also depicts the social and educational status of the victims.

Occupation of the Victims & Type of Families

Table 4.6 shows the occupation of the victims and type of their families.

Table 4.6: Occupation of the Victims & Type of Families

Occupation	Nos.	Percent	Type of family		
			Nuclear	Joint	Total
House work	9	69.24	66.67	33.33	100.00
Labour	1	7.69	100.00	0.00	100.00
Agriculture	1	7.69	100.00	0.00	100.00
Student	2	15.38	100.00	0.00	100.00
Total	13	100.00	76.92	23.18	100.00

Note: One victim had expired and not shown. Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

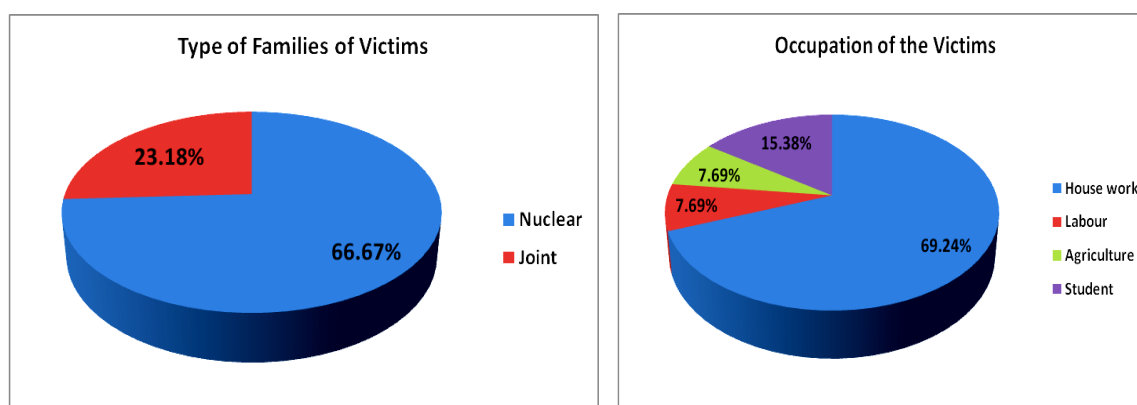


Figure 4.5: Type of Families and Occupation of Victims

About 69 percent of victims were doing house work, 15 percent were students and the percentage of victims working as labour and agriculture is 8 percent each. Of the victims doing house work, 67 percent were from nuclear families and the other victims engaged in agriculture, labour and student are 100 percent in nuclear families. Overall, 77 percent were living in nuclear families and 23 percent in joint families. The type and occupation of the victims also depicted in Figure 4.5.

About 85 percent of the victims were house workers/ students without any income of their own. In such a situation, if the victims do not get required money from their earning members, they are likely to be lured by materialistic inducements. There are chances that the offenders may offer gifts or providing assistance in one shape or the other to entrap them in their lust.

Family Profiles of the Victims

Distribution of victims' by family size is given in Table 4.7 and also depicted in Figure 4.6.

Table 4.7: Family Profiles of the Victims

Families			Total Family Members							
Size	No	Percent	Total Members	Married Members		Educated up to (Percent)				Total
				Nos.	Percent	Illiterate	Middle	Up to 12 th	>12 th	
1 to 3	3	21.43	8	5	62.50	25.00	62.50	12.50	0.00	100.00
4 to 6	8	57.14	44	27	61.36	31.82	54.55	13.64	0.00	100.00
> 6	3	21.43	22	13	59.09	54.55	27.27	18.18	0.00	100.00
Total	14	100.00	74	45	60.81	37.84	47.30	14.86	0.00	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

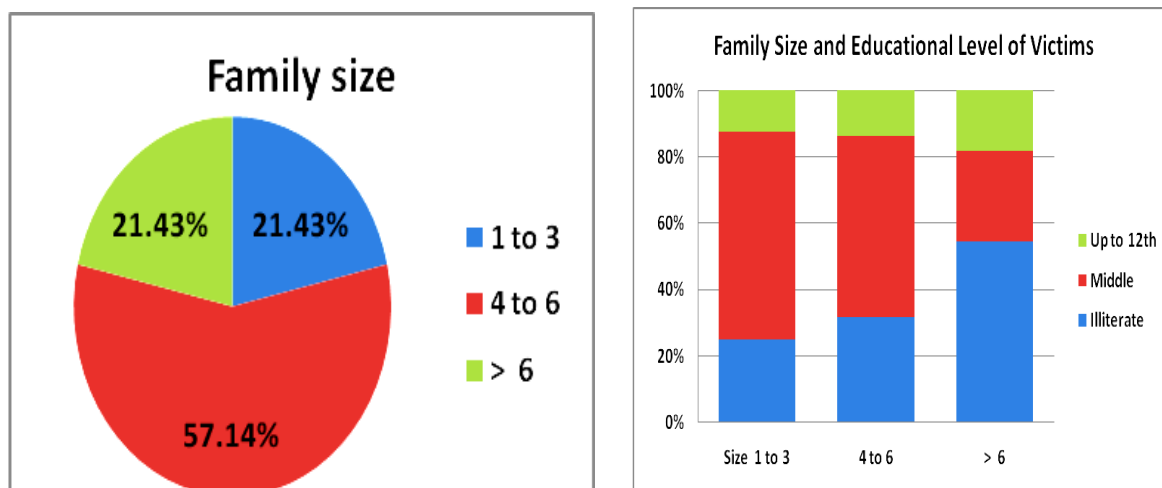


Figure 4.6: Family Size and Educational Level of Victims' Families

Of the sample, 57 percent of the victims are from the family size of 4 to 6 members and 21 percent each were from the family size of 1 to 3 and more than 6 members. Of the total members, 61 percent are married. As per education level, 47 percent were up to Middle 15 percent up to 12th level and 38 percent were illiterate. None of the family members in all family sizes is educated above 12th level. Higher family size was having higher percentage of illiterates. About 79 percent victims come from the small families with members up to 6 and only 21 percent from large families. This shows that in small families the members may get more freedom compared with joint families which may increase the chances of such crime. Again we find that in the families educated above Middle level, the crime rate is on the lower side. This means that joint families and better education act as deterrent for such crimes.

Occupation & Income of the Victims' Families

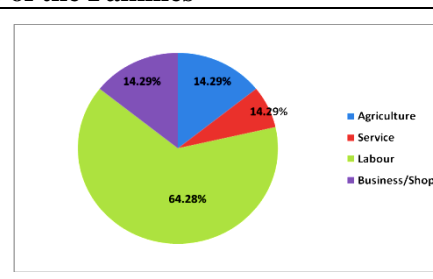
Occupation & income of the victims' families is given in Table 4.8. Labour is the major occupation of about 64 percent families. The percentage of families having agriculture and business as their occupation is 14 percent each and service is a source of income for only 7 percent families. Average annual income from service is the highest followed by agriculture, business and labour.

Table 4.8: Occupation & Income of the Families

Main Occupation	Nos.	Percent	Average Annual Family Income
Agriculture	2	14.29	198000
Service	1	7.14	540000
Labour	9	64.28	124444
Business/Shop	2	14.29	159000
Total	14	100.00	169571

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 4.7: Victim Families by Occupation



As shown in the Figure 4.7, the maximum victims were from the families doing labour. One reason of the crime may be that the families are relatively poor and they have to go out for work. In the absence of family members, the victims become approachable to the offenders. Moreover, being poor, the victims may be enticed for the offence.

Place of Offence and Typology of the House of the Victims

Information about the place of offence and type of house where the offence occurred is given in Table 4.9. Place of offence is also shown in Figure 4.8. The place of crime is victims' house in 57 percent cases, other place in 29 percent, relative house and accused house in 7 percent cases each. As regards location of houses, 12 percent houses were isolated and 88 percent were row houses. It also indicates consent of the victim because rape in the row house of victim may perhaps not be possible without consent.

Table 4.9: Place of Offence and Typology of the House of the Victims

Place	Nos.	Percent	If victim's house than typology of house (percent)	
			Individual	Row house
Own House	8	57.15	12.50	87.50
Relative House	1	7.14		
Friends House	0	0.00		
Offender House	1	7.14		
Any other place	4	28.57		
Total	14	100.00		

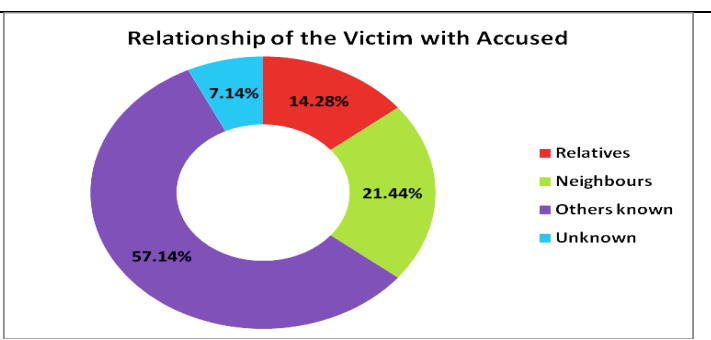
Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 4.8: Place of Offence in Percent of Cases

Relation of the Accused with Victims

Details about the relation of the victims with accused were collected in sample cases which are summarised in Table 4.10 and also depicted in Figure 4.9.

Table 4.10: Relation of the Accused with Victims

No	Type of relation	Nos	Percent
1	Blood relations	0	0.00
2	Relatives	2	14.28
3	Neighbours	3	21.44
4	Others known	8	57.14
5	Unknown	1	7.14
Total		14	100.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 4.9: Relation of the Accused with Victims

Of the sample cases, 14 percent were relatives, 22 percent neighbours, 57 percent other known and 7 percent were unknown. Thus, 93 percent of the accused were known to the victims. It indicates that the consent of the victim cannot be ruled out in most of the cases. It may be possible that the complaint is lodged after some differences with the accused due to one reason or the other. The consent may also take the shape of complaint when the crime is known to some family member etc. There seems to be a need for moral education to the youth so as to check the crimes.

Social Category and Locality of Victims and the Accused

During the field survey, the details of the social category and locality of the victims as well as the accused were collected to understand the modus operandi of the crime. The summary of the same is given in Table 4.11 and also depicted in Figure 4.10.

Table 4.11: Social Category and Locality of Victims & Accused

Social Category of Accused	No	Percent	Locality	No	Percent
Same as the Victim	8	57.14	Same Village/Area	8	57.14
Others Known	4	28.57	Other Area	5	35.72
Unknown	2	14.29	Unknown Area	1	7.14
Total	14	100.00	Total	14	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

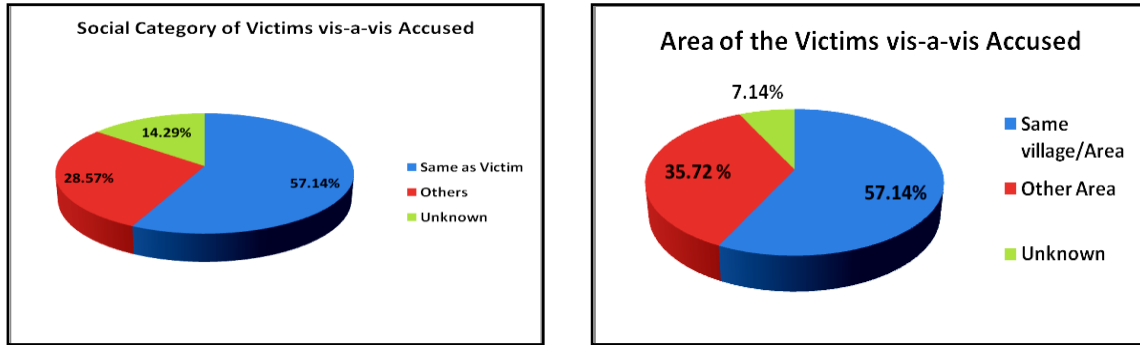


Figure 4.10: Social Category and Locality of Victims vis-a-vis Accused

Of the sample, in 57 percent victims and accused were from the same social category. 29 percent from other social categories and 14 percent accused of unknown category at the time of crime. As regards locality, 57 percent of the accused and victims were from the same village/ urban locality and 36 percent were from other villages/ distant urban area while locality of 7 percent was unknown at the time of reporting the crime. Thus, the presumption that generally the accused are from higher social category is not fully correct. Similarly, if we peruse Table 4.11, again 57 percent accused belonged to the area of the victims while 36 percent were from distant areas and 7 percent were unknown. Thus, the maximum accused were from the same social category, residing in nearby locations and known to the victims, being easily accessible. It again indicates lack of moral education which can be helpful in reducing the crime.

Action Taken by Victims after Incidence

After the crime, the victims may seek help at the social level and thereafter approach the police, if necessary. Help sought by the victims at both these levels are given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: To whom Victims approached after Incidence

At Social level			At Legal level		
To whom	Nos.	Percent	To whom	Nos.	Percent
Parents	11	78.58	Women Cell	0	0.00
Friends	0	0.00	Police station	14	100.00
Relatives	1	7.14	S.P. office	0	0.00
Others	2	14.28	Court	0	0.00
Total	14	100.00	Total	14	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

After the incidence, 79 percent of the victims approached their parents, 14 percent to other people and 7 percent to their relatives.. Thereafter, victims approached the PS concerned for legal action and nobody through the women cell, senior police officers or the court. This shows that the maximum victims have faith in their parents at social level and approached police with them after exhausting at social level. In case of rape, women cell was ineffective. The approach of the victim at social and legal level is also depicted in Fig. 4.12.

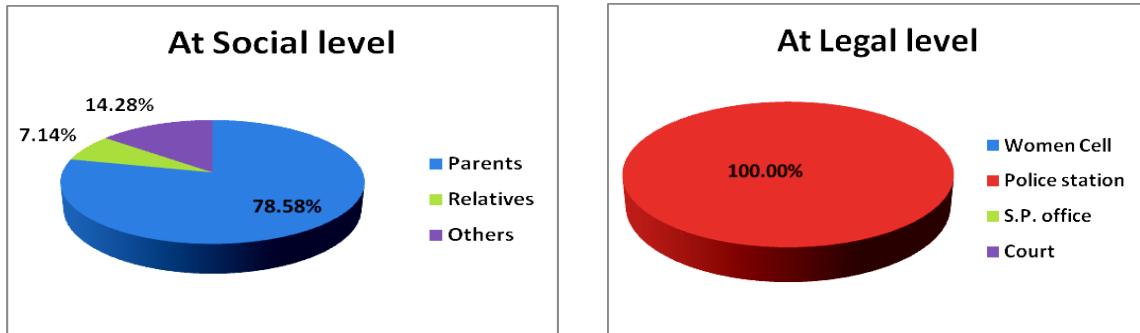
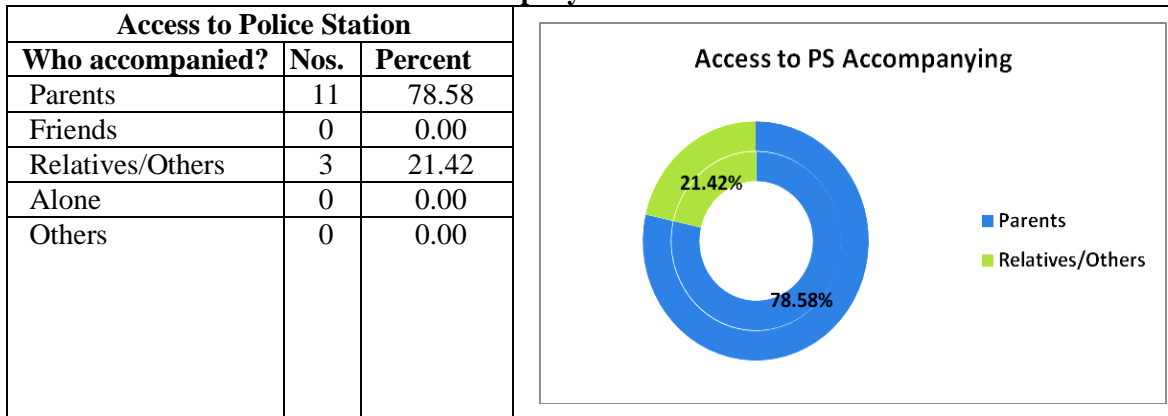


Figure 4.11: Approach of the Victim at Social and Legal Level

Help in Accessing to Police Station

As stated above, most of the victims have taken their parents in confidence after the crime. The 79 percent of the victims accompanied with their parents to access the police station and 21 percent with relatives. The responses of sample victims are given in Table 4.13 and also depicted in Figure 4.12.

Table 4.13: Accompany to Access Police Station

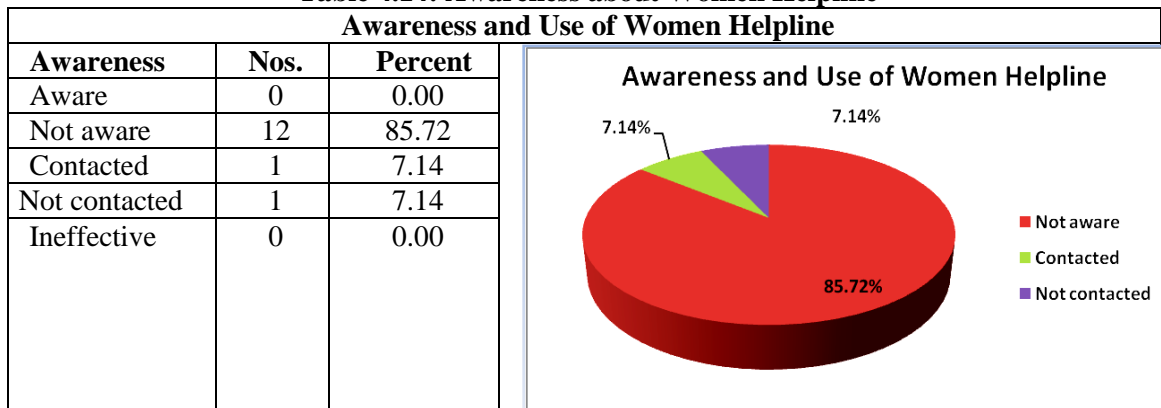


Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 4.12: Accompany the Victim to Access the PS.

Awareness of Women Helpline

In this aspect, the victims were asked about the awareness and use of women helpline. The feedback is given in Table 4.14 and also depicted in Figure 4.13.

Table 4.14: Awareness about Women Helpline



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 4.13: Awareness and Use of Helpline

Of the total, 86 percent of the victims were not aware about Women Helpline, 7 percent were aware but did not contact and only 7 percent contacted the helpline. Lack of awareness about women helpline is the issue of concern. There is a need to publicise the facility of helpline which will also affect the efficacy of

the police in registering the cases. Community awareness programme may be held by police in educational and social institutions.

Time Lag in Reporting to Police

The delay at victim’s level in reporting to police after the occurrence of the crime is summarised in Table 4.15 and in also depicted Figures 4.14(a) 4.14(b).

Table 4.15: Time Lag in Reporting to Police (From the Day of Crime)

Time Taken	Numbers	Percent	FIR registered after approaching to police	
			Numbers	Percent
Same day	5	35.71	13	92.86
1-3 days	5	35.71	0	0.00
4-15 days	3	21.44	1	7.14

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

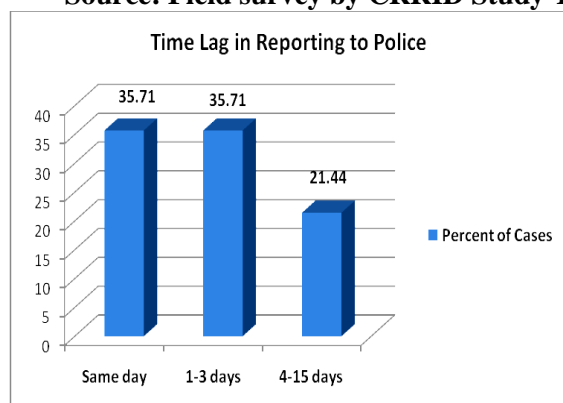


Figure 4.14(a): Time Lag in Reporting to PS

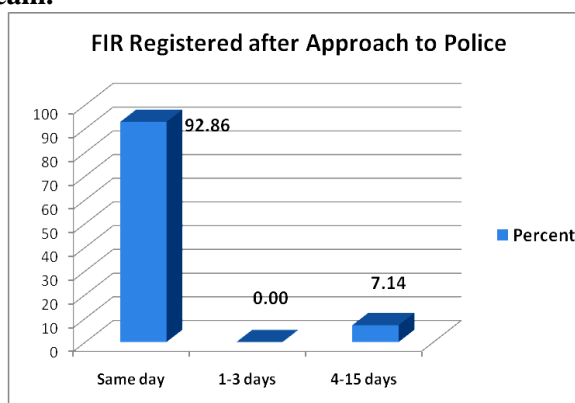


Figure 4.14(b): Registration of FIR after

Approach to PS

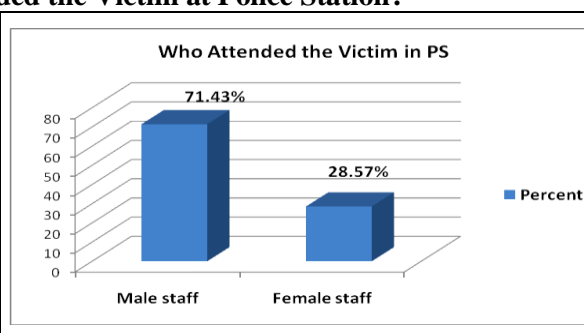
On perusal of the table, it is revealed that out of the sample victims, 36 percent reported the crime to the police on the day of offence itself, 36 percent within 1 to 3 days, 21 percent within 4 to 15 days and 7 percent after 15 days. As regards FIRs, 93 percent FIRs were registered on the day of reporting to police and in 7 percent within 4-15 days. It indicates that in some cases police delayed in registration of FIRs.

Who Attended the Victims at Police Station?

The feedback of sample victims on captioned subject is given in Table 4.16

Table 4.16: Who Attended the Victim at Police Station?

Who Attended?	Nos.	Percent
Male staff	10	71.43
Female staff	4	28.57
Total	14	100.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 4.15: Who Attended the Victim at PS?

The Table 4.16 and also Figure 4.15 shows that 71 percent victims were attended by male staff and 29 percent by female staff. Victims may not explain the crime to male police staff because in our society females are not feeling comfortable to discuss such issues with males. It may affect the whole investigation process. Shortage of women police was reported the reason. Mahilla Desks were not found

functional at sample Police Stations. Women staff in police can enable victims feel free in narrating about the incident which will strengthen their case.

Promptness in Action Taken by Police

The information regarding promptness shown by police in registration of FIR, identification of accused, arrest done, time taken in investigation and putting up the case to Attorney and court was collected from the police records and the victims. These are summarised in Table 4.17 and also depicted in Figure 4.16.

Table 4.17: Promptness in Action Taken by Police

S. No	Type of Action	Total No	Time taken					Total
			Same day	1-3 days	4-15 days	16-30 days	>30 days	
1	FIR registration	14	92.86	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	Identification of Accused	14	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	Arrest	12	25.00	58.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	Investigation	13	0.00	7.69	53.85	23.08	15.38	100.00
5	Case put up to Attorney	12	0.00	0.00	33.33	58.34	8.33	100.00
6	Case put up to Court	12	0.00	0.00	33.33	25.00	41.67	100.00

* In one case no arrest has been made even after 186 days, one was cancelled by police and while another is a recent case. **Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.**

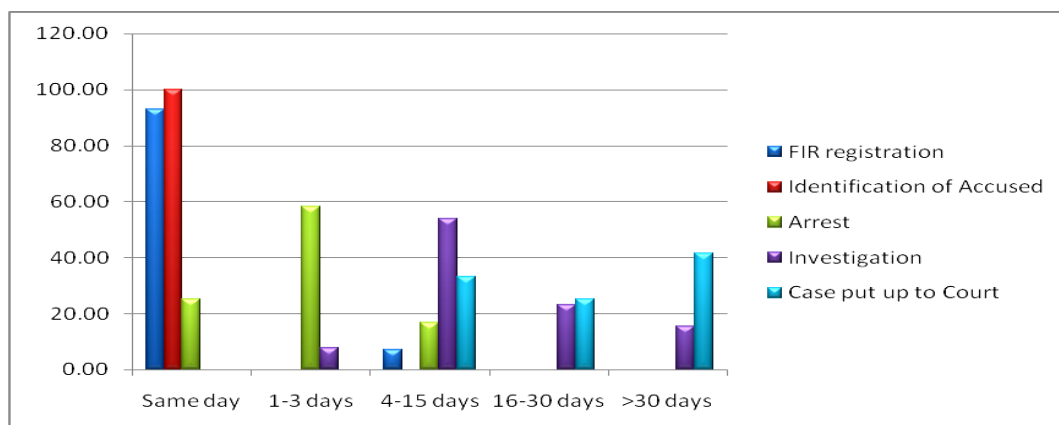


Figure 4.16: Promptness in Action Taken by Police

The promptness of police in action taken after FIR was as under:

- i. FIR was registered on the day of reporting in 93 percent cases and in 7 percent cases within 4-15 days.
- ii. In all cases identification of accused was done on the day of registration of FIR as the accused were named in the FIRs.
- iii. Of the total accused, 25 percent were arrested on the day of registration of FIR, 58 percent within 1 to 3 days and 17 percent within 15 days. In one case arrest was pending for more than six months and a recent case was with IO.
- iv. Investigation was completed within 1-3 days in 8 percent cases, 4-15 days in 54 percent cases, 16-30 days in 23 percent cases and more than 30 days in 15 percent cases.
- v. Of 12 cases put up to District Attorney, 33 percent took a time of 4 to 15 days, 59 percent were put up within 16 to 30 days and 8 percent cases were put up to Attorney in the time range of 30-90 days.

vi. At Attorney level, 33 percent cases were put up to Courts within 4 to 15 days, 25 percent between 16 to 30 days and 42 percent after more than 30 days as against prescribed limit of 30 days.

Present Status of Sample Cases

To know the present status and time taken for disposal and pendency up to the date of survey in sample rape cases, the details were obtained from the police records and the victims. The present status is given in Table 4.18 and depicted in Figure 4.17. Of the total sample cases, 14 percent (2 cases) were withdrawn at the level of PSs. However, the time taken for withdrawal was 2 to 6 months in one case and 6 to 12 months in another case. Of the total accused, 43 percent were set free by the courts.

Table 4.18: Present Status of Sample Cases from the date of FIR

Sr. No	Particulars	No. of Cases	Percent	Time taken after FIR					Total
				<One month	2-6 months	6-12 months	12-24 months	24 months	
1	Cases withdrawn/ compromised/ at police station	2	14.28	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	Cases compromised in courts	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Convicted	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Set free (Bree)	6	42.86	0.00	16.67	50.00	16.67	16.66	100.00
6	Pending	6	42.86	16.67	33.33	33.33	16.67	0.00	100.00
Total		14	100.00	7.14	28.57	42.86	14.28	7.15	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

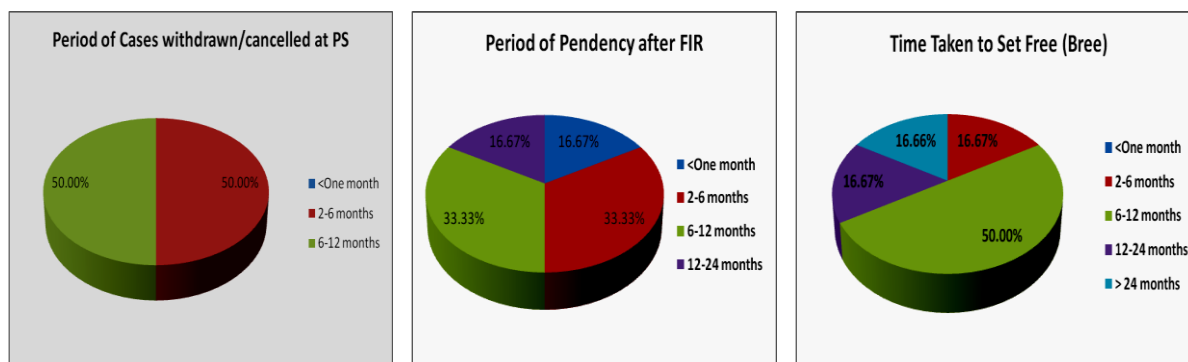


Figure 4.17: Present Status of Cases after Registration of FIR

Court decision of 17 percent took 2 to 6 months, 50 percent 6 to 12 months, 17 percent 12 to 24 months and 16 percent took more than 24 months time to set free. Pending cases in courts were 43 percent. The pendency in 17 percent cases was one month, in 66 percent cases it was 2 to 12 months and in another 17 percent it was 12 to 24 months. None of the sample accused has been punished and there was no compromise at the level of court in any case.

In such a situation, if any accused has not done the crime and is set free after trial of so long period, he remains under stress without any fault. On the other hand, even if the accused is punished, the victim remains under stress till the decision of the case. The saying applies here that “justice delayed is justice denied” because justice done after a long time may be less effective. Hence, there is need for bringing promptness at the level of police as well as courts by taking required steps including the manpower and other supporting logistics. Even special courts for CAWs can be set up.

Feedback of Victims about Efficacy of the Police

Feedback of victims about efficiency of police in registration of FIRs, arresting the accused and timely in filing the cases to Attorney/ Court is given in Table 4.19 and also depicted in Figure 4.18.

Table 4.19: Feedback of Victims regarding Efficacy of Police

No	Particulars	Nos.	Good	Average	Bad	Total
1	Registration of FIR	14	57.14	35.71	7.14	100.00
2	Arresting the accused	12	66.67	25.00	8.33	100.00
3	Promptness in filing the case to court	12	50.00	33.33	16.67	100.00
Total Feedback		38	57.89	31.58	10.53	100.00

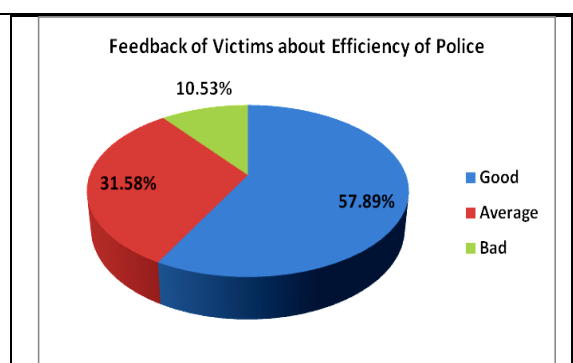


Figure 4.18: Feedback of Victims about Efficiency of Police

Note: One person not arrested and 1 case cancelled. Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Of the total, 57 percent victims reported that in registration of FIR efficiency of police was good, 36 percent told it average and the experience of remaining 7 percent was bad. In arresting the accused 67 percent categorised police efficiency as good, 25 percent as average and 8 percent told that it was bad. In filing the cases in court the promptness was good reported by 50 percent victim, average by 33 percent and bad by 17 percent victims. Thus, overall, total efficiency in all the three categories i.e. registration of FIR, arresting of the accused and promptness in putting up the cases to courts, 58 percent adjudged the efficiency as good, 32 percent as average and 10 percent as bad. Thus, 42 percent were not satisfied with police working of police. Community policing was reported lacking by the sample victim families. Therefore, the local police officials may address the youth and public through educational institutions and social organisations to remove the stigma of ‘*Bad Achha Badnam Bura*’.

Concluding Points

1. Out of sample, about 93 percent victims, have education up to Middle level. The illiterates and less educated have less awareness and they are likely to be seduced. To check the crime, along with moral education, there is need to keep the females engaged in company of family members.
2. About 86 percent of the victims were housewives/ workers/ students without any income of their own. In such a situation, if the victims do not get required money from their earning members, they are likely to be lured by materialistic inducements.
3. About 79 percent victims come from the small sized families with members up to 6 and only 21 percent from large families. This shows that in small families the members may get more freedom compared with joint families which may increase the chances of such crime.
4. As shown in the Table, the maximum victims are from the families doing labour. One reason of the crime may be that the families are relatively poor and they have to go out for work. In the absence of family members, the victims become approachable to the offenders. Moreover, being poor, the victims may be enticed for offence.
5. Of the own houses, 12 percent houses were isolated and 88 percent were row houses. It indicates about consent of the victim as forced rape in the row houses may not be possible.
6. In the sample, 93 percent of the accused were known to the victims and the complaint is lodged after some differences with the accused due to one reason or the other
7. The maximum of accused are from the same social category, residing in nearby locations and known to the victims, being easily accessible.
8. All the victims directly approached the PS concerned for legal action and nobody through the women cell, senior police officers or the court.

9. Police helpline was not known to 86 percent victims. There is need to publicise the facility of helpline which will also affect the efficacy of the police.
 10. About 71 percent victims were attended by male police staff. Shortage of female police was reported the reason. So there is a need to increase female staff in police so that victims feel free to discuss about the incident which will strengthen their case.
 11. Of the sample cases, 8 percent were put up to Attorney after 30 days which got further delayed as 42 percent cases were put up to court after 30 days.
 12. Of the total cases, 14 percent were compromised at the level of police, 43 percent were set free by courts and 43 percent were pending at courts.
 13. The working of police was not reported satisfactory by 42 percent victims.
-

Chapter 5: Crime against Women in Haryana-Kidnapping

Introduction

The dictionary meaning of word kidnapping is “take (someone) away illegally by force”, for marriage or demand ransom or sexual exploitation. In the context of crime against women, kidnapping is a practice in which a man abducts the woman he wishes to marry and the same is known as marriage by abduction or marriage by capture. The term is sometimes used to include not only abductions, but also elopements, in which a couple runs away together and seeks the consent of their parents later; these may be referred to as non-consensual and consensual abductions, respectively. The forced marriage is itself an issue in modern civilized world and bride kidnapping may have other negative effects on the young women and the society. For example, fear of kidnap is cited as a reason for the lower participation of girls in the education and employment systems.

In most countries, bride kidnapping is considered a sex crime, rather than a valid marriage. In India, kidnapping is legally defined u/s 366 of Indian Penal Code, 1860, to quote, “Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine”;

This Chapter is divided in three parts for logical presentation. The first section draws inference from the relevant secondary data on kidnapping while and the second section analyses the primary data of sample kidnapping cases. The conclusion is given in the third section.

Section I: Trend in the Crime of Kidnapping in Haryana (Based Upon Secondary Data)

Trend in Kidnapping Crime in Haryana verses Delhi and All India

As the study relates to the State Haryana, therefore, the kidnapping cases in the State vis-a-vis adjoining National Capital of Delhi and all India are given Table 5.1 for the period 2001-2013. A close look in Figure 5.1 depicts that trend in kidnapping crime in Haryana was almost similar to all India and Delhi up to 2008 but thereafter, the increase is more steep in Haryana and Delhi as compared to all India. Interestingly, there is almost a surge in kidnapping cases during 2013 especially in Delhi and Haryana. Perhaps, criminal law (Amendment) Act 2013 after the brutal and fatal Delhi gang rape case (December 2012) may have increased public awareness, resulting in registration of even unreported earlier cases of crimes against women. Its impact may have been more in Delhi and Haryana as the maximum protests took place in this region.

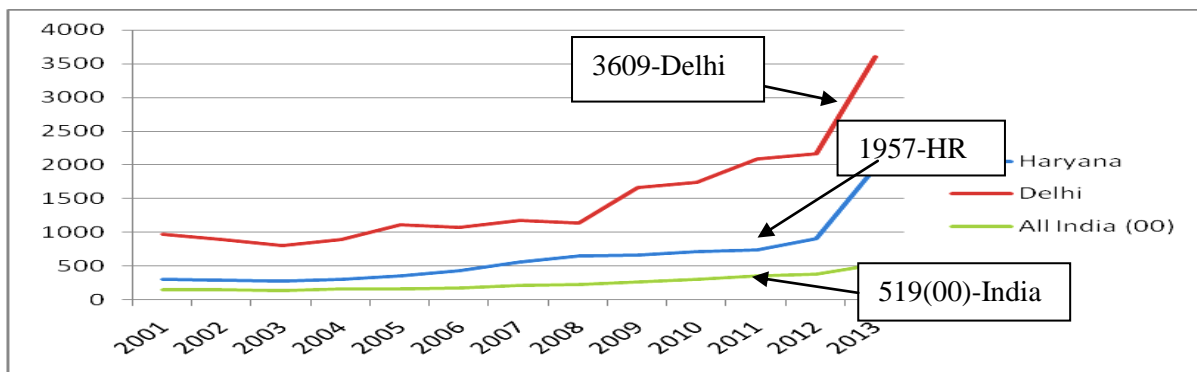


Figure 5.1: Trend in kidnapping cases

These above trends are also substantiated by the growth rate in kidnapping cases registered in all India, Delhi and Haryana during 2001 to 2013 (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Kidnapping cases in Haryana, Delhi and all India during the period 2001-2013

Year	Haryana		Delhi		All India	
	Incidents	Growth Rate Over Previous Year	Incidents	Growth Rate Over Previous Year	Incidents	Growth Rate Over Previous Year
2001	297	--	964	-	14645	-
2002	290	-2.36	893	-7.95	14506	-0.96
2003	271	-6.55	797	-12.05	13296	-9.10
2004	292	7.75	881	9.53	15578	14.65
2005	344	17.81	1106	20.34	15750	1.09
2006	431	25.29	1066	-3.75	17414	9.56
2007	554	28.54	1167	8.65	20416	14.70
2008	644	16.25	1136	-2.73	22939	11.00
2009	659	2.33	1655	31.36	25741	10.89
2010	714	8.35	1740	4.89	29795	13.61
2011	733	2.66	2085	16.55	35565	16.22
2012	900	22.78	2160	3.47	38262	7.05
2013	1957	117.44	3609	40.15	51881	26.25
Average	622	20.02	1481	9.04	24291	9.58

Source: National Crime Records Bureau various Annual Reports

During this period, there were wide fluctuations in registered cases over the previous years with high growth during 2006 and 2007 and then 2012 and 2013. Haryana has registered the maximum growth in kidnapping cases in 2012 and 2013 which may be either due more awareness in public through print and electronic media or more registration of cases after strict measures announced by Government of Haryana to check CAW or both.

District-wise Kidnapping Cases in Haryana

Table 5.2: District-wise Kidnapping Cases and Rate in Haryana in 2001 and 2011

Districts	2001	Crime Rate	Rank	2011	Crime Rate	Rank	Increase in Crime in Rate 2011 over 2001
Ambala	32	6.79	2	23	4.32	16	-36.42
Bhiwani	7	1.05	19	30	3.92	19	273.77
Faridabad	53	5.30	3	82	9.79	2	84.89
Fatehabad	13	3.43	7	18	4.03	18	17.36
Gurgaon	32	4.14	5	37	5.31	12	28.30
Hisar	18	2.55	9	62	7.64	6	200.02
Jhajjar	8	1.96	13	19	4.29	17	118.48
Jind	8	1.46	16	28	4.52	13	209.27
Kaithal	8	1.84	14	17	3.38	20	84.34
Karnal	10	1.69	15	18	2.54	21	50.38
Kurukshetra	14	3.64	6	30	6.61	7	81.43
Mahendergarh	8	2.06	12	38	8.73	4	324.62
Panchkula	15	7.08	1	15	5.77	11	-18.52
Panipat	10	2.28	10	70	12.58	1	451.91
Rewari	11	3.04	8	19	4.48	14	47.65
Rohtak	6	1.39	17	32	6.50	8	367.40
Sirsa	7	1.34	18	49	8.01	5	495.71
Sonapat	12	2.06	11	42	6.17	10	199.84
Yamuna Nagar	23	5.06	4	36	6.35	9	25.51
Mewat	-	-	-	23	4.44	15	-
Palwal	-	-	-	43	8.83	3	-
GRP	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total/ Average	297	3.04		733	6.19		103.21

Source: National Crime Records Bureau and female population from the Census and Per Capita Income from the Directorate of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

To study variations in kidnapping cases across Haryana, the district-wise crime rates per lakh of women population is given in Table 5.2 and also depicted in Figures 5.2. The crime rates are taken for the years 2001 and 2011 to study changes over time.

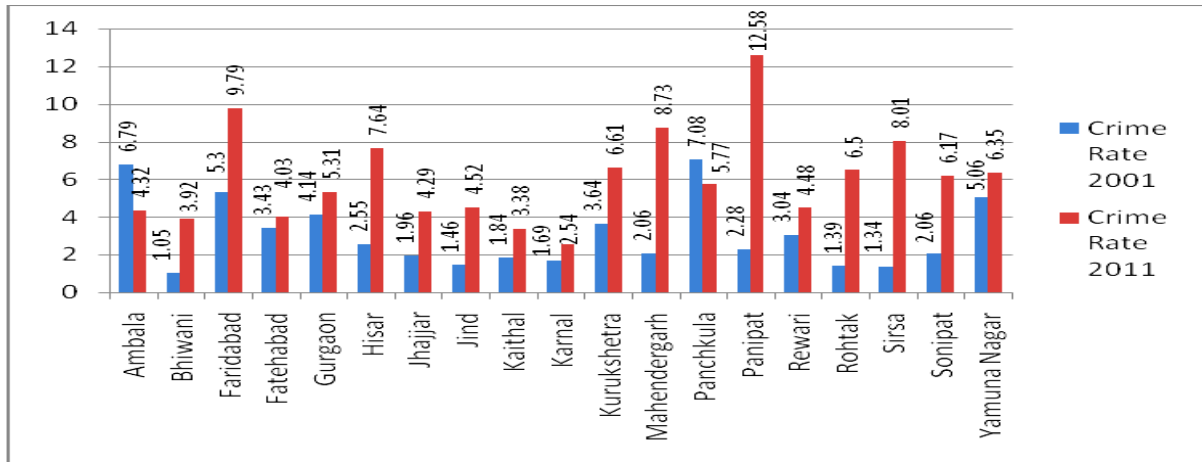


Figure 5.2: District-wise Crime Rate per lakh Female Population in 2001 & 2011

Across the districts, in the year 2001, the highest crime rate of kidnapping was in district Panchkula with 7.08 cases per lakh of females followed by Ambala, Faridabad and Yamuna Nagar while the lowest crime rate was in Bhiwani, Sirsa and Rohtak in ascending order. All the higher crime rate districts are relatively more developed too. The relation between development and crime, thus, seems to call naturally for an economic interpretation too (Rodrigo R. Soares, 2004). The correlation between the crime rate (2001) and the per capita income (2004-05) is about 0.6 which indicates positive relation between crime and development. It has been found that the attractiveness of the criminal activity is intimately related to variables of economic development, such as inequality, urbanization and unemployment. However, in 2011, the highest crime rate was in Panipat (12.58 percent) followed by Faridabad, Palwal and Mahendergarh and the lowest in Karnal followed by Kaithal, Bhiwani and Fatehabad in ascending order. During 2001 to 2011, the increase in kidnapping crime rate is the highest in Sirsa followed by Panipat, Rohtak and Mahendergarh whereas the same is the decreased in Ambala and Panchkula. In 2011, crime rate is not much related to per capita income ($r=0.11$). Perhaps, the other factors like alienation of peasantry from land during the development process and unemployment may have become more important. The districts bordering Rajasthan like Mahendergarh, Bhiwani, Hisar, and Sirsa have recorded higher increase in this crime which may be attributed to prohibition during 1996-98 when youth of these districts were involved in smuggling liquor which may have encouraged them to commit more CAWs. It was reported that smuggling of liquor from Rajasthan is still continuing.

The findings based upon primary data, which are discussed ahead, may further throw light on the reasons of kidnapping crime.

Section II: Analysis Based on Primary Data

Sample of Victims

To obtain feedback from victims of kidnapping, a sample of 23 cases was interviewed in 6 selected districts as given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: District-wise Sample of Kidnapping Victims

District	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
No. of Victims	3	2	3	6	6	3	23
Police Stations	City Ambala & Mullana	City Karnal & Assandh	City Hisar & Hansi Sadar	Rohtak & Sampla	City Ballabgarh & Sadar Ballabgarh	Camp Palwal	11 Police Stations

Source: Field Survey CRRID Study Team

Victims by Age and Marital Status

Age group wise distribution of the sample victims is given in Table 5.4 and Figure 5.3. The Table reveals that the maximum victims about 35 percent were below the age group of 18 years and 65 percent in the age group 18 to 30 years. Of the victims, about 35 percent mainly in age group 15 to 30 were married but none of them was having children.

Table 5.4: Age & Marital Status of the Victims

Age in years	Nos.	Percent	Unmarried		Married		Having Children	Widows
			No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Below 18	8	34.78	7	46.67	1	12.50	0	0
18 to 30	15	65.22	8	53.33	7	87.50	0	0
31 to 50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
>50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Total	23	100.00	15	100.00	8	100.00	0	0

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team

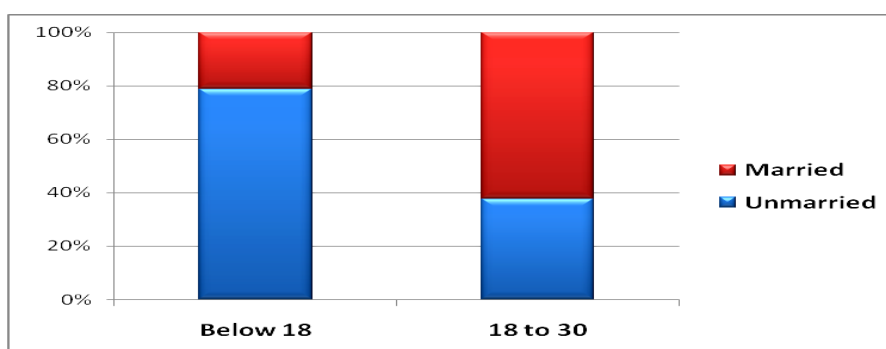


Figure 5.3: Age and Marital Status of Victims

It gives two indications; firstly, the adolescent age up to 18 is critical age which requires counselling and family care and secondly, the kidnapping of married women after 18 years indicates towards forced/unsatisfactory marriage. It cautions the patriarchal societies to take the consent of the girls in deciding their marriage. None of victims was having children which substantiates the saying that “Bacche hone par ghar lag jata hai” (women get attached to family after having children).

Social and Educational Status of Victims

Distribution of sample victims by social and economic status as well as by educational level is summarised in Table 5.5 and Figure 5.4. Out of total 23 victims, about 48 percent were from SCs and 35 percent from BCs and 17 percent from general category. Thus most of the victims were from weaker sections to such extent that about 44 percent were from the BPL families.

As per educational status, the 35 percent were 12th pass or fail, 35 percent were literate up to primary level, 17 percent illiterate and only 13 percent were above 12th standard.

Table 5.5: Social and Educational Status of Victims

Social Economic Category	Nos.	Percent to total	Illiterate	Up to primary	Up to 12 th	Above 12 th	Total
General	4	17.39	0.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	100.00
BC	8	34.78	12.50	25.00	37.50	25.00	100.00
SC	11	47.83	18.18	54.55	27.27	0.00	100.00
Total	23	100.00	17.39	34.78	34.78	13.04	100.00
BPL out of the Total	10	43.48	30.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

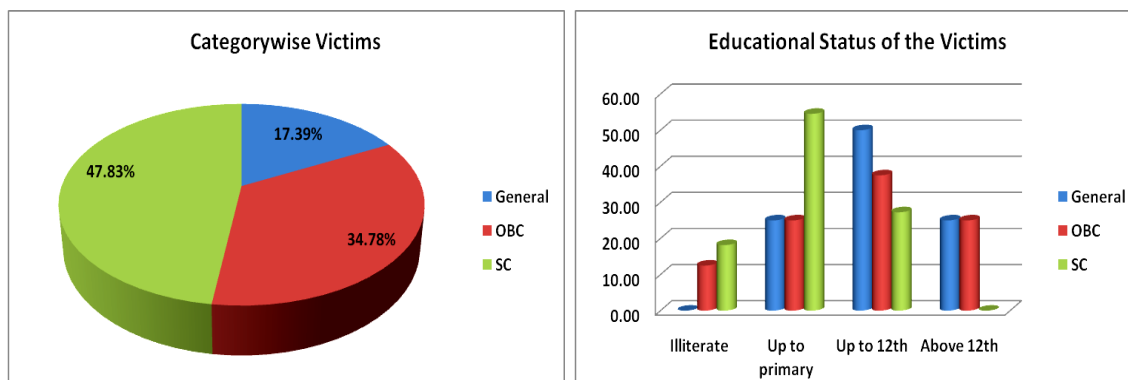


Figure 5.4: Social and Educational Status of the Victims in Percent

Table 5.5 shows that the maximum kidnapping cases were from middle level educated girls/ women without maturity in terms of education and little social pressure. It again points out weak family structure and less care by parents may be reasons.

Family Type of Victims

Victims by family type are given in Table 5.6 and depicted in Figure 5.5. Out of total victims, 22 percent were living in joint families and 78 percent in nuclear families. The later gives relatively more freedom to family members for talking over phone, mobility and private meetings which may result in more cases like kidnapping/ elopement.

Table 5.6: Victims by Type of Family

Type of family	Nuclear	Joint	Total
No. of victims	18	5	23
Percent to Total	78.26	21.74	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 5.5: Victims by Type of Family

Family Profile of the Victims

Distribution of victims according to size and other features of families is given in Table 5.7 and also depicted in Figures 5.6(a) & 5.6 (b).

Table 5.7: Family Profile of the Victims

Family size	Total Victims		Total members	Percent of Married Members	Of the Total Members Percent of			
	Number	Percent			Illiterate	Up to Middle	Up to 12 th	> 12 th
1 to 3	2	8.70	5	60.00	60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
4 to 6	18	78.26	89	57.30	31.46	29.21	28.09	11.24
> 6	3	13.04	24	41.67	29.16	50.00	16.67	4.17
Total	23	100.00	118	54.24	2.20	33.90	24.58	9.32

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

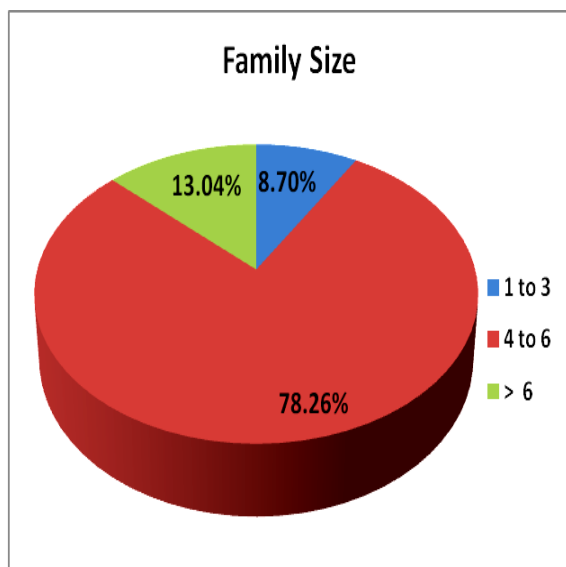


Figure 5.6(a): Family Size of Victims

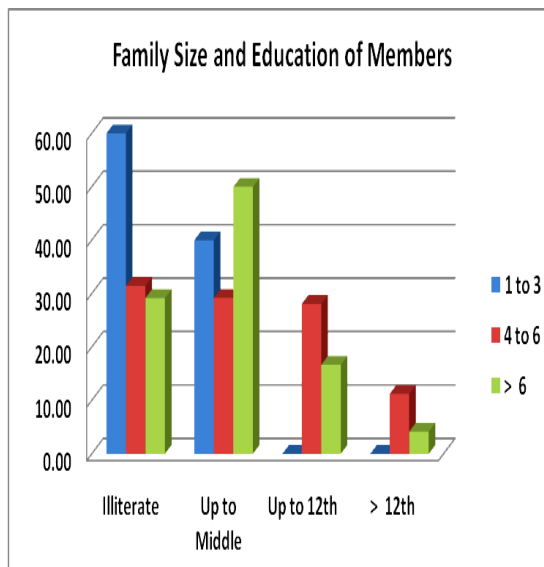


Figure 5.6(b): Educational Status of Family Members

The family size of 78 percent victims was 4 to 6 members, 9 percent from family size of 1 to 3 and 13 percent from more than 6 members. Out of the total members of all victims' families 54 percent are married. Of the total family members of all victims 32 percent are illiterate, 34 percent educated up to Middle level, 25 percent are educated up to 12th and only 9 percent with education level above 12th standard.

The maximum cases are from the family of 4 to 6 members (nuclear) in which 60 percent members are married and have low level of education. In such situations some members may have felt lonely and they befriended outside, resulting in elopement.

Occupation of the Victims & Their Families

Occupation of the victims' family and that of victims is given in Table 5.8 and Figure 5.7. Labour is the major occupation of victims' family with about 48 percent families in this occupation followed by 31 percent in service, 13 percent in agriculture and 4 percent each doing business/ shop and professional. Average annual income is the maximum in professional occupation followed by agriculture, service and labour. Of the total victims, about 70 percent were doing house work and 30 percent were students. Thus, none of the victims was having independent income which compels some of them for elopement.

Table 5.8: Occupation of the Victims' Families & the Victims

Occupation	Victims family			Victims	
	Nos.	Percent	Average Income (Rs.)	Nos.	Percent
Agriculture	3	13.04	280000	0	0.00
Labour	11	47.83	99273	0	0.00
Service	7	30.43	279429	0	0.00
Business/shop	1	4.35	100800	0	0.00
Professional	1	4.35	540000	0	0.00
House work	0	0.00	0	16	69.57
Student	0	0.00	0	7	30.43
Total	23	100.00	196904	23	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

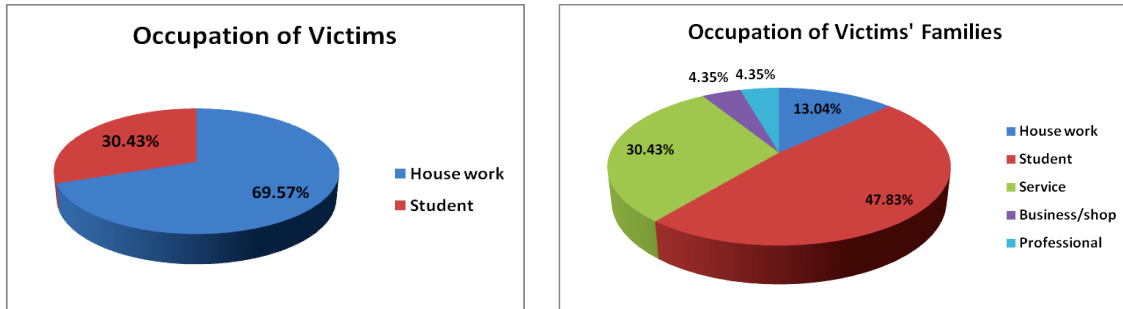


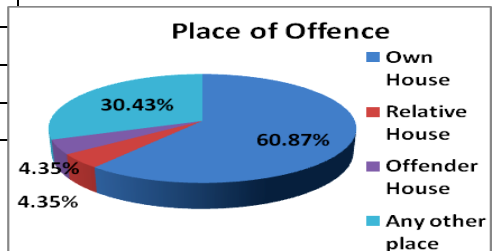
Figure 5.7: Occupation of the Victims and Their Families

Place of Offence and Typology of Victims' Houses

Details about place of offence and typology of victims' houses are given in Table 5.9. The place of offence is victims' house in 61 percent cases, relative or offender houses in 9 percent cases and other places for remaining 30 percent victims. The 100 percent victims' houses were row houses and 61 percent of the offences occurred at their own houses. It indicates that the crimes are occurring even in high density residential areas, which raises a question on deteriorating values of the society. Place of offence is also shown in Figure 5.8.

Table 5.9: Place of Offence and Typology of Victims' Houses

Place	Nos.	Percent	Typology of victims' House (%)	
			Row House	Individual
Own House	14	60.87	100.	0.00
Relative House	1	4.35		
Friends House	0	0.00		
Offender House	1	4.35		
Any other place	7	30.43		
Total	23	100.00		



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

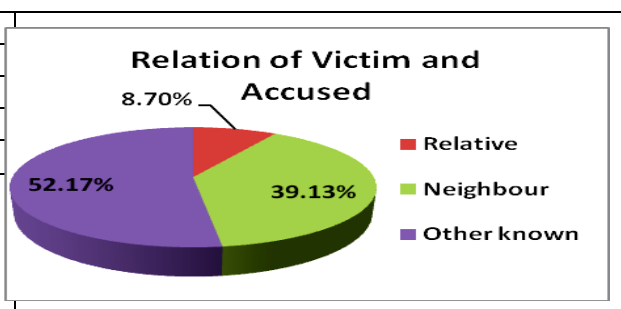
Figure 5.8: Place of Offence

Relation of Victims with the Accused

Distribution of sample victims by their relationship with the accused is given in Table 5.10 and also shown in Figure 5.9. The table shows that 39 percent accused were the neighbours, 9 percent were relatives and remaining 52 percent were other known persons. None was from the blood relation or unknown. Thus, the accused in all the cases were known to the victims in one way or the other. This malice of the society needs sensitization along with strict legal action to overcome the problem of CAWs.

Table 5.10: Relation of Victims with the Accused

SN	Type of Relation	Nos.	Percent
1	Blood relation	0	0.00
2	Relative	2	8.70
3	Neighbour	9	39.13
4	Other known	12	52.17
5	Unknown	0	0.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

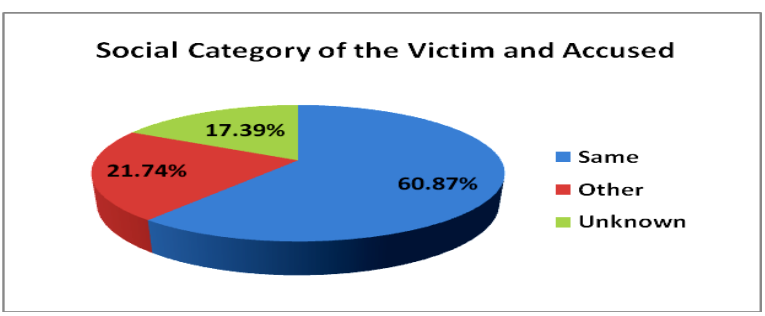
Figure 5.9: Relation of Victim and Accused

Social Category of the Accused

The social categories of the accused are given in Table 5.11 and also shown in Figure 5.10. Of the accused in the sample, 61 percent were within same social category, 22 percent were from other social category and 17 percent were unknown at the time of reporting.

Table 5.11: Social Category of the Accused

Category	Nos.	Percent
Same Category	14	60.87
Other Category	5	21.74
Unknown	4	17.39
Total	23	100.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 5.10: Social Category Victim vis-a-vis Accused

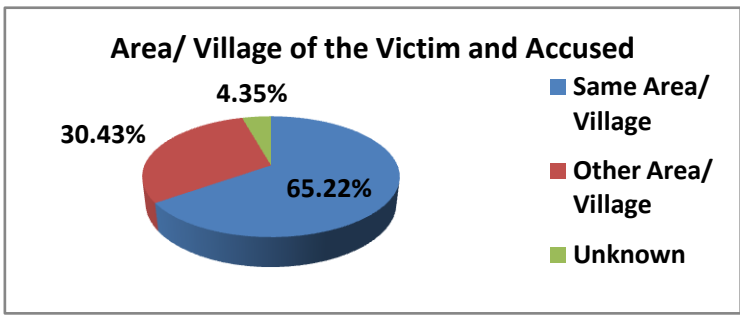
It shows that the crime is mainly within the same social categories and not across the categories as is widely shown in the media.

Locality of the Accused vis-a-vis Victims

The locality of the accused vis-a-vis the victims is given in Table 5.12 and also depicted in Figure 5.11. Of the accused 65 percent were from the village/ locality of the victims, 31 percent from other known villages/ localities and only 4 percent from unknown places. This type of crime within the youth of same area may be result of negative inference by them from the exposure through TV, mobile and internet. It requires to educate parents, community and in educational institutions the values and relations unacceptable in the society.

Table 5.12: Locality of the Victims vis-a-vis Accused

Area	Nos.	Percent
Same Area/ Village	15	65.22
Other Area/ Village	7	30.43
Unknown	1	4.35
Total	23	100.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 5.11: Locality of the Victim vis-a-vis Accused

Action Taken by Victims after Incidence

The action taken by sample victims after the incidence are summarised in Table 5.13 and also depicted in Figure 5.12.

Table 5.13: Action after Incidence

At Social Level			At Legal Level		
By whom	Nos.	Percent	By whom	Nos.	Percent
Parents	22	95.65	Women Cell	0	0
Friends	0	0	Police station	23	100.00
Relatives	0	0	S.P. office	0	0
Others	1	4.35	Court	0	0
Total	23	100.00	Total	23	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

After the incidence, 96 percent parents and 4 percent other people came to know about kidnapping. After exhausting the possibility of solution and consulting near and dear, the parents approached the police station concerned for reporting the crime. None of the cases was reported to women cell, senior police officers or directly to court as the action required was immediate in such cases. Even the women cell was not receiving complaints of such crime against women.

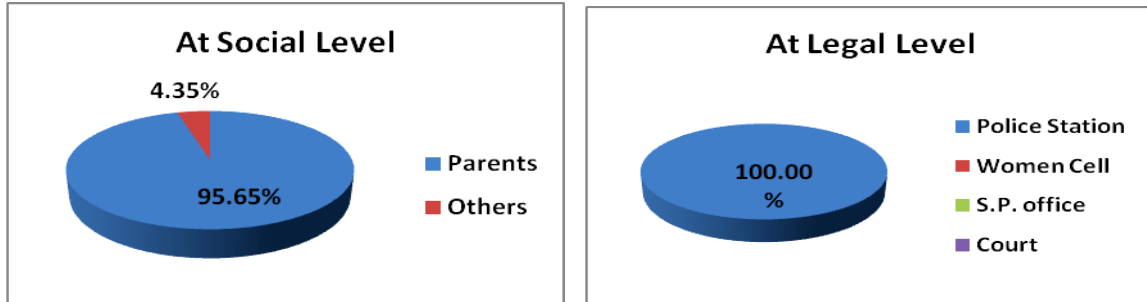


Figure 5.12: Action after Incident at Social and Legal Level

Awareness of Women Helpline

As discussed in Chapter 3, a women helpline number 1091 is working round the clock since October 2012 and manned by women police. But about 70 of the sample victims were not aware of this helpline (Table 5.14 and Figure 5.13). Of the 30 percent who were aware of help line, 86 percent did not use the same due to non reliability.

Table 5.14: Awareness and Use of Women Helpline

Awareness	Nos.	Percent
Not aware	16	69.56
Aware	7	30.44
Total	23	100.00
Out of total 7 who were aware:		
Contacted	1	14.29
Not contacted	6	85.71
Ineffective	0	0
Total	7	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

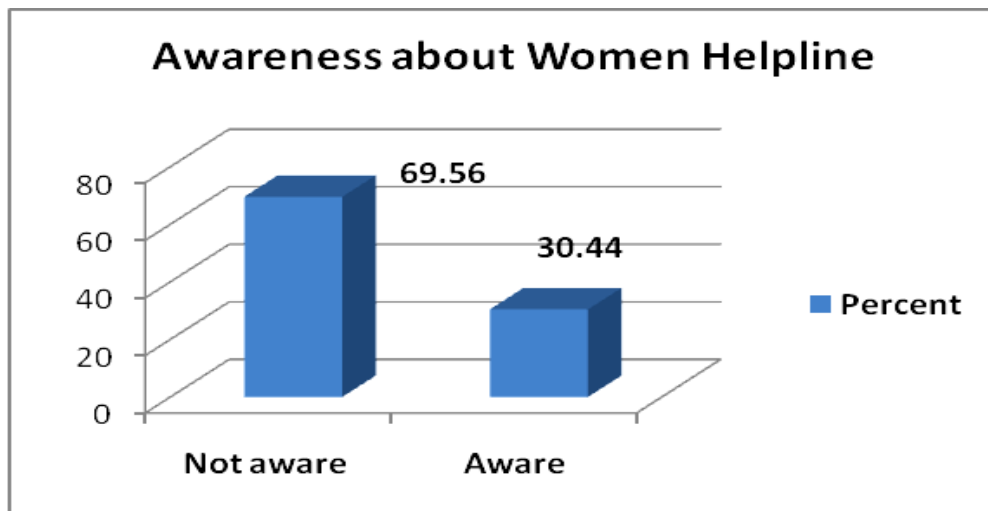


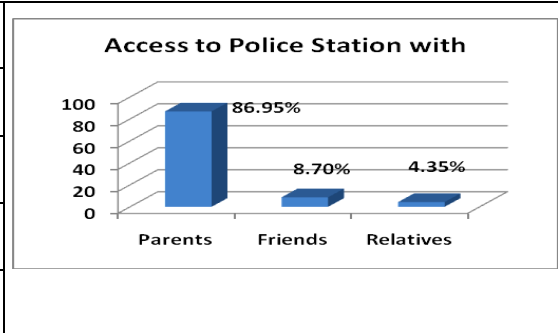
Figure 5.13: Awareness about Women Helpline

Help sought in Accessing Police Station

The persons who accompanied the parents while reporting to the PS are given in Table 5.15 and also shown in Figure 5.14. In 87 percent cases, parents went alone, friends helped parents in 9 percent cases and relatives in 4 percent cases.

Table 5.15: Access to Police Station

Who accompanied?	Nos.	Percent
Parents alone	20	86.95
With Friends	2	8.70
With Relatives	1	4.35
Total	23	100.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 5.14: Access to Police Station

Time Lag in Reporting the Crime to Police

Time taken in reporting the crime to police after its occurrence is presented in Table 5.16 and depicted in Figure 5.15. As per records of FIR and confirmed by victims, 13 percent cases were informed to the police on the day of crime itself, 52 percent cases were reported after 1 to 3 days, 31 percent after 4 to 15 days and in 4 percent cases the reporting was done after more than 15 days of occurrence of crime.

Table 5.16: Time Lag in Reporting to Police and Registration of FIR (From the Day of Crime)

Time taken	Numbers	Percent	FIR registered after approaching police	
			Numbers	Percent
Same day	3	13.04	13	56.52
1-3 days	12	52.18	6	26.09
4-15 days	7	30.43	3	13.04
< 15 days	1	4.35	1	4.35
Total	23	100.00	23	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

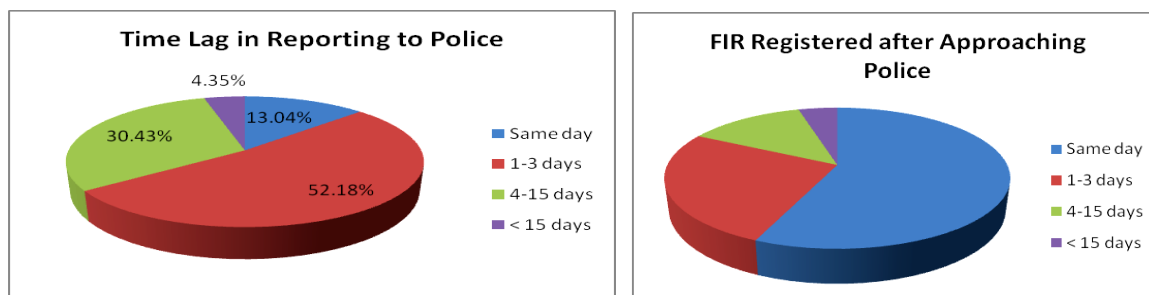


Figure 5.15: Time Lag in Reporting the Matter and Registration of FIR by Police

As regards time taken by the police in registering of FIR, 57 percent cases were registered on the same day, in 26 percent cases after 1 to 3 days, in 13 percent cases after 4 to 15 days and in 4 percent cases after 15 days.

Attending the Victims at Police Station

Who attended the victims in police station is given in Table 5.17 and Figure 5.16. As per the Supreme Court directions, women police may attend the female complainants. Accordingly, in Haryana, instructions have also been issued for attending female victims by women police and setting up a women helpdesk in the police stations.

Table 5.17: Attending the Victims by Women Police

Attended by	Nos.	Percent
Male staff	21	91.31
Female staff	2	8.69
Total	23	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 5.16: Attending the Victim by Police

But it was found during the interview of the victims/ informants that only 9 percent cases were attended by women police and 91 percent cases by male staff. ADGP (CAW) informed that strength of women police staff was inadequate and it is being augmented to fully comply with the instructions.

Promptness of the Police in Taking Action

The issue of promptness in taking action by the police at various stages i.e. registration of FIR, identification of culprit(s), their arrest, time taken in investigation and putting up the case to Attorney and Court was looked into on the basis of Action Taken Reports of the sample 23 victims. The details are given in Table 5.18 and also shown in Figure 5.17.

Table 5.18: Promptness in Action Taken by Police

Type of action	Time taken						Total
	Same day	1-3 days	4-15 days	16-30 days	>30 days	>90 days	
FIR registration	56.52	26.09	13.04	4.35	0.00	0.00	100.00
Identification of culprit	95.65	0.00	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Arrest	21.74	34.78	21.74	4.35	17.39	0.00	100.00
Investigation	0.00	4.35	8.70	13.04	73.91	39.13	100.00
Case put up to Attorney	0.00	0.00	11.11	22.22	66.67	33.33	100.00
Case put up to court	0.00	11.11	0.00	5.56	83.33	0.00	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

The Table reveals that:

- As regards FIR registration, it was delayed by 1-3 days in 26 percent cases and 4-15 days or more in 17 % cases.
- The accused/ criminals were named by the victims in 96% cases and police confirmed it in the first visit itself except one case where it was after 4 days.
- Arrests were made on the same day in 22 percent cases, within 1-3 days in 35 percent, within 4 to 15 days in 2 percent and within 30 to 90 days in the remaining 4 percent cases.
- Police investigation continued for more than 30 days for 74 percent cases inspite of naming of 96 percent accused which really reflect on inefficiency of the Police
- Of the sample 22 percent cases were dismissed by police. The remaining, 78 percent cases were put up to District Attorney (DA). The DA further delayed in putting up the cases to courts as 83 percent cases were put up to courts after the scheduled time of 30 days.

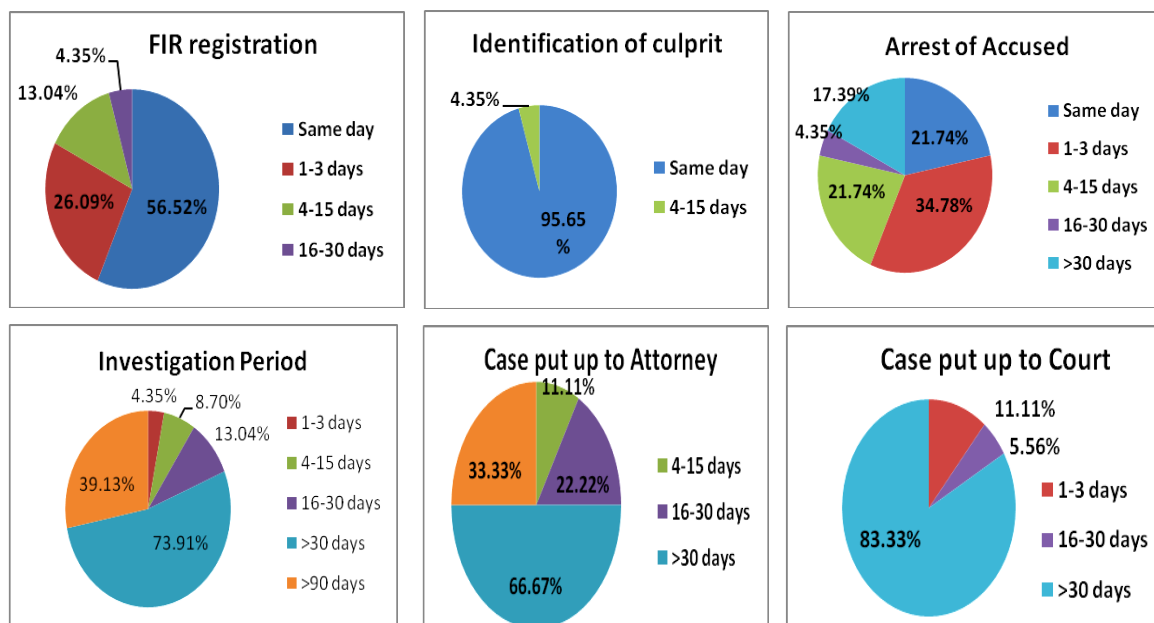


Figure 5.17: Promptness in Action Taken by Police at Various Stages

Present Status of the Cases

The present status of the sample cases is summarised in Table 5.19 and also depicted in Figure 5.18. Of the sample cases, as stated above, five cases were cancelled/ dismissed at the level of police station due to compromise among the parties. Of the remaining, one third or 26 percent of total were set free (bree) by the court, in one cases (4.35 percent) conviction was there and the remaining, 48 percent cases are pending in court. Dismissal by police or by court of as many as 11 cases i.e. 47.83 percent cases is a matter of concern. It takes so much time of police and courts to deal with these cases which are either false or other consideration of victims and accused. Whether such cases may be imposed some penalty for closing and cancellation to partly recover the cost of police?

Table 5.19: Present Status of the Sample Cases

S. No.	Details	Number of cases	Percent of Total
	Total No of sample cases	23	100.00
A	Cases withdrawn/ compromised at police station	5	21.74
B	Cases put up to court and then-		
i	Of (B)Compromised/ Dismissed/ Cancelled	0	0.00
ii	-----Convicted	1	4.35
iii	-----Fined	0	0.00
iv	---Both punished and fined	0	0.00
v	---Set free (Bree)	6	26.09
vi	----Pending	11	47.82

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

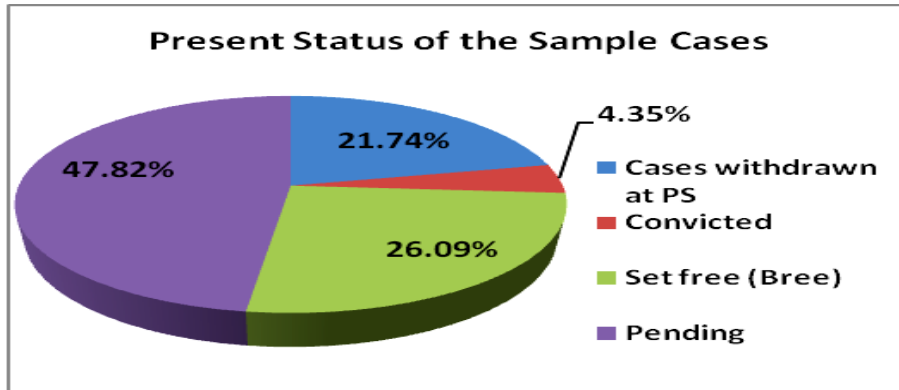


Figure 5.18: Present Status of the Sample Cases

Pendency of the Sample Cases

The time taken in cancellation, dismissal, and pendency on the day of interview of the victim/ informant is summarised in Table 5.20 and also depicted in Figure 5.19. The Table shows that 44 percent of the cases were going on for six months, 9 percent more than six months to one year, 26 percent one year to two years and the remaining in 22 percent more than two years.

Table 5.20: Pendency Time of Sample Cases

Period of Pendency	Number of cases	Percent to Total
< 6 months	10	43.48
6 months to 12 months	2	8.70
12 months to 24 months	6	26.09
>24 months	5	21.74
Total	23	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team

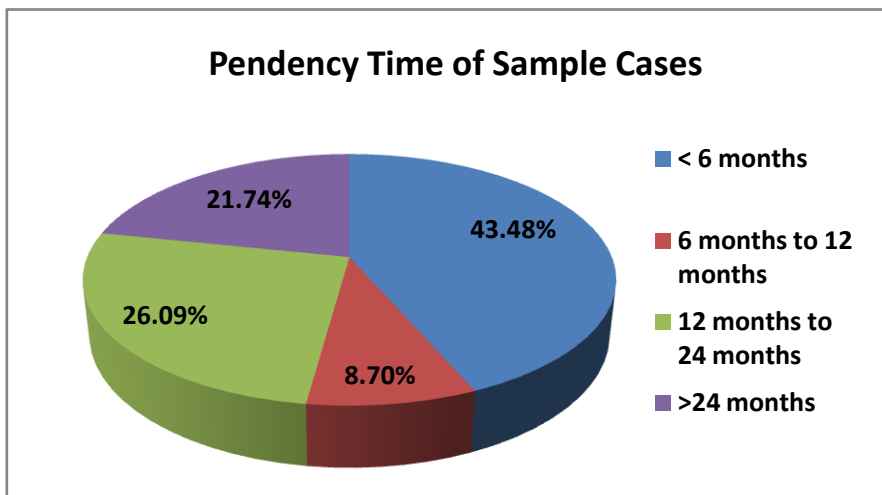


Figure 5.19: Pendency Time Lag of Sample Cases

Present Status of the Cases

Time taken after date of FIR in disposal of the cases is given in Table 5.21 and is also depicted in Figure 5.20. As regards present status, 22 percent of the cases cancelled/ dismissed by the police, but disposal was after 12 to 24 month in 40% and 60 percent took more than 24 months. Thus, the victims and accused were at the mercy of Police for such long time. At court level, 4 percent were convicted in 6 to 12 months. 26 percent were set free (bree) of which 33 percent took the time of 12 to 24 months and 67 percent more than 24 months. Out of the remaining, 11 cases 18 percent were pending for 2 to 6 months, 9 percent for 6 to 12 months, 27 percent for 12 to 24 months and 46 percent for more than 24 months.

Thus, in many cases the pendency seems to be extraordinary and there is need to fix the period of disposal by the court too.

Table 5.21: Period of Disposal/Pendency of the Sample Cases

S. No	Particulars	Number of Victims	Percent	Time Taken after FIR in Months (Percent)					Total
				< One	2-6	6-12	12-24	> 24	
1	Cancelled/dismissed at PS	5	21.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
2	Cases compromised in court	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Convicted	1	4.35	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	Set free (Bree)	6	26.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	66.67	100.00
6	Pending	11	47.82	0.00	18.18	9.09	27.27	45.45	100.00
	Total	23	100.00	0.00	8.70	8.70	30.43	52.17	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

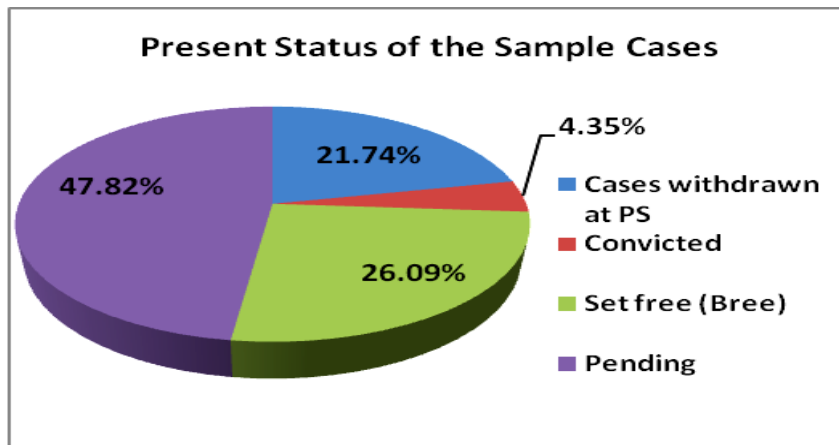


Figure 5.20: Disposal/ Pendency of the Sample Cases

Perception of Victims about Efficiency of Police

Complainants’ comments about efficiency of police in registration of FIR, arresting the accused and in filing the case to court are summarised in Table 5.22 and Figure 5.21.

Table 5.22: Comments regarding Efficiency of Police

S. No.	Particulars	Good	Average	Bad	Total
1	Registration of FIR	43.48	30.43	26.09	100.00
2	Arresting the culprit	50.00	18.18	31.82	100.00
3	Promptness in filing the case to court	55.56	27.78	16.67	100.00
	Overall	49.21	25.40	25.40	100.00

Note: One person not arrested and 5 cases cancelled. Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

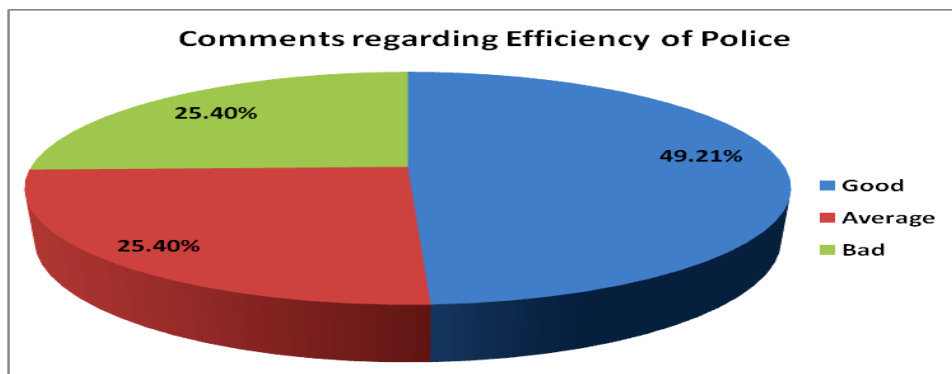


Figure 5.21: Comments Regarding Efficiency of Police

In registering the FIRs, 44 percent victims commented the efficiency as good, 30 percent as average and 26 percent as bad. As regards arrests, 50 percent termed the efficiency as good, 18 percent as average and 32 percent as bad. Similarly, in filing up the cases to court, 56 percent commented as good, 28 percent as average and 17 percent as bad. Overall, 49 percent reported police action as good, 26 percent as average and 25 percent as bad.

Section III: Summary and Conclusion

1. Trend in kidnapping crime in Haryana was almost similar to all India and Delhi up to 2008 but thereafter, the increase is higher in Haryana and Delhi as compared to all India. A surge in kidnapping cases during 2013 indicates the impacts of public protests after the brutal and fatal Delhi gang rape case (December 2012).
2. There is high variation in crime rate across the districts in Haryana which may be due to increasing inequality, unemployment and alienation of peasantry from land during the development process.
3. Of the 23 rape victims, 35 percent were aged 15-18 years and 65 percent aged 18 to 30 years. As per educational status, 87 percent victims were illiterate/primary pass or educated below 12th standard which indicates their immaturity. Of the sample, 35 percent cases were of married women (without children). It point towards need to take consent of the girls in marriage.
4. The maximum victims were from weaker sections with 48 percent from SCs and 35 percent from BCs. Of the victims, about 44 percent were from the BPL families.
5. Of the offenders, 61 percent were from the same caste/ social category. It does not substantiate the widely held perception of the media that sexual offences are committed by higher castes on lower castes.
6. The maximum rape crimes were within the youth of same area and occurred in row houses and medium size families, which raises a question on deteriorating values of the society with negative inferences from exposure through TV/ mobile and internet. It requires education of the values, acceptable in the society through social and educational institutions.
7. Shortage of women police force was observed in police stations.
8. Delays in investigation and processing of the cases within stipulated time was reported due to frequent deputation of investigating officers for general duty.
9. Dismissal by police in 22 percent cases and setting bree of another 26 percent by courts is a matter of concern. It takes so much time of police and courts to deal with these false or fabricated cases. Therefore, exemplary penalty may be imposed on those who contradict their statement.
10. The pendency seems to be extra ordinary in courts and there is need to fix the period of disposal by the courts and the police to sustain public confidence.
11. Regular monitoring/ review of the progress of processing the cases by police is required on weekly basis at the level of District Police and then reports be regularly sent to State headquarters. A website at Police Station may enable online monitoring of the cases.

Chapter 6: Crime against Women in Haryana-Dowry Cases

Introduction

The payment of a **dowry** in the shape of gift in cash or kind has a long history in many parts of the world. In the Indian society, the dowry used to be given earlier without any demand as per the financial capacity of the individual while marrying the daughter. Slowly, the desire of dowry converted into demand resulting sometimes an unnecessary burden on a family. The demand is raised directly as well as through mediators. The demand is not only at the time of marriage, but also afterwards in one shape or the other i.e. in kind as well as in cash. For dowry demand the female is harassed by the husband and in laws. She is compelled to bring the dowry. In many cases, where the demand is not fulfilled then the bride is also killed for another marriage for dowry. In India, the dowry has been banned under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. As per the Act, "dowry" means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly by one party to a marriage to the other party by the parents or by any other person to either party or to any other person, at or before or any time after the marriage in connection with the marriage of the said parties, but does not include dowry or Maher in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) applies. It is a cognizable crime under Sections 406, 304B and 498A of the Indian Penal Code, making it easier for the wife to seek redressal from harassment by her husband's family.

Penalty for demanding Dowry: If any person demands any dowry, directly or indirectly, from the parents or other relatives or guardian of a bride or bridegroom, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall normally not be less than six months, but which may extend up to two years and with fine. However, as per the Act, both the giver and the receiver are sought to be punished.

Penalty for giving or taking Dowry: If any person gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall normally not be less than five years, and with fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees or the amount of the value of such dowry, whichever is more. The penalty clause shall not apply for the presents given at the time of a marriage to the bride or bridegroom without any demand having been made in that behalf provided that such presents are entered in a list maintained in accordance with the rules made under the Act. Further where such presents are made by or on behalf of the bride or any person related to the bride, such presents are of a customary nature and the value thereof is not excessive having regard to the financial status of the person by whom, or on whose behalf, such presents are given.

The following IPC Sections apply in case of Dowry:

IPC Section 406: This section, for offences related to criminal Breach of Trust, is usually applied in investigation of stridhan recovery from the husband and his family. Offences under this section are non-bailable and cognizable. Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or both.

IPC Section 304B Dowry Death: This Section of the IPC was inserted by a 1986 Amendment. This Section, where the death of a woman is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry, such death shall be called "dowry death" and such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death. Whoever commits dowry death shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life.

IPC Section 498A: This Section 498A was inserted into the IPC in 1983 via an Amendment. It protects the wife from harassment by the husband or the husband's family in cases where an illegal dowry is sought. As per this Section whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman,

subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

To analyse the crime of dowry, secondary as well as primary data has been used. Secondary data has been obtained from the National Crime Records Bureau and the Census figures. The chapter is divided in three sections for logical sequence. First section is based on secondary data and the second section is based on the analysis of the primary data collected from sample victims. The conclusions are given in third section.

Section I: Analysis of Secondary Data

Comparative Trend in Dowry Cases in Haryana

As the study relates to the State of Haryana, therefore, the trends in dowry cases of the State vis a vis adjoining National Capital of Delhi and all India are given Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Dowry cases in Haryana, Delhi and All India during the period 2001-2013

Year	Haryana		Delhi		All India	
	Incidents	Growth Rate Over the Previous Year	Incidents	Growth Rate Over Previous Year	Incidents	Growth Rate Over the Previous Year
2001	1798	-	258	-	59243	-
2002	1824	1.45	277	7.36	58875	-0.62
2003	1843	1.04	1355	389.17	59595	1.22
2004	2283	23.87	1391	2.66	68739	15.34
2005	2294	0.48	1447	4.03	68310	-0.62
2006	2516	9.68	1880	29.92	75250	10.16
2007	2689	6.88	1941	3.24	89646	19.13
2008	2750	2.27	1535	-20.92	95071	6.05
2009	2904	5.60	1430	-6.84	103579	8.95
2010	3015	3.82	1562	9.23	107614	3.90
2011	2995	-0.66	1724	10.37	114372	6.28
2012	3404	13.66	2134	23.78	123798	8.24
2013	3893	14.37	3192	49.58	137658	11.20
Average	2631	6.87	1548	41.80	89365	7.44

Source: National Crime Records Bureau various Annual Reports.

There are wide variations in registration of cases in individual years and to compare with other State, the average annual growth rates were computed for the period 2001-13 (last row of Table 6.1). The average annual growth rate in Haryana is 6.87 percent as compared to 41.80 percent of Delhi and 7.44 percent in all India. Though the crime has gone up in Haryana but the increase is much less than its neighbouring Delhi and all India. The dowry cases recorded unusual high growth in the year 2013 over 2012 as in case of rape and molestation etc which may be, like other CAWs, due to Criminal Law (Amendment) 2013 and awakening in the society with the strong protests in NCR after the brutal and fatal Delhi gang rape case of December, 2012.

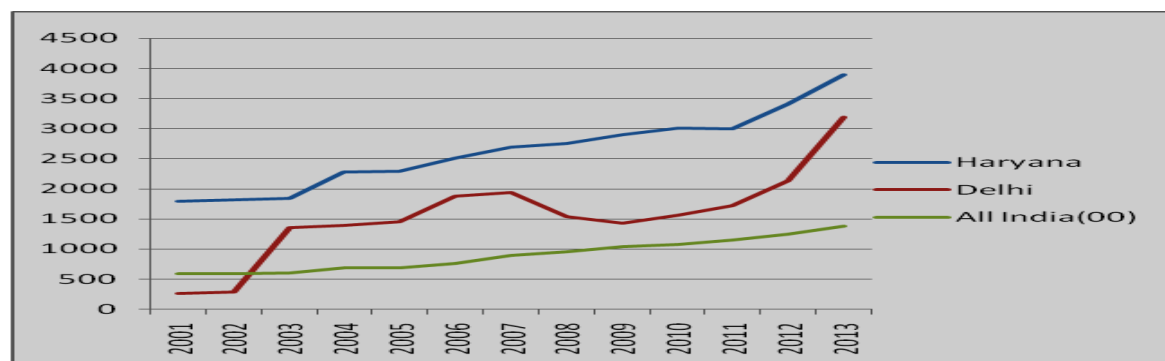


Figure 6.1: Trend in Dowry Cases –Registered

The trend is also shown in figure 6.1. The figure does not indicate smooth increase in individual States like Haryana and Delhi, though in India as a whole there is smooth increase from 2001 to 2013.

District-wise Dowry Cases in Haryana

District-wise dowry cases, crime rate and district-ranks in Haryana are given in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 District-wise Dowry Cases and Rate of Crime Against Per Lakh Female Population in Haryana (2001 and 2011)

District	2001			2011			Increase in Crime Rate in 2011 over 2001
	Incidents	Crime Rate	Rank	Incidents	Crime Rate	Rank	
Ambala	143	30.34	2	196	36.79	1	27.04
Bhiwani	76	11.40	17	115	15.04	21	33.91
Faridabad	127	12.69	15	228	27.23	8	44.3
Fatehabad	110	29.05	3	93	20.82	16	-18.28
Gurgaon	153	19.79	10	132	18.94	17	-15.91
Hisar	141	19.95	9	262	32.29	2	46.18
Jhajjar	142	34.88	1	129	29.15	7	-10.08
Jind	78	14.24	13	106	17.10	19	26.42
Kaithal	114	26.16	4	127	25.29	12	10.24
Karnal	115	19.46	11	184	26.01	11	37.5
Kurukshetra	78	20.30	8	75	16.52	20	-4.00
Mahendergarh	31	7.97	18	96	22.06	15	67.71
Panchkula	47	22.19	6	79	30.39	6	40.51
Panipat	103	23.48	5	174	31.27	4	40.8
Rewari	26	7.18	19	101	23.83	14	74.26
Rohtak	58	13.45	14	133	27.03	9	56.39
Sirsa	110	21.12	7	186	30.40	5	40.86
Sonipat	69	11.82	16	179	26.28	10	61.45
Yamuna Nagar	72	15.83	12	182	32.08	3	60.44
Mewat	-	-	-	126	24.33	13	-
Palwal	-	-	-	88	18.08	18	-
GRP	5	-	-	4	-	-	-25.00
Total/ Rate	1798	18.43		2995	25.28		39.97

Source: National Crime Records Bureau and female population from the Census and Per Capita Income from the Directorate of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Among the districts, in the year 2001, the highest crime rate of dowry cases was in the district Jhajjar with 34.88 cases per lakh of female population followed by Ambala and Fatehabad and the lowest crime rate was in Rewari (7.18 cases per lakh females), Mahendergarh and Bhiwani in ascending order. During the period 2001 to 2011, the increase in dowry crime rate is the highest in Rewari (74.26 percent) followed by Mahendergarh, Sonipat and Yamuna Nagar whereas the same has decreased in Fatehabad (-18.28 percent) followed by Gurgaon and Jhajjar in ascending order. This has resulted in changes of ranks in 2011 with highest crime rate of dowry cases in district Ambala with 36.79 cases per lakh of female population followed by Hisar, Yamuna Nagar and Panipat. Lower crime rate of dowry was in Bhiwani, Jind, Mahendergarh and Kurukshetra districts. There was weak correlation of 0.12 between crime rate and per capita income of the districts. Perhaps it is not the prosperity of the area but the inequality may be reason for higher crime rate in dowry. The changes in dowry crime rate in 2001 and 2011 are shown in figure 6.2.

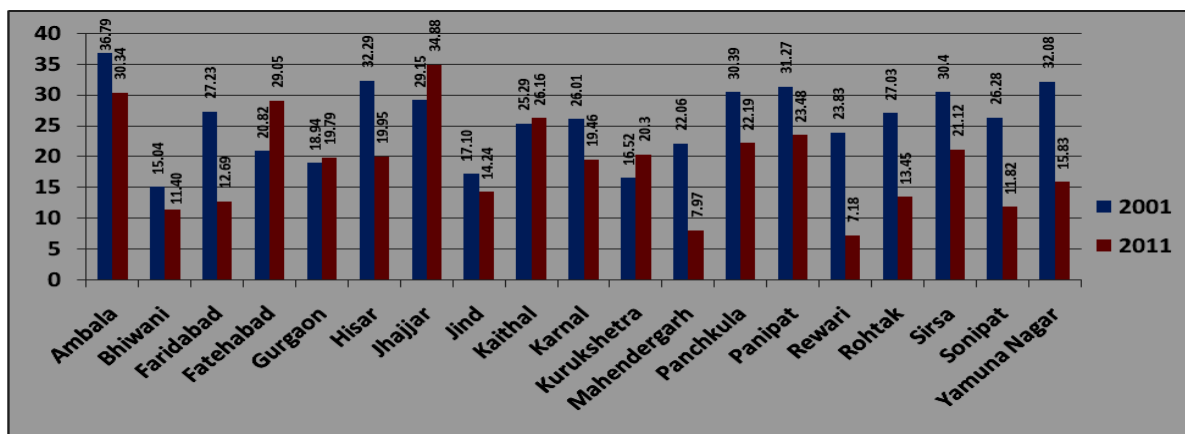


Figure 6.2: District wise Dowry Crime Rate Per Lakh Female Population in 2001 and 2011

Section II: Analysis of Primary Data

Sample Size

District wise break up of 41 victims who were contacted from 6 sample districts, is given in Table 6.3. Details of their family, occupation, educational status, details of husband and in laws, promptness of police in the case for lodging of FIR, arresting of the accused, putting up the case to the court and present status etc. are discussed ahead.

Table 6.3: District-wise sample of Dowry Victims

District	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
No. of Victims	5	8	10	7	5	6	41
Police Stations	City Ambala & Mullana	City Karnal & Assandh	City Hisar & Sadar Hansi	City Rohtak & Sampla	City Ballagarh & Sadar Ballabgarh	Camp Palwal & Sadar Palwal	12 Police Stations

Victims by Age & Having Children

Age group wise distribution and status of children of the victims is given in table 6.4. It is to be noted that dowry crime was reported after marriage of the sample victims.

Table 6.4: Victims by Age & Status of Children

Total Victims			Having Children	
Age	Nos.	Percent	Nos.	Percent
Below 18 Years	0	0.00	0	0.00
18 to 30	34	82.93	17	50.00
31 to 35	7	17.07	5	71.42
> 35	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	41	100.00	22	53.66

Figure 6.3: Victims by Age

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

The Table reveals that maximum of the victims, about 83 percent, were in age group of 18 to 30 years and remaining 17 percent of the age group 31 to 35 years. There was no victim of the age below 18 years of age and the victim with the maximum age was of 35 years. Moreover, 50 percent victims in the age group of 18 to 30 year and 71 percent in the age group of 31 to 35 years were having children too. This shows that maximum of the cases occur in the productive age group of 18 to 35 years and the crime subsides with age. It indicates that generally the dowry demands are not expressed before marriage and this crime is linked with post marriage problems. Sometimes marriage among unequal families may be the reason and parents must seek alliance from economically equal status families (Annexure6.1). The parents of the girls, may be offering the dowry to get better bridegroom and family. .

Social and Educational Status of the Samples Victims

Distribution of victims by social and educational status is given in Table 6.5. The Table shows that 49 percent victims were from the General Category, 19 percent from Backward Classes and 32 percent from Scheduled Castes. Out of total, only 10 percent were from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. As per educational level, in General category, 25 percent were illiterate, 20 percent educated up to Middle level, 45 percent from Middle to 12th and 10 percent above 12th level. In BC category, 38 percent each were educated up to Middle, 24 percent from Middle to 12th level and 38 percent above 12th level and nobody was illiterate. In SCs also nobody was illiterate and 38 percent were educated up to Middle level and 25 percent from Middle to 12th level and remaining 37 percent victims above 12th level. Though, the victims are from all social categories but their share is less from BCs and SCs.

Table 6.5: Social and Educational Status of the Victims

Category	Social Status		Educational Status (Percent)				Total
	Nos.	Percent	Illiterate	Up to Middle	Middle to 12 th	Above 12 th	
General	20	48.78	25.00	20.00	45.00	10.00	100.00
BC	8	19.51	0.00	37.52	24.96	37.52	100.00
SC	13	31.71	0.00	37.50	25.00	37.50	100.00
Total	41	100.00	7.69	15.38	53.85	23.08	100.00
BPL	4	9.76	14.63	21.95	43.90	19.51	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Distribution by social category and level of education is also depicted in figure 6.5

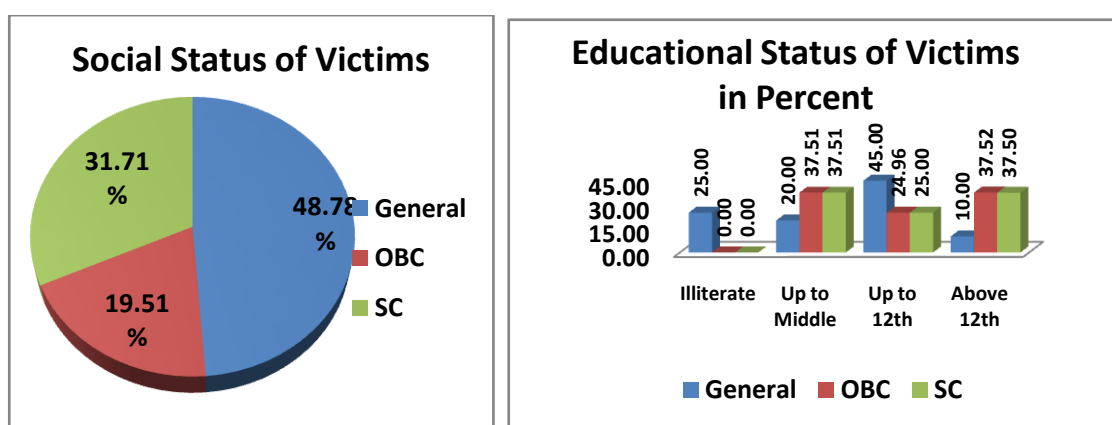


Figure 6.4: Social and Educational Status of the Victims

Distribution by Occupation & Type of Families

Distribution of victims by occupation and type of family is summarised in Table 6.6. Out of total 41 victims/ their relatives contacted, 7 percent victims had died/ killed. As per occupation, 73 percent victims were engaged in housework, 15 percent in service and 3 percent each were labourers and

students. Except 20 percent victims, the remaining 80 percent were not having their own income. Perhaps they had to depend on husband/ in laws for their day to day financial needs and were compelled to bring dowry to compensate their recurring expenditure.

As regards the type of family, 44 percent families were nuclear families and the remaining 56 percent families were joint families. There was no separated family. The crime was almost equal in both nuclear and joint families. It is further examined with more details of families (Table 6.8).

Table 6.6: Occupation of the Victims & Type of Families

Occupation	Nos.	Percent	Type of family (Percent)		
			Nuclear	Joint	Separated
House work	30	73.17	40.00	60.00	0.00
Labour	1	2.44	100.00	0.00	0.00
Service	6	14.64	50.00	50.00	0.00
Agriculture	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Student	1	2.44	100.00	0.00	0.00
Expired	3	7.31	33.33	66.67	0.00
Total	41	100.00	43.90	56.10	0.00

Note: Three victims had expired, hence, occupation and income details not given.

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

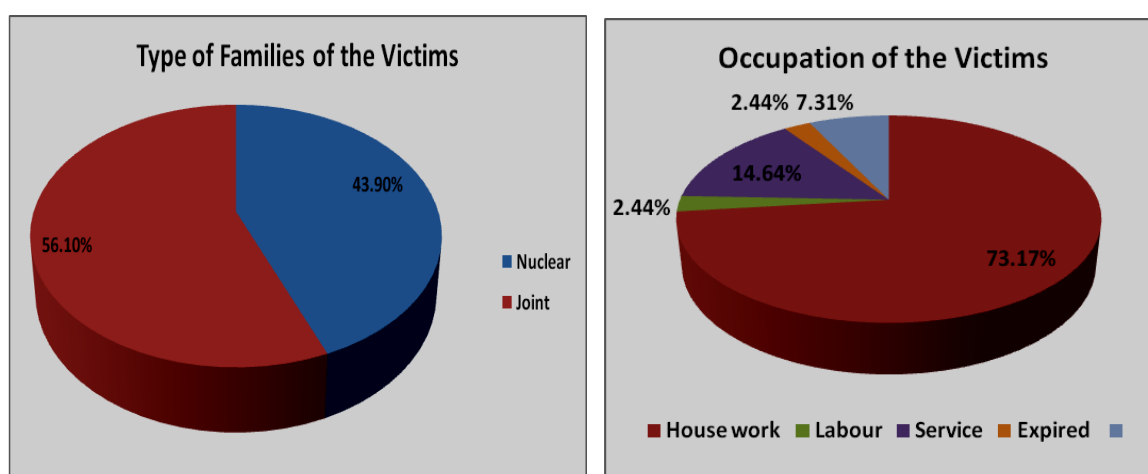


Figure 6.5: Type of Families and Occupation of the Victims

Family Profile of the Victims

The family size, details of marital status and educational status of total members of victims are given in the Table 6.7 and also depicted in figure 6.6.

Table 6.7: Family Profiles of the Victims

Family size	Nos.	Percent	Total Members	Percent of Married Members	Educational Status of Total Members (Percent)				
					Illiterate	Middle	Middle to 12 th	>12 th	Total
1 to 3	10	24.39	29	93.10	31.03	31.03	17.24	20.69	100.00
4 to 6	25	60.98	125	80.80	21.60	24.80	32.00	21.60	100.00
> 6	6	14.63	50	90.00	20.00	14.00	46.00	20.00	100.00
Total	41	100.00	204	84.80	22.55	23.04	33.33	21.08	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

The family size of 24 percent victims was 1 to 3 members and 61 percent families with a size of 4 to 6 and 15 percent families with size of more than 6 members. In families of size 1 to 3 members, 93 percent were married while in families of the size of 4 to 6 members, 81 percent were married. Similarly, in families of the size of more than six members, 90 percent were married. In all, 85 percent members of the families were married.

Educational status of total members included 23 percent illiterates, 23 percent with qualification up to Middle level. 33 percent members were educated between Middle and up to 12th level while the remaining 21 percent members were having the educational qualification of above 12th level.

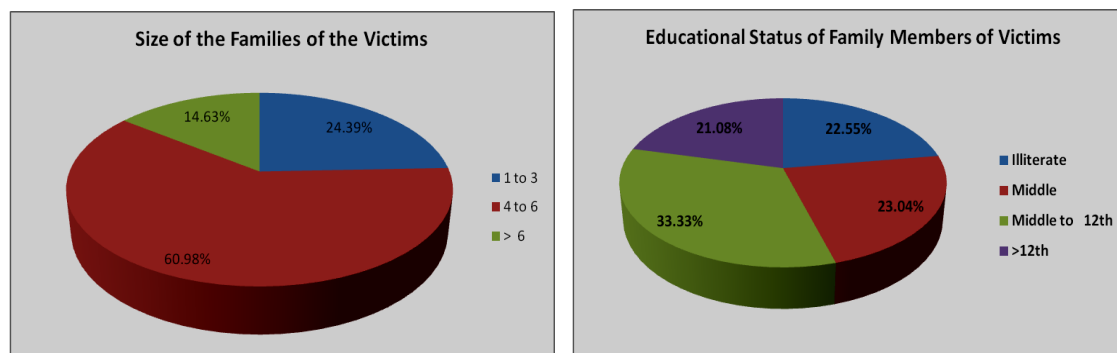


Figure 6.6: Size of Families and Educational status of Family Members of the Victims

As 85 percent of family members of the sample victims are married, all the members may be busy in their own work and therefore, have no time to deeply look into the problem of dowry at the initial stage and afterwards it becomes a big problem.

Family Occupation & Income Level

The occupation and income of the parental and in laws families of the sample victims are summarised in Table 6.8 and also depicted in Figure 6.7. The table reveals that 34 percent parental families were engaged in agriculture with average annual income of Rs. 540,000 as compared to 17 percent families of in-laws in agriculture with average annual income of Rs. 448,571. Service as main occupation was reported by 34 percent in parental families with average annual income of Rs.478571 as against 32 percent in-laws' families with service occupation were having average annual income of Rs. 634308. Labour as occupation was reported by 20 percent families of parents with average annual income of Rs. 153875 as against the in-laws families were 12 percent with average annual income of Rs. 148000. In business/ shop-keeping, parental families were 12 percent with average annual income of Rs. 245000 while the in laws' families in the occupation of business/ shop-keeping were 39 percent with higher average income of Rs. 682375. Thus, the overall average annual income of the parental families was lower at Rs. 437585 as against Rs. 562049 of the in laws. The income of sample in laws families is higher than parental families' income in 76 percent cases. The income of parental and in laws families is given in Annexure 6.1.

Table 6.8: Family Occupation & Income Level (Excluding Victims)

Main Occupation	Parents			In-Laws		
	Nos.	Percentage	Average Income	No	Percent	Average Income
Agriculture	14	34.15	540000	7	17.07	448571
Service	14	34.15	478571	13	31.71	634308
Labour	8	19.51	153875	5	12.20	148000
Business/shop	5	12.20	245000	16	39.02	682375
Total	41	100.00	437585	41	100.00	562049

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

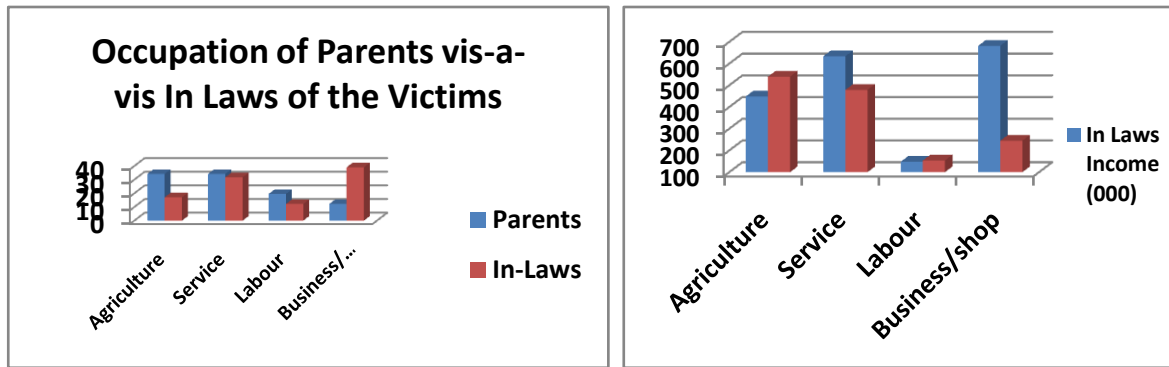


Figure 6.7: Occupation and Average Annual Income of Parents and In Laws of Victims

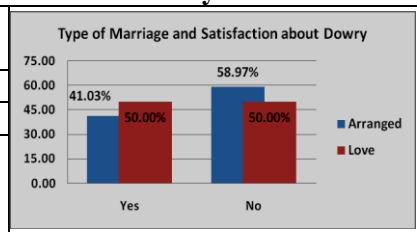
Thus in general, the parents seek better status families for marrying their daughter with the hope that she will lead a happy life in that family. But in such cases, the in laws expect higher dowry as per their status. Many a times the parents of the daughter may not cope with their requirement, resulting in cases for dowry by the helpless parents of victims. It is said that the relations are more sustainable among equals.

Type of Marriage & Dowry

If we peruse the Table and Figure 6.9, it reveals that in sample cases, 95 percent were arranged and 5 percent of love marriages. In case of arranged marriage, the in laws in 41 percent cases were satisfied at the time of marriage and in 59 percent cases they were not satisfied with the given dowry. In case of love marriage, the percentage level of satisfaction was 50 percent and same percent were not satisfied. Major demands for dowry were in the shape of more money and more items, both. General thinking is that in case of love marriage, the dowry problem will not arise because the girl and the boy marry each other by their own choice and understanding. But the devil of dowry crime is greater than love. When the male partner sees dowry received by his relatives and friends, he starts demanding dowry at his own or with encouragement of his relatives/ friends.

Table 6.9: Type of Marriage & Satisfaction about Dowry

Marriage Type	Nos.	Percent	If Arranged, in-laws were satisfied with Dowry?	
			Yes	No
Arranged	39	95.12	41.03	58.97
Love	2	4.88	50.00	50.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 6.8: Type of Marriage & Satisfaction about Dowry

Thus, the crime of dowry is in both types of marriages i.e. arranged as well as love marriages. Sensitization of the society through social organizations including khaps may be helpful in reducing this crime. Earlier khaps used to dictate number of members in marriage parties etc. but that role needs to be revived. Even Government can specify the dowry like Punjab of Pakistan (Dowry Act 1997).

Status of Parental Families vis-a-vis In-Laws

To look into the status of the families of parents and in laws of the victims, three aspects each including economic, cast and education were kept in view. As shown in Table 6.10, it is found that 49 percent parental families were having higher status and 19 percent were having lower status. 32 percent families were having equal status. The lower or higher status of parental families was mainly (93 percent) in economic terms. The correlation between income of parents and in-laws was 0.49 only. In as many as 10 cases i.e. 25 percent cases, income of in-laws was visibly higher as shown in figure 6.9.

Inequality in educational status was in 5 percent and cast inequality in 2 percent cases. None of the family was found which had the difference of more than one kind.

Table 6.10: Status of Parental families vis-a-vis In-laws

Status	Nos.	Percent	If yes, in which Respect			
			Economic	Caste	Education	In all Respect
Higher	20	48.78	17	1	2	0
Percent		100.00	85.00	5.00	10.00	0.00
Lower	8	19.51	8	0	0	0
Percent		100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equal	13	31.71	13	0	0	0
Percent		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	41	100.00	38	1	2	0
Percent		100.00	92.08	2.44	4.88	0.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Difference in economic status of the families may be most important reason for such crimes. If the economic status of the families of parents is on the lower side, they may not fulfil the dowry demand as per the status of in laws family. On the other hand, if the status of the parental family is higher, then either the in laws may become greedy or unnecessary influence from parents may annoy the in laws family. The difference in economic status is also depicted in figure 6.8

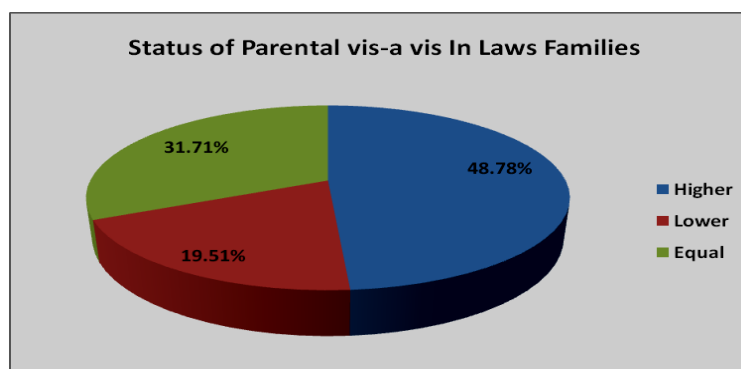


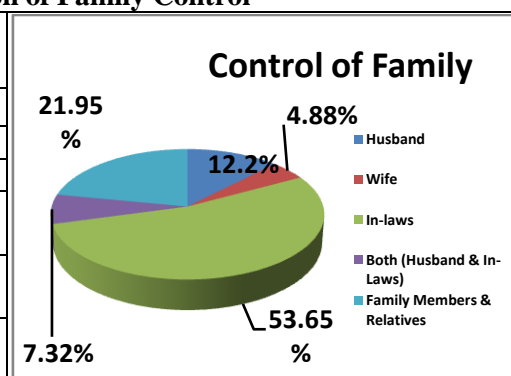
Figure 6.9: Status of Parents vis-a-vis In Laws

Control over Family

Of the sample victims, 54 percent families were controlled in family affairs by in- laws, 12 percent by husband, and 7 percent by wife and in 7 percent case both wife and husband controlled the family. In 22 percent cases, relatives or other family members controlled the family affairs. Information regarding who controls the family are summarised in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11: Information of Family Control

Control of the family by	Nos.	Percent
Husband	5	12.20
Wife	2	4.88
In-laws	22	53.65
Both (husband & in-laws)	3	7.32
Family members & Relatives	9	21.95
Total	41	100.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 6.10: Information of Family Control

The in-laws controlled families are maximum almost equal to joint families (Table 6.6). Outside control was also higher in the victim families. Joint control of wife with husband was also much on the lower

side. The control of in laws and members/ relatives other than husband may encourage them to make demand of dowry. In case more control is exercised by husband and wife then there may be less chances of crime. This type of social education is required from social organizations/ senior citizen organizations.

Bad Habits of Husband

Questions about the habits of the husband were asked during the field visits and the responses are summarised in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12: Information about Bad Habits of Husband

Was the husband Taking Alcohol	Nos.	Percent	Was the husband late night comer	Nos.	Percent
Daily Alcoholic	14	34.14	Habitual	13	31.70
Frequently Alcoholic	11	26.83	Frequent	8	19.51
Occasionally Alcoholic	1	2.44	Occasionally	2	4.88
Rarely Alcoholic	2	4.88	Rarely	4	9.76
Never Alcoholic	13	31.71	Never	14	34.15
Total	41	100.00	Total	41	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Of the sample, 34 percent husbands of the victims were alcoholic of daily drinking habits, 27 percent were frequent drinkers 7 percent occasionally and 32 percent were teetotallers. The second aspect of the habit of husband looked into was about the habit of late coming to home in the night. Of the sample, 32 percent were such who were habitual late comers in night, 19 percent were frequent late comers, 5 percent were occasionally and 10 percent rarely coming late. The remaining 34 percent were not at all late comer.

The Table 6.12 shows that about 68 percent husbands were having drinking habit and 64 percent were habitual late comers. Both these habits are not only correlated but also require more money. This requirement of money may give rise to more demand for dowry even after marriage. Hence, these evil habits need to be curbed socially and administratively. The habits of the husband play the main role in smooth running of married life. The husbands of the victims having habit of drinking and late coming are shown in figure 6.11.

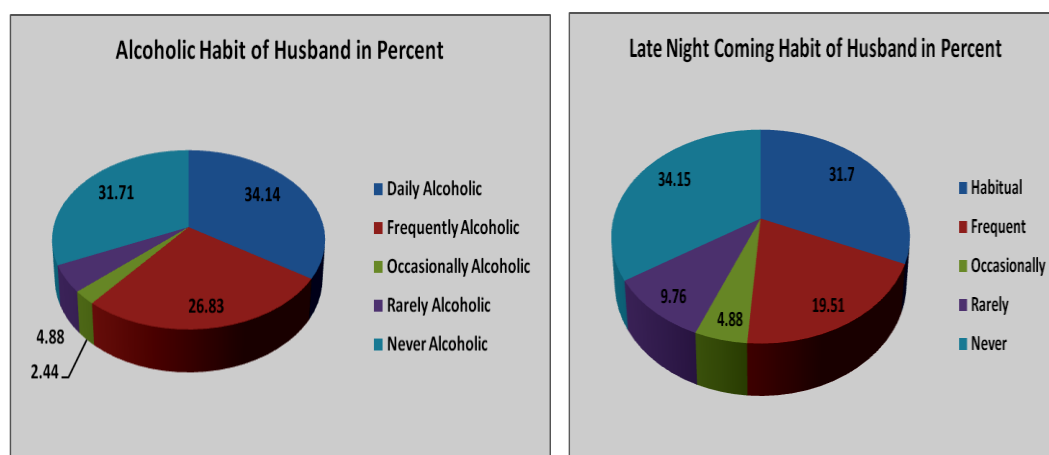


Figure 6.11: Bad Habits of Husbands

Other Bad Habits of Victim’s Husband

Feedback regarding other bad habits of husbands like gambling, extra marital affairs, physical violence, comments passing and harassment were also obtained during survey. These are summarised in the Table 6.13 below. Of the sample 5 percent husbands were having the habit of gambling, 22 percent had extra marital affairs. Along these criminal habits, physical violence resorted by 93 percent cases and it was frequent in more than 80 percent cases. Comments passing and harassment each was the habit of 98

percent husbands. The analysis in Table 6.12 and Table 6.13 brings out that the husbands of all 41 dowry sample cases were having above bad habits ranging from 2 to 5. Physical and verbal violence was reported in as many as 95 percent cases but only these two habits were in 12 cases only. Perhaps, it appears as way of life and when other bad habits are added, the crime may take place. Bad habits other than drinking and late coming are also depicted in figure 6.12.

Table 6.13: Involvement of Victims' Husband in Other Habits (Multiple Responses)

Status	Involvement in						
	Gambling	Other crimes	Extra marital affair	Physical violence	Frequent physical violence	Comments passing	Harassment
Yes	2	4	9	38	33	40	40
Percent	4.88	9.76	21.95	92.68	80.49	97.56	97.56
No	39	37	32	3	8	1	1
Percent	95.12	90.24	78.05	7.32	19.51	2.44	2.44

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

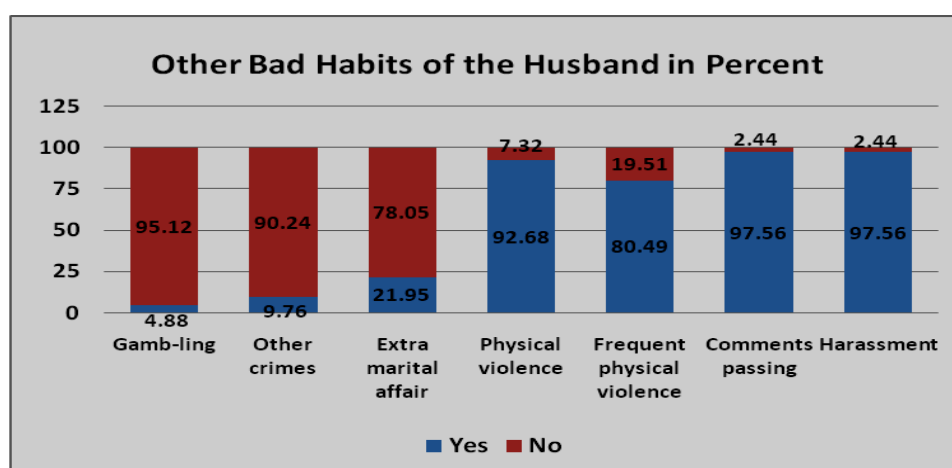


Figure 6.12: Other Bad Habits of the Husbands

Sequence of Action after Incidence

When the demand of dowry is raised frequently, initially efforts are made to resolve the problem at the social level. In the survey, it was found that at social level, 90 percent victims took be help of parents, 5 percent took help of friends and relatives and 5 percent of others. After exhausting all social efforts, the case is registered by the victims. At the legal level, 54 percent approached the Women Cell, 39 percent to Police Stations and 7 percent to Courts directly. The channels of action at social and police level are shown in table 6.14 and figures 6.13.

Table 6.14: Action after Incidence

At Social level			At Legal level		
By whom	No	Percentage	By whom	No	Percent
Parents	37	90.24	Women cell	22	53.66
Friends	1	2.44	Police station	16	39.02
Relatives	1	2.44	S.P. office	0	0.00
Others	2	4.88	Court	3	7.32
Total	41	100.00	Total	41	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

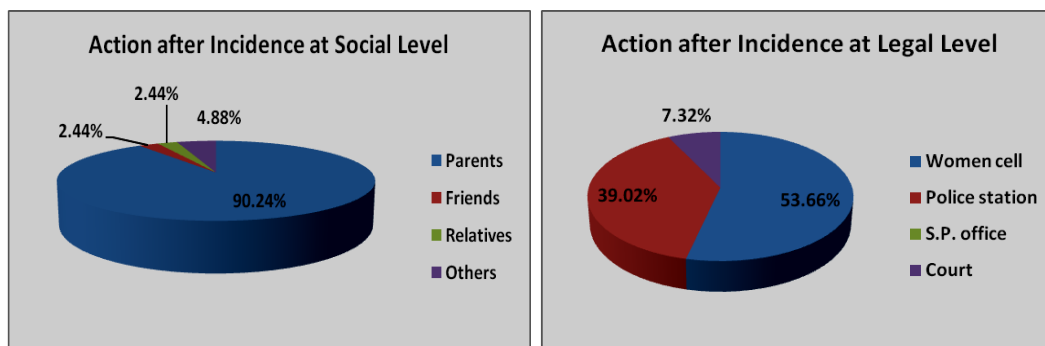


Figure 6.13: Action at Social and Legal Level after Incidence

This indicates that at social level, the support of the parents remains the main way out to solve the problem. The role of relatives and friends etc. is nominal. For legal action, the role of Women Cell is very important and it is effective tool to resolve about 70 percent cases as discussed in detail in chapter 3.

Awareness and Use of Helpline

As given in Table 6.15 and depicted in Figure 6.14, helpline number 1091 has been started by the State Government, but 66 percent victims were not aware of it, 15 percent contacted the helpline and 19 percent did not contact though having the knowledge of the same.

Table 6.15: Awareness and Use of Helpline

Awareness	Nos.	Percent
Not aware of	27	65.86
Contacted	6	14.63
Not contacted	6	14.63
Ineffective	2	04.88
Total	41	100.00

Awareness and Use of Helpline

Category	Percentage
Not aware of	65.86%
Contacted	14.63%
Not contacted	14.63%
Ineffective	4.88%

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 6.14: Awareness and Use of Helpline

Thus, there seems a need to make the helpline number more effective and popular in the society for the benefit of victims of crime against women. The efficacy of helpline is discussed separately in chapter 3.

Access to Police Station

The process to access to PS is summarised in Table 6.16 and figure 6.15. Of the sample, 88 percent approached the PS with their parents, 7 percent alone and 5 percent with friends or relatives. The Table 6.14 and 6.16 clearly show that the victims consider their parents as the main supporters in taking both social and legal actions. Details are also depicted in Figure 6.15.

Table 6.16: Access to Police Station

Who accompanied?	Nos.	Percent
Parents	36	87.80
Friends	1	2.44
Relatives	1	2.44
Alone	3	7.32
Others	41	100.00

Access to Police Station Accompanied by

Category	Percentage
Parents	87.80%
Friends	2.44%
Relatives	2.44%
Alone	7.32%

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 6.15: Access to Police Station

Time lag in Reporting to Police

Time taken by the victims in approaching the police is shown in the Table 6.17. Of the sample, 78 percent approached the police same day, 5 percent approached in the range of 4 to 15 days and 17 percent took more than 15 days. After approaching the police, in 46 percent cases FIR was registered on the same day and in 9 percent in the range of 4 to 15 days. In remaining 45 percent cases, police took more than 15 days in registration of FIR. Further, in 27 percent cases, FIR was registered after the victims approached through some influential persons.

Table 6.17: Time Lag in Reporting to Police (From the day of crime)

Time taken in Reporting to PS	Nos.	Percent to Total	FIR Registered After Approach to Police	
			Nos.	Percent
Same day	32	78.05	5	45.45
1-3 days	0	0.00	0	0.00
4-15 days	2	4.88	1	9.10
< 15 days	7	17.07	5	45.45
Total	41	100.00	11	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team

Time taken in reporting and registration of FIR is also shown in figure 6.16

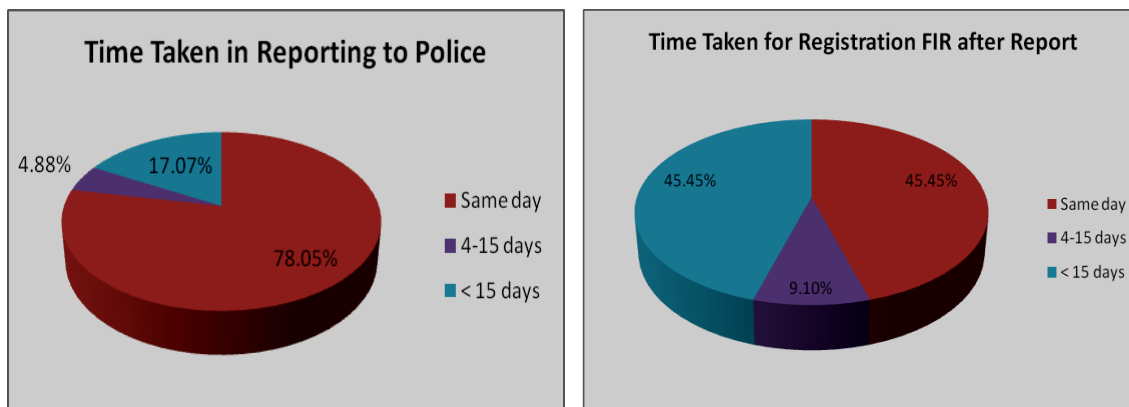


Figure 6.16: Time Lag in Reporting to Police (From the day of crime)

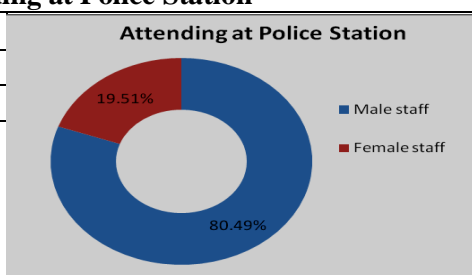
It shows that the efficiency of the police is lacking vis a vis guidelines. This indicates the need to set up Police Complaint Authority at district level as provided in Police Reforms Act 2007 of Haryana.

Attending at Police Station

As per the directions of Supreme Court, the female victims are required to be attended by the female police staff. In this regard, the elicited details available from the victims are given in Table 6.18. Of the sample, 80 percent cases were attended by male police staff when the police was approached for the complaint. The remaining 20 percent cases were dealt by female staff. It was reported that availability of female police is not adequate and it is being augmented.

Table 6.18: Attending at Police Station

Who Attended	Nos.	Percent
Male staff	33	80.49
Female staff	8	19.51
Total	41	100.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 6.17: Attending at Police Station

The victims were not in a position to explain the crime details to male police staff due to normal hesitant nature of the women. Details are also depicted in Figure 6.17.

Efficacy in Action Taken by Police

The information regarding promptness in taking action by the police at various stages i.e. registration of FIR, identification of culprit(s), their arrest, time taken in investigation and putting up the case to Attorney and Court were taken from the Action Taken Reports of the police and it was also crosschecked with victims. The summarised information is given in Table 6.19.

Table 6.19: Promptness in Action Taken by Police

S. No.	Type of action	Time taken (in percentage of cases)					Total (Percent)
		Same day	1-3 days	4-15 days	16-30 days	>30 days	
1	FIR registration	78.04	0.00	4.88	4.88	12.20	41 (100.00)
2	Identification of culprit	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41 (100.00)
3	Arrest	11.76	5.88	41.19	17.64	23.53	34 (100.00)
4	Investigation	4.88	0.00	9.75	29.27	56.10	41 (100.00)
5	Case put up to Attorney	0.00	0.00	3.12	25.00	71.88	32 (100.00)
6	Case put up to court	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.62	84.38	32 (100.00)

Note: In 7 cases no arrests have been made including five cases cancelled at police level and two recent cases are in preliminary stage of investigation. **Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.**

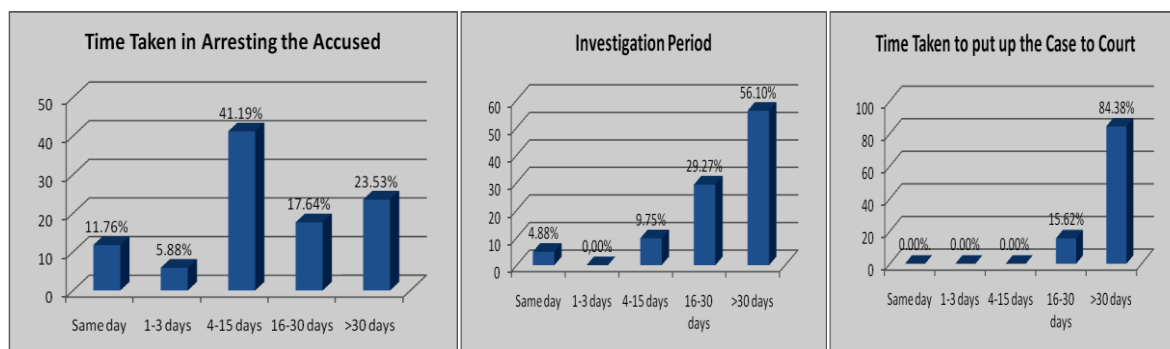


Figure 6.18: Promptness in Action Taken by Police

The Table 6.19 and Figure 6.18 reveal that:

- Of the sample respondents, in 78 percent cases FIR was registered on the day of reporting the matter to the police, 10 percent cases were registered over a period of 4 to 30 days and in the remaining 12 percent cases, time taken by the police was more than 30 days.
- Being the cases of dowry crime, all the accused were named in the FIRs.
- In arresting the accused, police action was mixed. In 12 percent cases, arrest was made on the day of reporting, in 6 percent cases time taken was 1 to 3 days and 41 percent accused were arrested over a time span of 4 to 15 days. The remaining 18 percent accused were arrested between 16 to 30 days and 23 percent arrested after 30 days.
- For investigation, in 56 percent cases police took time of more than 30 days, in 29 percent cases time taken was between 16 to 30 days and 4 to 15 days in 9 percent cases. Investigation was done on same day in just 6 percent cases.
- With regard to putting up the case to courts, first it goes to the District Attorney (DA) and after his scrutiny, the case is put up to the court. As per row number 5 in the Table, 72 percent cases were sent to Attorney after 30 days and 25 percent after 16 to 30 days and 3 percent cases between 4-15 days. At DA level 84 percent of the cases were put up to the court after 30 days and 16 percent took the time of 16 to 30 days. Hence, delay at police level got further delayed at the level of Attorney.

During the delay period in registering FIRs, investigation and putting up the cases to courts, the victims have to face harassment/ difficulties. The police staff reported that deputation of investigating officer for

general duty was the main reason for delay in investigation. Further, the MIS system from Police Station to higher level needs to be strengthened for monitoring the actions by the police. In spite of all the efforts by study team, the returns being sent by PS and their periodicity was not available. At the State level, only the number of person arrested are reported on daily basis and that leaves the gap in monitoring in all other aspects. Even the period of scrutiny at the level of DA should be fixed with the maximum 5 working days. There is no transparency. Hence, close monitoring is required to adhere to time limit for action by the police and responsibility is fixed for the Supervisory Officers too.

Present Status of the Cases

The present status of the sample cases is summarised in Table 6.20 and depicted in Figure 6.19. The 20 percent cases of the sample were cancelled/ dismissed at the level of police station due to one reason or the other, 7 percent were set free (bree) by the court, only 2 percent were punished and the remaining 71 percent cases are pending in courts.

Table 6.20: Present Status of the Cases

S. No.	Details	Number of Cases	Percent
A	Cases withdrawn/ cancelled/ dismissed at police	8	19.51
B	Cases put up to court and then-	33	80.49
i	Compromised/Dismissed/cancelled	0	0.00
ii	Convicted	1	2.44
iii	Fined	0	0.00
iv	Both punished and fined	0	0.00
v	Set free (Bree)	3	7.32
vi	Pending	29	70.73
	Total	41	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

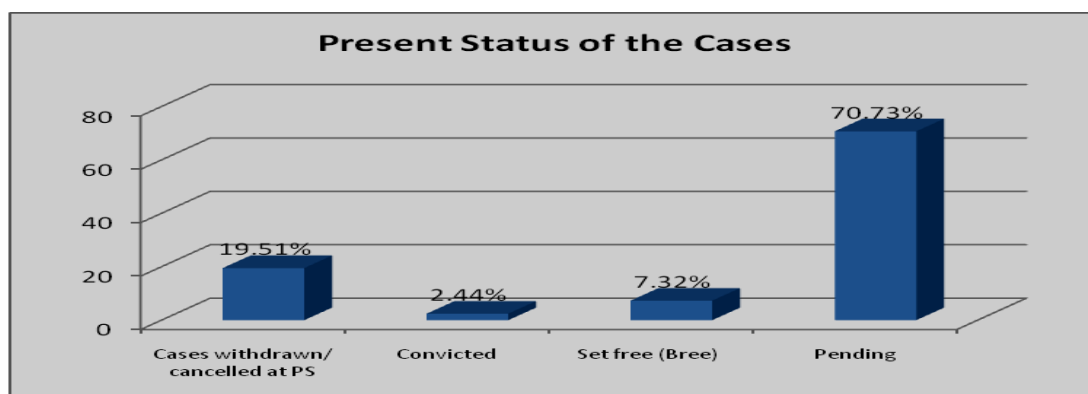


Figure 6.19: Present Status of the Case

Dismissal by police /setting bree at court of as many as 27 percent cases is a matter of concern. It takes so much time of police and courts to deal with these cases which may be either false or due to other considerations. Whether such cases may be imposed some penalty for closing and cancellation to partly recover the cost of police? It can reduce the fictitious cases and the time of police saved can be used elsewhere.

Period of Pendency/ Disposal of the Sample Cases

Time taken after FIR in disposal of the cases as on the date of interview is given in Table 6.21. It is found that 20 percent sample cases were cancelled/ dismissed at the level of police and out of these it took 6 to 12 month in 13 percent cases, 2 to 6 months in the remaining 37 percent cases while 50 percent were disposed off within a month.

Table 6.21: Period of Disposal/ Pendency of the Sample Cases

S. No.	Particulars	Time taken after FIR (Percent of Cases)							Total
		Total Cases	Percent	<one month	2-6 months	6-12 months	12-24 months	> 24 months	
1	Cases withdrawn/ compromised at PSs	8	19.51	50.00	37.50	12.50	0	0	100.00
2	Cases compromised in courts	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	Convicted	1	2.44	0	100.00	0	0	0	100.00
4	Set free (Bree)	3	7.32	0	0	66.67	0	33.33	100.00
6	Pending	29	70.73	6.90	24.14	13.79	31.03	24.14	100.00
	Total	41	100.00	14.63	26.83	17.07	21.95	19.51	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

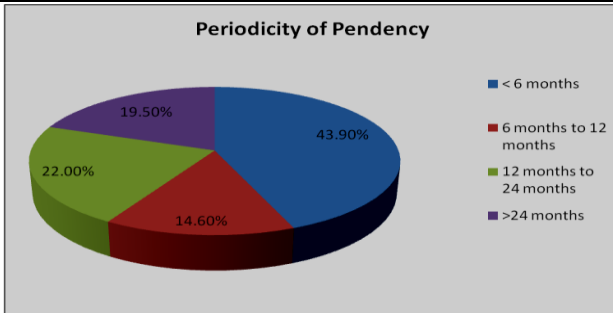
Thus about 50 percent of the dismissed cases were at the mercy of police from 2 to 24 months. Conviction in court was in only 2 percent cases within six months, 7 percent were decided to be set free (bree) after 6 to 24 months. The remaining 71 percent cases are still pending in courts and the period of pendency in these cases is less than one month in 7 percent, 2 to 6 months in 24 percent, 6 to 12 months in 14 percent, 12 to 24 months in 31 percent and more than 24 months in 24 percent cases. Thus, in 55 percent cases, the pendency in courts is more than 12 months.

Periodicity of Pendency

The aggregate time lag in sample cases cancelled, dismissed and decided or pending on the day of interview of the victim is summarised in Table 6.22. The Table shows that 44 percent cases took the time of less than 6 months, 15 percent took the time of 6 to 12 months, 22 percent cases had a time span of one year to two years and for 19 percent cases time taken was even more than two years. Pendency is also depicted in figures 6.20.

Table 6.22: Periodicity of Pendency

Period of Pendency	Nos.	Percent
< 6 months	18	43.90
6 months to 12 months	6	14.60
12 months to 24 months	9	22.00
>24 months	8	19.50
Total	41	100.00



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 6.20: Periodicity of Pendency

Public Comments about Efficacy of Police

Comments of sample complainants/ their families about efficiency of police in registration of FIR, arresting the accused and promptness in filing the cases to court are summarised in Table 6.23 and Figure 6.21. In registering the FIR, 49 percent commented the efficacy of the police as good, 17 percent as average and 34 percent as bad. In arresting the accused, 29 percent respondents reported the efficiency as good, 47 percent as average and 24 percent as bad. Similarly, in filing up the cases to court, 45 percent each commented as good and average and 10 percent as bad. Overall of the 117 responses, the role of police was commented good by 41 percent, average by 36 percent and bad by 23 percent.

Table 6.23: Comments Regarding Efficacy of Police

S. No.	Particulars	Good	Average	Bad	Total
1	Registration of FIR	48.78	17.07	34.15	100.00
2	Arresting the Accused	28.95	47.37	23.68	100.00
3	Filing the Cases to court	44.74	44.74	10.53	100.00
Overall		41.03	35.90	23.07	100.00

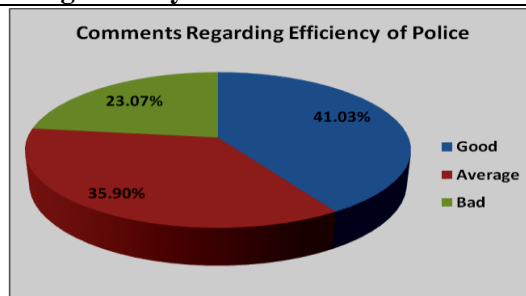


Figure 6.21: Public perception- Efficiency of Police

Note: After compromise at police level, in 3 cases culprits were not arrested and cases were not put up to courts.

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Thus, 59 percent victims were not satisfied with the police with regard to registration of FIR, arresting of accused and putting up the case to Courts. In this regard, there is need to introduce monitoring information system in police as well as judiciary. Detailed returns on fortnightly basis should flow from PS to SP and the in-charge at State level. There should be a system of sending comments back to PS and the same should become basis of performance of the Police Station in-charge. There seems to be a need for sensitization of police force to come to the satisfaction level. This can be possible if there is political will from the top and it is ensured at the senior level in police to seriously send the message to the lowest level.

Concluding Main Findings and Suggestions

1. The maximum cases of dowry were from relatively better off families as compared to that of other CAWs and parents of many of them were having less income than the in laws. About 80 percent of the victims were not having their own income and depended on husband/ in laws for their day to day expenses.
2. General thinking is that in case of love marriage, the dowry problem will not arise, but the devil of dowry crime is greater than love. When the male partner sees dowry received by his relatives and friends, he starts demanding dowry at his own or at the encouragement of his relatives/ friends. Thus, the crime of dowry was found in both i.e. arranged and love marriages.
3. Sensitization of the society through educational and social organizations including khaps may be helpful in reducing this crime. Earlier Khaps used to dictate number of members in marriage parties etc. but that role needs to be revived. Even Government can specify the dowry like Punjab of Pakistan (Dowry Act 1997).
4. In the sample cases, control of in-laws was the maximum in joint families. Outside control was also reported in some of the families. Control of wife with husband was found on lower side in the sample families. The control of in-laws and relatives other than husband may encourage them to make demand for dowry.
5. In the sample cases, about 64 percent husbands were having drinking habit and late comers to home. Physical and verbal violence was reported in as many as 95 percent cases and when other bad habits are added, the requirement of money may give rise to the demand for dowry even after marriage. Hence, curbing of the bad habits of the husband through social and administrative actions may play the important role in smooth running of married life.
6. In dowry cases, the Women Cell has played very important role, resolving about 70 percent cases filed.
7. Of the sample cases, as much as 59 percent victims were not satisfied with the police with regard to registration of FIR, arresting of accused and putting up the case to Courts.

8. To improve police efficiency, there is need to introduce monitoring information system. Detailed returns on weekly basis should flow from PS to SP and the in-charge at State level. There should be a system of sending comments back to PS and the same should become basis of performance of the Police Station in-charge.
 9. The period of scrutiny of CAW cases at the level of DA should be fixed with the maximum 5 working days. Adherence to time prescribed for action by police requires close monitoring and the responsibility should also be fixed of the Supervisory Officers.
 10. The police staff reported that deputation of investigating officer for general duty was the main reason for delay in investigation and hence IO may be spared from general duties.
 11. Dismissal by police and court of as many as 27 percent cases is a matter of concern. It takes so much time of police and courts to deal with these cases which may be framed for other considerations. Whether such cases may be imposed some penalty for closing and cancellation on the request of complainants? It can reduce the fictitious cases and the time saved can be used elsewhere.
-

Annexure 6.1: Important Characteristics of Sample Dowry Cases

Sr No.	Parents		In Laws		Satisfied with Dowry of the	Bad Habits of Husbands of dowry cases					No of bad habits
	Occupation	Annual Income	Occupation	Annual Income		Drinking	Late Coming	Extra Marital Affairs	Physical Violence	Verbal Harassment	
1	Business	400000	Service	500000	Yes	Regular	Regular	No	No	Yes	3
2	Labour	70000	Labour	130000	Yes	Regular	Regular	No	Yes	Yes	4
3	Business	450000	Business	540000	Yes	Regular	Never	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
4	Service	150000	Service	168000	No	Frequent	Never	No	Yes	Yes	3
5	Labour	270000	Business	300000	Yes	Rarely	Rarely	No	No	yes	2
6	Agri.	800000	Business	1380000	No	Rarely	Rarely	No	Yes	Yes	2
7	Labour	96000	Labour	120000	Yes	Frequent	Rarely	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
8	Agri.	860000	Business	900000	No	Regular	Frequent	No	Yes	Yes	4
9	Agri.	1200000	Agri.	500000	No	Regular	Frequent	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
10	Business	1000000	Business	1320000	No	Regular	Regular	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
11	Service	450000	Service	600000	No	Frequent	Regular	No	Yes	Yes	4
12	Service	420000	Service	500000	No	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
13	Service	180000	Service	230000	No	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
14	Service	1300000	Service	350000	Yes	Never	Frequent	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
15	Labour	100000	Skilled	200000	Yes	Regular	Regular	No	Yes	Yes	4
16	Agri.	350000	Transport	420000	Yes	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
17	Agri.	800000	Agri.	700000	Yes	Regular	Occasionally	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
18	Agri.	240000	Agri.	300000	No	Frequent	Frequent	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
19	Labour	190000	Labour	210000	No	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
20	Labour	180000	Labour	160000	No	Regular	Regular	No	Yes	Yes	4
21	Labour	85000	Labour	120000	No	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
22	Agri.	1008000	Service	1200000	No	Frequent	Regular	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
23	Agri.	120000	Service	204000	Yes	Frequent	Frequent	No	Yes	Yes	4
24	Business	300000	Service	480000	Yes	Never	Regular	No	Yes	Yes	3
25	Service	500000	Business	360000	No	Regular	Never	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
26	Agri.	312000	Agri.	400000	Yes	Regular	Frequent	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
27	Business	300000	Business	600000	No	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
28	Agri.	360000	Business	240000	No	Frequent	Rarely	No	Yes	Yes	3
29	Agri.	150000	Business	250000	No	Regular	Occasionally	No	Yes	Yes	3
30	Service	700000	Service	1464000	No	Frequent	Regular	No	Yes	Yes	4
31	Agri.	500000	Agri.	600000	No	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
32	Service	800000	Service	840000	Yes	Regular	Regular	No	Yes	Yes	4
33	Service	520000	Service	450000	No	Never	Frequent	No	Yes	Yes	3
34	Service	360000	Business	2000000	No	Frequent	Regular	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
35	Service	420000	Business	700000	No	Regular	Regular	No	Yes	Yes	4
36	Agri.	800000	Business	1100000	No	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
37	Agri.	60000	Agri.	140000	Yes	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
38	Service	300000	Agri.	500000	No	Occasional	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2
39	Labour	240000	Business	108000	Yes	Frequent	Regular	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
40	Service	100000	Service	1260000	Yes	Frequent	Frequent	No	Yes	Yes	4
41	Service	500000	Business	500000	Yes	Never	Never	No	Yes	Yes	2

Source: field Survey by the CRRID Study Team

Chapter 7: Crime against Women in Haryana-Molestation

Introduction

Molestation is a sexual abuse, wherein one person forcing undesired sexual behaviour upon another. When that action is immediate, of short duration or infrequent, it is called sexual assault or molestation. The accused is referred to as a sexual abuser or molester. This also includes any behaviour by any adult towards a child or adult to stimulate the adult or child sexually. In India assault or molestation is an offence under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code and insulting the modesty of the woman through words or gestures is an offence under Section 509. Some of the examples illustrating acts that amount to outraging the modesty (Section 509) of a woman are, hugging, kissing a woman without her consent, touching her private parts or any act which is likely to put her to shame. The molestation crimes covered under Section 354 are writing letters using vulgar language, displaying vulgar figures, singing songs with vulgar suggestions and exhibiting his nude body. The offence under section 354 is punishable with imprisonment up to 2 years or fine or both while that under Section 509 is punishable with a simple imprisonment of 1 year or fine or both.

This chapter is divided in three sections. The first section draws inference from the relevant secondary data obtained from National Crime Records Bureau, Census 2011 and Economic and Statistical Analysis Department. The second section analyses the primary data of sample molestation cases which has been collected by visiting police authorities and personal visits to the victims. The conclusions are brought out in the third section.

Section I: Trend in Crime of Molestation (Based upon Secondary Data)

Trend in Molestation Cases in Haryana

Number of cases registered under molestation in Haryana, Delhi and all India and percentage change is given in Table 7.1 and the trend is depicted in Figure 7.1. Data in the table reveals that there is high variation in cases registered in individual years. The increase was the maximum during 2013 at 384 percent in Delhi, 197 percent in Haryana and 56 percent in all India which surpassed all years (Figure 7.1). Spurt in registration of cases during 2013 may be due to increase in crime or awareness of the people towards registration of cases after the large scale protests against the gang rape of 2012 in Delhi. After the **Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013**, the police may have been more attentive in registration of cases and taking action in crimes against women. The average annual growth rate in Molestation cases during 2001-2013 was 18 percent in Haryana as a compared to 36 percent in Delhi and 7 percent in all India

Table 7.1: Molestation Cases with Intent to Outrage Modesty during 2001-2013

Year	Haryana		Delhi		All India	
	Incidents	Percent change	Incidents	Percent change	Incidents	Percent change
2001	478	-	502	-	34124	-
2002	454	-5.02	446	-11.16	33943	-0.53
2003	344	-24.23	489	9.64	32939	-2.96
2004	403	17.15	601	22.90	34567	4.94
2005	380	-5.71	762	26.79	34175	-1.13
2006	486	27.89	718	-5.77	36617	7.15
2007	417	-14.20	868	20.89	38734	5.78
2008	435	4.32	611	-29.61	40413	4.33
2009	451	3.68	552	-9.66	38711	-4.21
2010	476	5.54	601	8.88	40613	4.91
2011	474	-0.42	657	9.32	42968	5.80
2012	525	10.76	727	10.65	45351	5.55
2013	1560	197.14	3515	383.49	70739	55.98
Average	529	18.08	850	36.36	40299	7.13

Sources: National Crime Records Bureau various Annual Reports

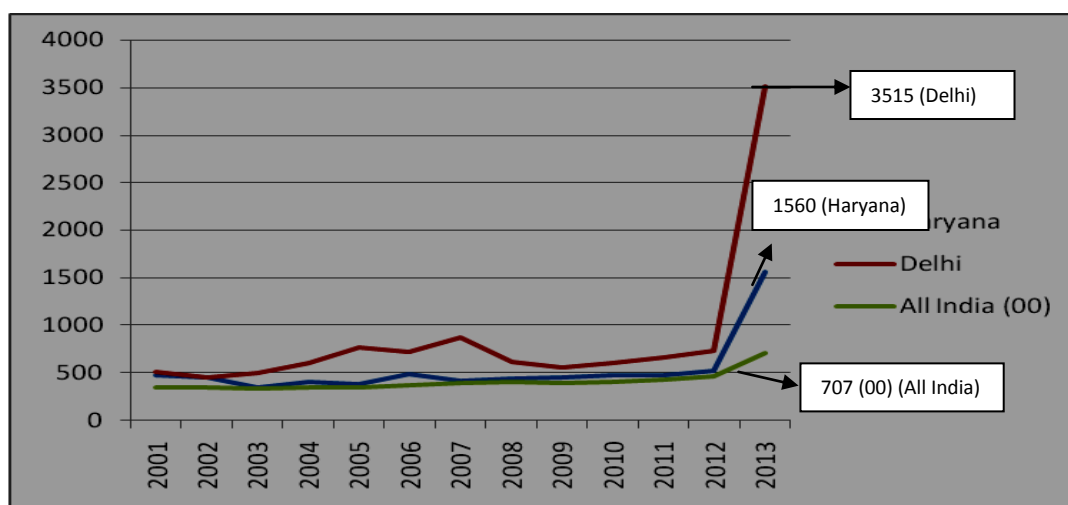


Figure 7.1: Trend in Cases Registered under Assault on Women during 2001-2013

District-wise Molestation Cases Registered in Haryana

District-wise cases registered under molestation in Haryana in 2001 and 2011 are given in Table 7.2. Crime rate is calculated for comparison for the above year by taking women population from the Census.

Table 7.2: District-wise Cases Registered under Molestation in Haryana 2001 & 2011

Districts	2001			2011			Increase in Crime rate in 2011 over 2001
	Incidents	Crime Rate	Rank	Incidents	Crime Rate	Rank	
Ambala	27	5.73	6	28	5.26	3	-8.26
Bhiwani	17	2.55	19	26	3.40	16	33.38
Faridabad	47	4.70	9	31	3.70	12	-21.18
Fatehabad	17	4.49	12	6	1.34	21	-70.08
Gurgaon	21	2.72	18	27	3.87	11	42.67
Hisar	33	4.67	11	37	4.56	7	-2.34
Jhajjar	42	10.32	2	20	4.52	8	-56.20
Jind	22	4.02	15	15	2.42	19	-39.75
Kaithal	19	4.36	14	18	3.58	13	-17.82
Karnal	28	4.74	8	25	3.53	14	-25.41
Kurukshetra	28	7.29	3	22	4.85	6	-33.47
Mahendergarh	19	4.88	7	22	5.06	5	3.51
Panchkula	23	10.86	1	9	3.46	15	-68.12
Panipat	16	3.65	17	29	5.21	4	42.91
Rewari	17	4.69	10	19	4.48	9	-4.46
Rohtak	26	6.03	5	38	7.72	1	28.08
Sirsa	23	4.42	13	26	4.25	10	-3.80
Sonapat	22	3.77	16	19	2.79	17	-26.01
Yamuna Nagar	30	6.59	4	14	2.47	18	-62.58
Mewat	-	-	-	9	1.74	20	-
Palwal	-	-	-	32	6.57	2	-
GRP	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total/ Rate	478	5.29		474	4.04		-0.84

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, female population from the Census and Per Capita Income from the Directorate of Economic and Statistical Analysis Department, Haryana. *Crime rate per lakh of female.

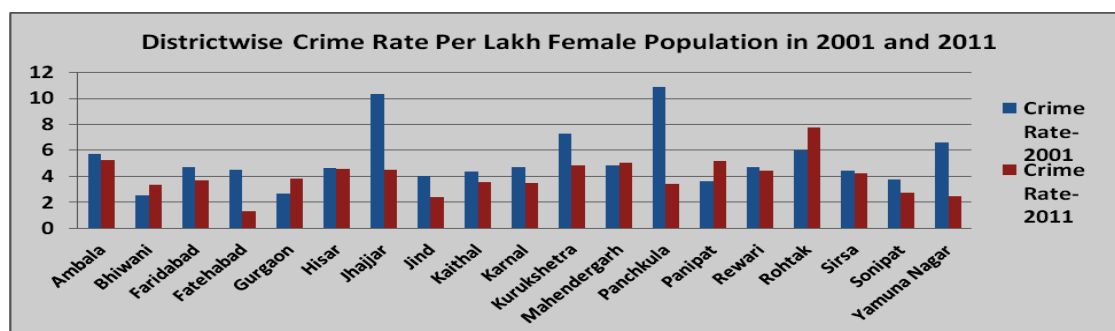


Figure 7.2: District-wise Cases Registered under Molestation in Haryana

In the year 2001, the highest crime rate per lakh women population was in Panchkula district (10.86), followed by Jhajjar (10.32) and Kurukshetra (7.29) while it was the lowest in Bhiwani (2.55) and Gurgaon (2.72). However, in 2011, the highest crime rate per lakh female population was in district Rohtak (7.72) with increase of 28.08 during 2001-2011. The lowest crime rate in 2011 was in district Fatehabad at 1.34 due to decline in crime rate (-70.08). The higher increase in crime rate in 2011 over 2001 was in district Panipat, Bhiwani and Rohtak. Whereas, higher decrease in crime rate was in district Panchkula, Yamuna Nagar and Fatehabad. It is to be noted that all State offices of police are located in Panchkula. The physical presence of such large force may have impact on law and order in the district. In the State as a whole, there is more than one percent decrease in crime rate in 2011 over 2001. It may be attributed to efficiency of police and even improvement in civic sense of public at large.

There is a decrease in molestation cases in the State as a whole in 2011 compared to 2001, but there are huge variations in crime rate across the districts (Figure 7.2). The other aspects of this crime are discussed ahead on the basis of primary data.

Section II: Analysis Based on Primary Data

Sample of Victims

To acquire feedback from field, 24 victims of molestation were interviewed in 6 selected districts as given in Table 7.3. In each district two police stations one each from rural and urban areas were approached to select the sample victims. The sample was randomly selected from the register of FIRs. Then the sample victims were contacted at their given address in different villages/ locations. Thereafter, the details about the occurrence of crime, police efficacy and status of the case up to the date of contact were collected, as per the questionnaire.

Table 7.3: District-wise Sample of Molestation Victims

District	Ambala	Karnal	Hisar	Rohtak	Faridabad	Palwal	Total
No. of Victims	1	6	4	6	3	4	24
Police Stations	City Ambala	City Karnal & Assandh	City Hisar & Sadar Hansi	City Rohtak & Sampla	City & Sadar Ballabgarh	Camp Palwal & Its Sadar	11 Police Stations

Age & Marital Status of the Sample Victims

Age and marital status of the sample victims of assault/ molestation is given in Table 7.4. Out of total sample victims, 54 percent were in the age group of 18 to 30 years, 25 percent were below 18 years of age group and 21 percent in age group of 31 to 50 years. No victim was of the age above 50 years. Of the sample, 58 percent were married especially the aged above 18 years, the crime occurs with both married and unmarried women. One reason of the crime may be low female sex ratio in the State, resulting more of unmarried adults who may have indulged in this crime for temporary sexual satisfaction. The other reason may be unemployment among youth who are tempted towards this crime i.e. 'Empty mind is devil's house'. Details are also depicted in Figure 7.3.

Table 7.4: Age & Marital Status of the Sample Victims

Age	Nos.	Percent	Unmarried	Married	Having children
Below 18	6	25.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
18 to 30	13	54.17	30.77	69.23	55.56
31 to 50	5	20.83	0.00	100.00	100.00
>50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	24	100.00	41.67	58.33	66.67

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Distribution of sample molestation by age and marital status is also depicted in Figure 7.3

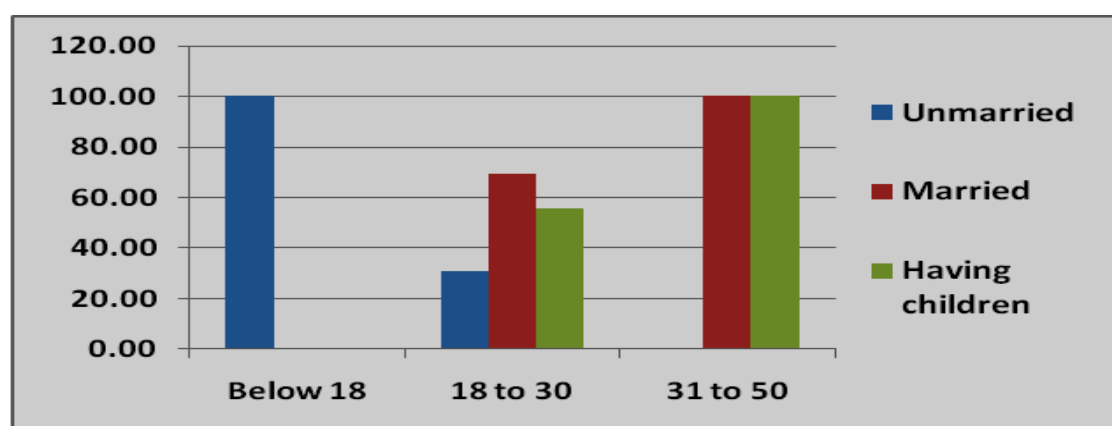


Figure 7.3: Age and Marital Status of Victims (Percent)

Social and Educational Status of the Sample Victims

Social and educational status of the sample victims is given in Table 7.5 and Figure 7.4. Of the total sample victims, 42 percent are from general category, 33 percent from OBCs and 25 percent are SCs. The Jat caste was taken in general category in the study. Of the sample, about 38 percent victims are from Below Poverty Line families. Distribution of sample victims by education shows that about 13 percent victims are illiterate, 37 percent have studied up to Middle, 33 percent having education from Middle to 12th and 17 percent above 12th level. Among the social categories, illiterates are more in BCs and in SCs are educated up to Middle level. Out of BPL victims, 11 percent are illiterate, 33 percent are educated up to Middle level, 45 percent above Middle and up to 12th and 11 percent are qualified above 12th level. Thus, the victims are mainly from weaker section and less educated. Such victims may be immature in thinking and helpless due to economic conditions. Such cases require continuous protection and engagement with their families.

Table 7.5: Social and Educational Status of the Sample

Social Category	Total		Educational Status in Percent to Total				Total
	Nos.	Percent	Illiterate	Up to Middle	Middle to 12 th	Above 12 th	
General	10	41.67	10.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	100.00
OBCs	8	33.33	25.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	100.00
SCs	6	25.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Total	24	100.00	12.50	37.50	33.33	16.67	100.00
Of the total BPL	9	37.50	11.11	33.33	44.44	11.11	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

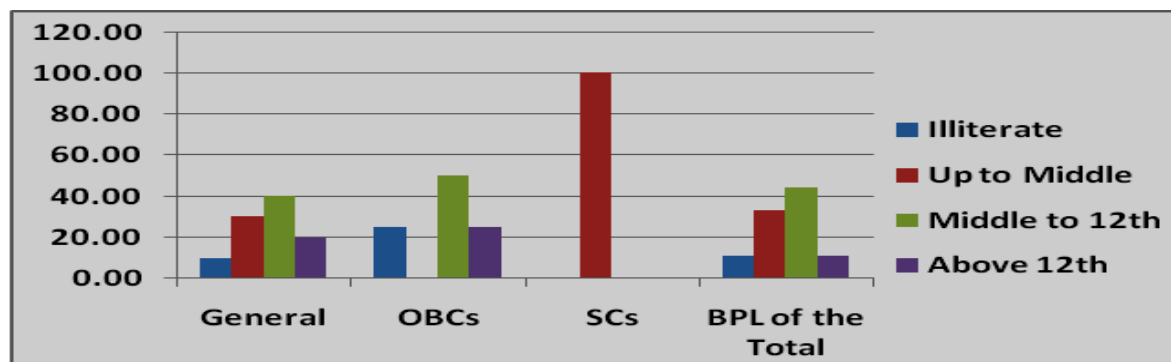


Figure 7.4: Social and Educational Status of Sample Victims in Percent

Family Type of the Victims

Of the total victims, 54 percent, as given in Table 7.6 and depicted in Figure 7.5 are from nuclear families, 46 percent belong to joint families and no victim is from the separated family. It shows that in joint families such cases are on lower side compared to nuclear families. It may be due to the strength of joint family which creates fear in the mind of criminals.

Table 7.6: Victims by Type of Family

Type of family	Nuclear	Joint	Separated	Total
No. of victims	13	11	0	24
Percent to Total	54.17	45.83	0.00	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 7.5: Victims by Type of Families

Family Profile of the Victims

Profile of the sample victims' families like family size, number of family members, percentage of married members and their education is level in given in Table 7.7. Out of the total sample victims' families, 67 percent have size of 4 to 6 members, 21 percent 1 to 3 members, 12 percent victims have more than 6 members. Of the total members of sample victim's families, 59 percent are married. Out of total family members, 39 percent have studied up to Middle, 32 percent Middle to 12th, 17 percent illiterate and 12 percent above 12th. In small families, 80 percent members are married, in mid size families, 51 percent members are married and in big families only 12 percent are married. The literacy level of family members is also low with 56 percent as illiterates/educated upto Middle level and 12 percent educated above 12th standard. Family size and educational status of the families of victims is also depicted in Figure 7.6 and 7.7.

Table 7.7: Family Profile of the Victims

Family Size	Nos.	Percent	Total No. of Members	Of the Total Members-Married (%)	Percent				
					Illiterate	Middle	Middle to 12 th	> 12 th	Total
1 to 3	5	20.83	15	80.00	13.33	53.34	20.00	13.33	100.00
4 to 6	16	66.67	79	51.00	17.72	41.78	29.11	11.39	100.00
> 6	3	12.50	22	77.00	18.18	18.18	50.00	13.64	100.00
Total	24	100.00	116	59.00	17.24	38.79	31.90	12.07	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

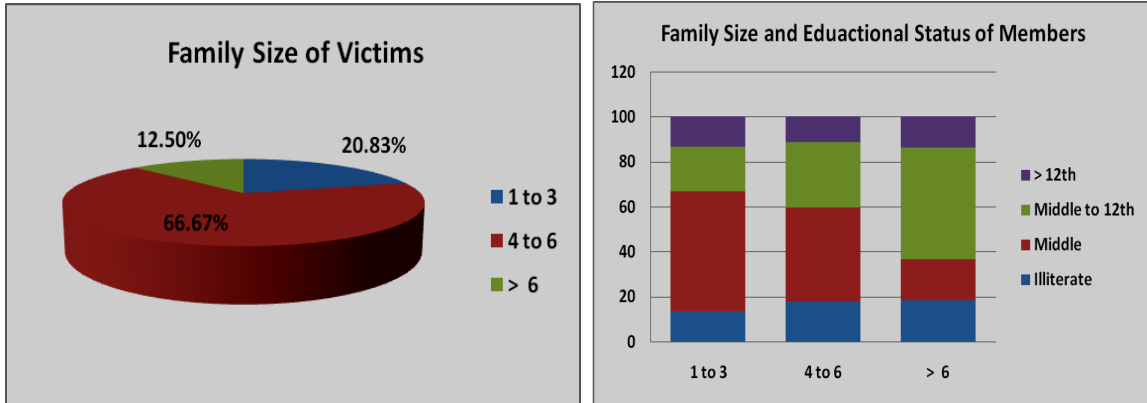


Figure 7.6 & 7.7: Family Profile of Victims-Family Size and Educational Status of Members

Table 7.7 shows that unmarried members are more in family size of 4-6 members and crime is also higher within in this category. The reason may be that the families have lesser control over all the members and the chances of crime go up. Similarly, the crime is on the lower side where the members are either illiterate or educated above 12th level. The reason again seems that the illiterates do not allow their female members to go out frequently and in educated families there is better understanding to avoid the chances of crime.

Occupation of the Victims & Their Families

In Table 7.8, occupation of the victims/ families and annual income of their families is given. Service is the main occupation of 38 percent victims’ families with average annual income of Rs. 2, 77,778 followed by agriculture at 33 percent with average annual income of Rs. 3, 73,000 and labour occupation is in 29 percent families with average income of Rs. 1,11,714. Thus, most of the victims’ families are having low income.

Table 7.8: Family Occupation & Estimated Income (Excluding Victims)

Main Occupation	Victims’ Family			Victims	
	No.	Percent	Average Income	No.	Percent
Agriculture	8	33.33	373,000	0	0.00
Labour	7	29.17	111,714	4	16.67
Service	9	37.50	277,778	1	4.17
Business/Shop	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
House Work	0	0.00	0	13	54.16
Student	0	0.00	0	6	25.00
Total	24	100.00	232,000	24	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

The victims themselves are also not earning independent income with 54 percent doing household work, 25 percent students and 17 percent working as labourers. The remaining 4 percent were doing small private jobs. Occupation of families is also depicted in figure 7.8 and 7.8A.

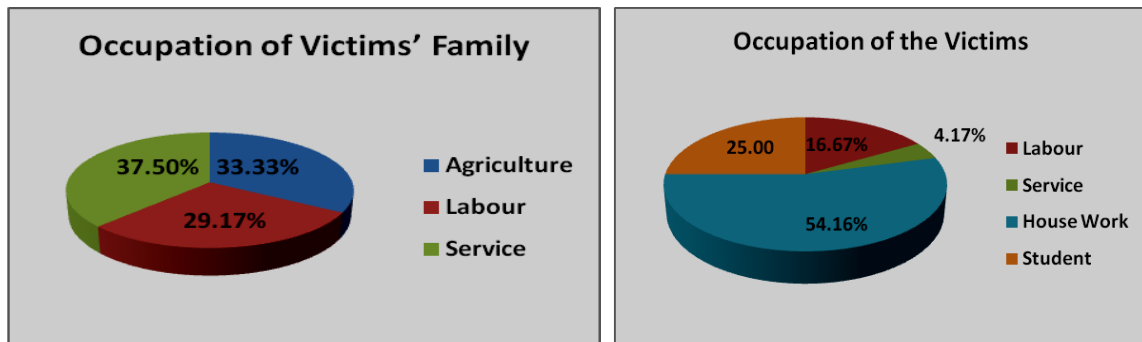


Figure 7.8: Occupation of the Families

Fig.7.8A: Occupation of Victims in Percent

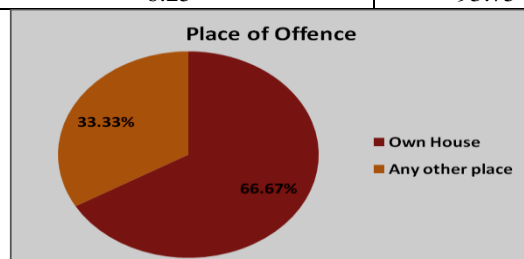
The maximum victims i.e. 38 percent were from service families followed by agriculture (33 percent) and labour (29 percent). The majority of the victims are either remaining at home or are students, who become more prone to crime in house or on way for studies while their family members are at work.

Place of Offence

Place of offence and type of houses for the sample victims are given in Table 7.9 and also depicted in Figure 7.9. The offence occurred at the house of victims in 67 percent cases and at any other place in 33 percent cases.

Table 7.9: Place of Offence in Sample Cases

Place	No.	Percent	If at Victims' House then Typology of House	
			Individual	Row Houses
Own House	16	66.67	6.25	93.75
Relative House	0	0.00		
Friends House	0	0.00		
Offender House	0	0.00		
Any other place	8	33.33		
Total	24	100.00		



Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

Figure 7.9: Place of Offence of Sample Victims

Out of the victims with whom the offence occurred at their own house, 94 percent were row houses and 6 percent were isolated individual houses. As revealed earlier, the maximum of the victims were household women or students and the maximum offence took place at home. Therefore, the crime was committed largely by persons known to victims when the victims were alone at home.

Information of Accused in Relation to Victims

As summarised in Table 7.10, of the total, 38 percent accused were neighbours, 8 percent relatives and 4 percent from the blood relation of victim. Of the remaining, 29 percent were known from other places and 21 percent accused were unknown to the victims. Social category wise 42 percent accused were from same caste/ social category of victim, 21 percent were from other caste/ social category and remaining 38 percent accused were not known at the time of crime.

Table 7.10: Relation of Accused with Victims

S.No.	Type of relation	Percent	Category of Accused	Percent	Area of Accused	Percent
1	Blood Relation	4.17	Same as Victim	41.67	Same Village/Area	62.50
2	Relative	8.33	Other	20.83	Other Area	16.67
3	Neighbour	37.50	Unknown	37.50	Unknown	20.83
4	Other known	29.17				
5	Unknown	20.83				
6	Total	100.00	Total	100.00	Total	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

This shows that about 79 percent of the accused were known to the victims and 63 percent were from the same village/ area. Thus, the crime is mainly an intra social category issue instead of inter-social category as is widely held view in the media. The electronic as well as print media may put up the correct position. Even in some cases the accused were from the lower social category compared to the victim. Figure 7.10 shows distribution of accused by relation & area.

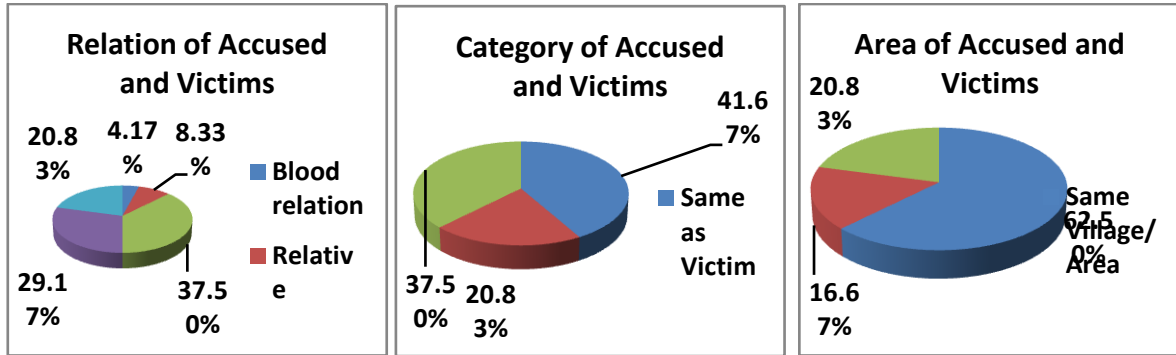


Figure 7.10: Relation, Category and Area of Accused and Victims in Percent

To control such crimes, there is need for sensitization by social organizations and related Government institutions along with prompt action by police and speedy trial by judiciary.

Action Taken by Victim after Incidence

The action at social and legal level by victims after the offence is summarised in Table 7.11 and also depicted in Figure 7.11. In 71 percent cases, victims approach their parents for help and in 29 percent cases approached the relatives. At legal level, 96 percent victims reported direct at police station and in 4 percent cases they approached to community people.

Awareness of Women Helpline

Of the total sample victims, 54 percent were not aware of women helpline, 38 percent were aware but did not rely on it and only in 8 percent cases victims contacted the women helpline as indicated in Table 7.11 and depicted in Figure 7.11..

Table 7.11: Action Taken by Victim after Incidence and Awareness of Women Helpline

At Social Level whom approached	Nos.	Percent	At Legal Level whom approached	Nos.	Percent	Awareness/ Use of Women Helpline	Nos.	Percent
Parents	17	70.83	Women Cell	0	0.00	Not Aware	13	54.17
Friends	0	0.00	Police Station	23	95.83	Contacted	2	8.33
Relatives	7	29.17	S.P. Office	0	0.00	Not Contacted	9	37.50
Others	0	0.00	Court/Women Cell	0	0.00	Ineffective	0	0.00
			Community Peoples	1	4.17			
Total	24	100.00	Total	24	100.00	Total	24	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team

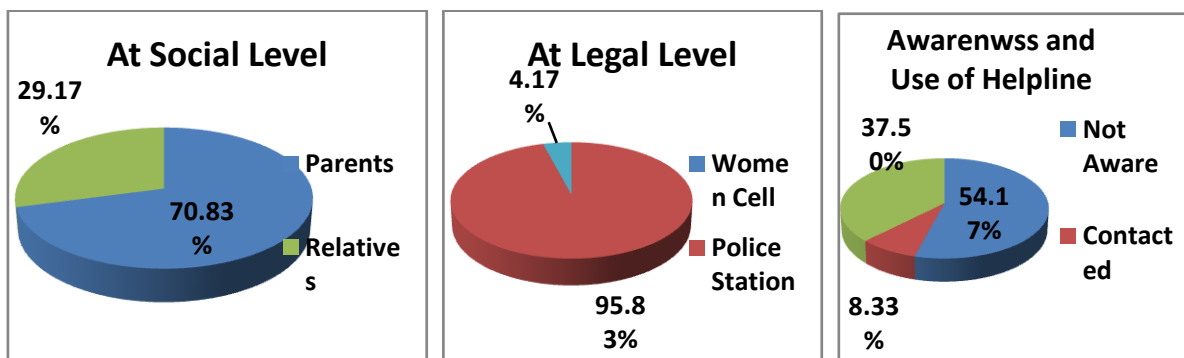


Figure 7.11: Action Taken by Victims after Incidence and Awareness & Use of Helpline

It indicates that at social level, the victims have faith in their parents and take their help. The awareness about Women Helpline and Women Cell was limited and even trust was lacking. For immediate help to the victims, there is need to popularise Women Cell and Women Helpline.

Who Accompanied the Victim to PS and Time Taken in Lodging FIR

Table 7.12 and Figure 7.12 show that there is a time lag in some cases in reporting to police and lodging of FIR. About 87 percent victims approached police with their parents and 13 percent with their relatives. Out of the total sample cases, 46 percent victims reported to police same day, 29 percent within 1 to 3 days, 21 percent in 4 to 15 days and 4 percent after 15 days. After reporting to the police, in 75 percent cases FIR was lodged same day, in 17 percent cases within 1-3 days, in 4 percent within 4-15 days and in another 4 percent FIR was lodged after 15 days.

Table 7.12: Access by Victim to Police Station and Promptness in Lodging FIR

Access to Police Station along with			Time Lag in Reporting to Police after the Crime			Lodging of FIR after Reporting to Police		
With whom?	Nos.	Percent	Time Taken	Nos.	Percent	Time Taken	Nos.	Percent
Parents	21	87.50	Same day	11	45.83	Same day	18	75.00
Friends	0	0.00	1-3 days	7	29.17	1-3 days	4	16.67
Relatives	3	12.50	4-15 days	5	20.83	4-15 days	1	4.16
Alone	0	0.00	<15 days	1	4.17	<15 days	1	4.17

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

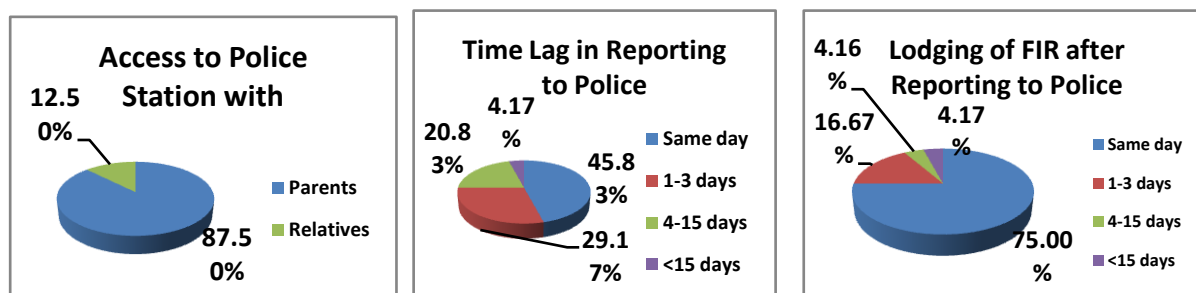


Figure 7.12: To Access by Victim to Police Station and Promptness in Lodging FIR

The table shows that in 25 percent cases the FIR was lodged late. This encourages the offenders who may further humiliate the family. Hence, along with direct approach to the concerned PS, there may be a central complaint system which can forward the same to the police station for recording FIR. There should be a time limit in converting complaints into FIR.

Who Attended in Police Station?

In 79 percent cases victims were attended by male staff and in 21 percent cases attended by female staff as given in Table 7.13 and Figure 7.13.

Table 7.13: Who Attended in Police Station?

Who Attended?	Nos.	Percent
Male staff	19	79.17
Female staff	5	20.83

The bar chart shows the percentage of cases attended by male staff (79.17%) and female staff (20.83%).

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team. Figure 7.13: Who Attended in Police Station

It was reported that women police staff could not attend due to their shortage. The female victims in Haryana having generally the nature of shyness cannot explain the details of the crime to the male staff

which affects their cases in court too . Hence, there is need to augment female police staff to deal with the cases of crimes against women.

Promptness in Action Taken after FIR

Promptness in action taken by the police after lodging the FIR is given in Table 7.14 and Figure 7.14 on the basis of police record and feedback of the victims.

Table 7.14: Promptness in Action Taken by Police after FIR

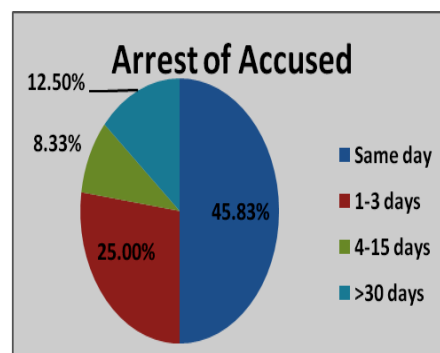
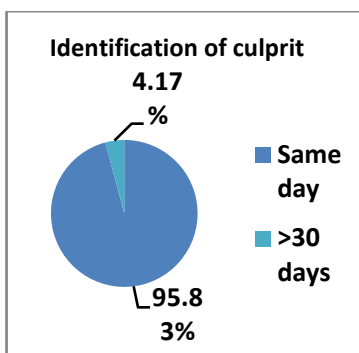
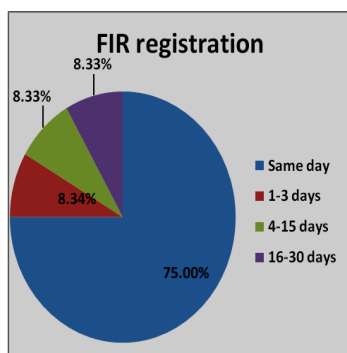
S. No.	Type of Action	Time Taken and Figures in Percent					Total
		Same day	1-3 days	4-15 days	16-30 days	>30 days	
1	FIR registration	75.00	8.34	8.33	8.33	0.00	100.00
2	Identification of culprit	95.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	100.00
3	Arrest	45.83	25.00	8.33	0.00	12.50	100.00
4	Investigation	4.17	8.33	45.83	16.67	25.00	100.00
5	Case put up to Attorney	0.00	8.33	41.67	12.50	33.33	100.00
6	Case put up to court	0.00	0.00	39.13	13.04	47.83	100.00

Note: Two accused were not arrested and one case was not sent to Attorney/Court

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

The promptness in action taken at various stages is as under:

- i. FIR was not registered on same day in case of 25 percent victims.
- ii. In 96 percent cases culprits were identified on the day of lodging FIR because they were named in the complaint. Remaining 4 percent accused were identified after a lapse of 30 days.
- iii. Out of sample, in 46 percent cases the accused were arrested on the day of lodging the FIR, in 25 percent cases, in 1 to 3 days and in 8 percent arrested after 30 days of identification.
- iv. Investigation was done in 46 percent cases within 4 to 15 days, in 17 percent cases in 16 to 30 days and more than 30 days in 25 percent cases.
- v. The 63 percent cases put up to Attorney within 30 days, 33 percent cases after 30 days and 4 percent were not put up to Attorney because of withdrawal of case by the victims.
- vi. All the cases of CAW are required to be put up to the courts through Attorney within 30 days of lodging the FIR. But due to delay in sending the cases to Attorney, it resulted that only 52 percent cases could be put up within the prescribed time limit of 30 days. In 48 percent cases, time taken was more than 30 days.



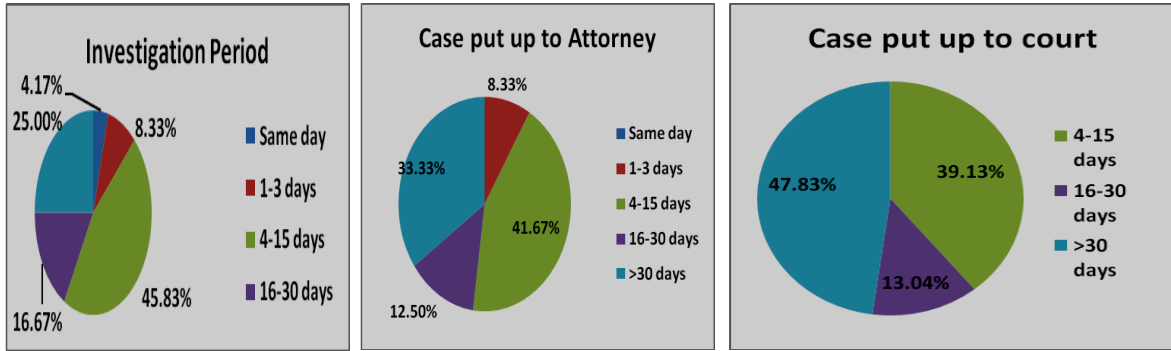


Figure 7.14: Promptness in Action Taken by Police after FIR

The above observations indicate slackness of the police in arresting the accused, prolonging the investigation and submitting the cases to courts.

Present Status of the Cases

Present status of sample cases and period of pendency of pending cases is given in table 7.15 and also depicted in figure 7.15.

Table 7.15: Present Status of the Case

S. No.	Details	Percent of Cases	Period of Pendency	Percent of Cases
A	Cases withdrawn/ compromised at police station	4.17	<6 months	33.33
B	Cases put up to court and then-	95.83	6-12 months	33.33
i	Compromised/Dismissed/cancelled	0.00	12-24 month	13.34
ii	Punished	8.33	>24 months	20.00
iii	Fined	0.00		
iv	Both punished and fined	8.33		
v	Set free (Bree)	16.67		
vi	Pending	62.50		

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

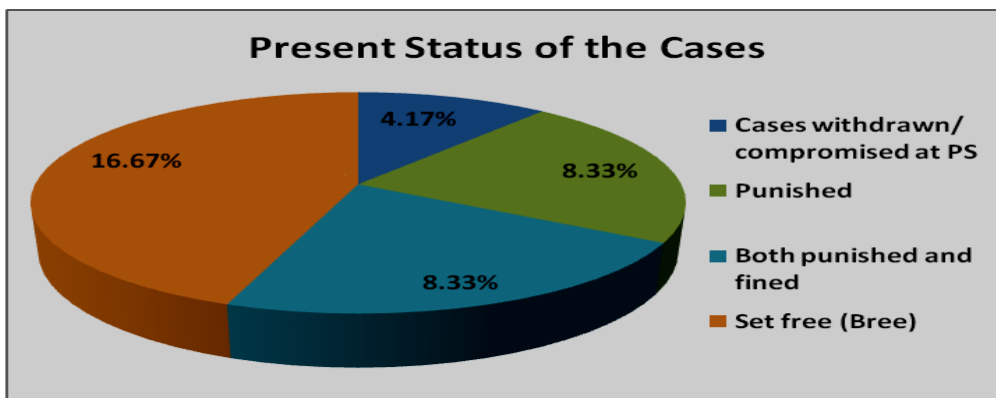


Figure 7.15: Present Status of the Cases

Out of total sample cases, 4 percent were withdrawn or compromised at PS level and 96 percent were put up to court of which 8 percent accused were punished, 8 percent punished and fined both, 17 percent were set free and 63 percent cases were pending at the time of survey. Out of total pending cases, 33 percent were pending since less than 6 month, 33 percent for 6 to 12 months, 13 percent for 12 to 24 months and 20 percent for more than 24 months.

General Feedback of Respondents about Efficacy of Police

Feedback of respondents regarding efficacy of police is given in Table 7.16 and Figure 7.16. Of the total, 79 percent respondents reported that efficiency of police in lodging FIR was good and 21 percent adjudged it as bad. In arresting the culprit 54 percent reported it was good, 29 percent reported average and 17 percent as bad. For filing the cases in courts, 71 percent respondents stated that efficiency of police was good, 25 percent reported it average and report of 4 percent was bad. Overall 68 percent reports were good, 18 percent average and 14 percent bad.

Table 7.16: Feedback of Respondents Regarding Efficiency of Police

S.No.	Particulars	Good	Average	Bad	Total
1	Registration of FIR	79.17	0.00	20.83	100.00
2	Arresting the culprit	54.16	29.17	16.67	100.00
3	Promptness in filling the case to court	70.83	25.00	4.17	100.00
Total		68.05	18.06	13.89	100.00

Source: Field survey by CRRID Study Team.

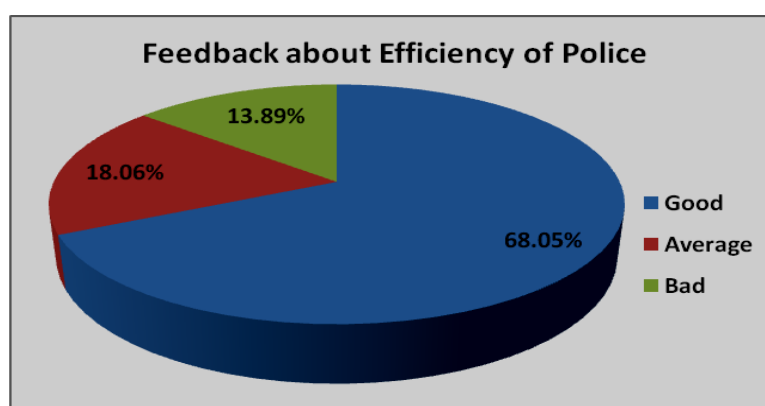


Figure 7.16: Feedback about the Efficiency of Police

Overall 68 percent responses were good and 32 percent responses were not good with regard to registration of FIR, arresting of accused and putting up the case to Courts. Thus, there is need to introduce monitoring information system in police and judiciary both. Detailed returns on fortnightly basis should flow from PS to SP and the in-charge at State level. There should be a system of sending comments back to PS after review and the same should become basis of performance of the Police Station in-charge. There seems to be a need for sensitization of police force to come to the satisfaction level. This can be possible if there is political will from the top and it is ensured in police at the senior level to seriously send the message to the lowest level.

Conclusions

1. Molestation crime rate has come down in the state during 2001 to 2011. Decrease in crime rate was the maximum in district Panchkula from 1st rank to 15th rank which may be indication of police efficacy as all State offices of police are located in Panchkula. The physical presence of such large force may have impact on law and order.
2. Most of the molestation cases were from less educated families/ victims which may be immature in thinking and helpless due to economic conditions. Such cases require continuous protection and engagement with their families.
3. The maximum crime victims i.e. 38 percent were from service families followed by agriculture (33 percent) and labour (29 percent). The majority of the victims either remain at home or are students, who become more prone to crime in house or on way for studies while their family members are at work.

4. As revealed earlier, the maximum of the victims were household women or students and the maximum offence took place at home. Therefore, the crime may be mostly committed by persons known to victims or neighbours at a time when the victims are alone at home.
 5. The maximum of the accused were from the same social category and known to the victims. It does not substantiate widely held view that the people of higher social category indulge in such crimes against the lower social category. The electronic as well as print media may highlight this aspect.
 6. To control such crimes, there is need for sensitization by social organizations and related Government institutions along with prompt action by police and speedy trial by judiciary.
 7. The awareness about Women Helpline and Women Cell was limited and even trust was lacking. For immediate help to the victims, there is need to popularise Women Cell and Women Helpline and promptly complaint number may be given back on the pattern of Telecommunication and gas booking.
 8. Shortage of female police staff was reported but the female victims in Haryana having generally the nature of shyness cannot explain the details of the crime to the male staff. Hence, there is need to augment female staff to deal with the cases of crimes against women.
 9. Slackness of the police in arresting the accused, prolonging the investigation and late submission of the cases to courts has been observed. There is need to bring promptness in police working for timely action.
 10. Regarding police efficacy, overall 32 percent victims were not satisfied with regard to registration of FIR, arresting of accused and putting up the case to Courts.
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