

Perception about Crime against Women and Role of Law Enforcement Agencies as Per Females: An Empirical Study

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Abstract: Crime against women has been one of the major areas of concern today. Discussions over this issue are flooding the social media, newspapers and TV shows. While the ruling parties also claim their achievements in the said context. But, the exact picture reveals the different story all together. This gap was identified and the perception of women regarding the crime against women and other safety issues was the major focus of the study. As, the role of law enforcement agencies is too significant in controlling the crime therefore perception of women in terms of their effectiveness was also taken into the consideration. The objective of the study was to know the perception of women towards crime in the city and also the potential causes for the same. Descriptive Research Design was employed for the study with the sample of 260 women of every age-group. Judgemental and quota sampling was the main technique used for collecting the data. Regression Analysis and Non-Parametric Friedman test was administered to analyse the perception of women towards safety feeling and the perceived safe environment, satisfaction level towards various aspects of policing and feeling of safety among females. The study reveals high dissatisfaction among women and maximum feeling of unsafety thereby speaking volume about the efficiency of policing in the city.

Keywords: Crime against Women, , Efficiency of Police department., Non-parametric Tests. Performance Management, Perception of Women, , Regression Analysis, Women Safety.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Today in the era of globalization, liberalization, privatization and increased financial wealth, when we talk boldly about gender equality, women empowerment and infrastructural growth through modern cities thereby creating ample opportunities' for both men and women, we fail to understand the reasons behind increasing instances of crimes against women. From kitchen to board rooms, from a home maker to strategic partner, women have marked their presence everywhere and exhibited their competencies thus paving their way towards success and glory. They have significantly contributed in the economic empowerment through income generation for the country. Even our constitution provides equal status for women. But the irony is that, despite of their achievements, women in our cities don't get what they deserve the most, i.e. there "fundamental right to freedom". Reasons for same are not unknown to us. Women safety is the major concern today and it's alarming for all of us. Government had taken various women oriented initiatives from time to time viz-maternity benefit act(1961), equal remuneration act(1976), national commission for women, the national plan of action for a girl child (1991-2000), national policy for the empowerment of women (2001),national mission for the empowerment of women(NMEW),domestic violence act, 2005,marriage laws(amendment) bill, 2010,Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, Nirbhaya Fund, Establishment of the Bhartiya Mahila bank, Swadhar(a scheme for women in difficult circumstances), Ujjawala, working women hostel, Ahimsa messenger, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojna for which around US\$16 million was allocated. Even 2014-2015 budget, announced in July 10, also has a glimpse of the initiatives taken by government to ensure safety of women in all states. Around US\$24 million fund was allocated to all states for the said purpose and to around US\$8 million was allocated to make public transportation secure for women. (Source: PHD Chamber report, March 2014,[1])

Not only government but various public organizations, NGO's and police department are also unanimously taking women safety and well-being as a primary issue. Even one of the primary objective of twelfth plan is to end gender based discrimination and violence encountered by young girls and women. Data reveal that there is a significant increase in the crime rate against women in last 5 year. Indian Penal Code (IPC)

1860 has defined crime against women under following sections- 376, 363-373,302,498-A,354,509,366 B as Rape, Kidnapping, Homicide for dowry, Torture/cruelty, Molestation, Sexual harassment and Importation of girls respectively. As per the last year's NCRB report, there is a significant increase of 9.2% in crimes against women from 2013 to 2014. i.e. 3, 37,922 total no. of cases of crime (both under IPC & SLL) were reported in the country in comparison to the figures quoted in the year 2013 i.e. 3, 09,546. Total no. of cases reported from Uttar Pradesh are 38,467, these figures are alarming and worrying (Source: NCRB Crime in India, 2014,[2]) NCRB data report 93 women being raped in India every day. Cases pertaining to death of women due to dowry demand, violence at home, sexual harassment, exploitation of women, rape, molestation etc. have grown up over the years. It is truism that women feel unsafe at all times of day or night in public spaces, commuting through private and public transport, working in factories, school, colleges or even at home. They are more vulnerable to harassment in any form and unlike men they experience and perceive city differently and have different views with regard to the steps taken by the government and primarily performance of the cops in the city. At this juncture our police department has to shoulder many responsibilities. They function much beyond being only crime fighters and thus create, maintain & ensure a feeling of security in the community. In this context Uttar Pradesh police has come up with women helpline "1090" to address issues related to crimes against women in the city. But the question still remains the same i.e. what women perceive as to the performance of the police officials in the city and their efficiency in controlling crimes against women.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Women throughout the world are subjected to violence against them in one or the other form irrespective of the culture, geographical boundaries, or wealth. It is pervasive in nature. Violence against women is considered as the most shameful and disgraceful human rights violation. Real progress, peace, equality and development can only be claimed when this heinous and barbaric acts against women are eradicated from every culture and country. Kofi Annan (Secretary – General of the United Nations.)

Crime against women can be defined as some type of cruelty against women, whether physical or mental, may be direct or indirect. IPC has defined crime against women in following categories:- Rape (Sec. 376), Kidnapping(Sec 363-373), Homicide for dowry(Sec 302), Torture/cruelty(Sec 498A), Molestation(Sec 354), Sexual harassment(Sec 509) and Importation of girls(Sec 366B). As per SLL (Special & Local Laws), crime against women are: commission of sati prevention act, dowry prohibition act, protection of women from domestic violence, immoral traffic act. For the purpose of study only IPC crimes are recorded. Crime of any form on women leads to devastating physical and psychological consequences and it is required that just like their counterparts they also enjoy sense of security and freedom. But, unfortunately, this is not the case. The incidences of crime against women have marked and increase in comparison to last year.

Following table (Table 1) gives the year wise data from 2010-2014:-

Insert Table 1 here

Whereas, table below gives the data revealing the figures of crime in 2015. As per this data it can be seen that though there is a slight decline in the no. of crime against women in 2015 as compared to 2014, yet, women hold different perception in this reference (Table 2).

Insert Table 2 here

It can be said that, above data only gives a vague picture because some incidences are never reported due to various reasons. The concern over here is not to show the numbers but to understand the actual picture with respect to crime against women and effective ways to control it. In this context role of police, law enforcement agencies, policy makers, government and allied bodies is very crucial and thus expected to find effective ways of curbing this evil from the society. It would be relevant to mention that many acts and laws were incorporated from time to time but all turned out to be a failure. As a result atrocities against women increased day by day. Newspapers are flooded with such instances against women and leave us only mourning and talking over the issues. It is the demand that current legal system to go under change and certain laws need to be amended or modified making them more stringent and exemplary. Even the Supreme Court in one of its cases viz: Sakshi Vs Union of India on 26 May 2004 had accepted and identified the inadequacies in the law pertaining to crime against women i.e. Rape and thus had suggested that the legislature should modify and bring about required changes. On various instances it was realised that current laws (pertaining to women), punitive measures and justice mechanisms are inadequate and essentially to be reformed and revised. It would be unethical to comment on the effectiveness of the measures taken by our law enforcement agencies or U.P.Police. To quote few initiatives taken by our Police department are as follows:-

- Women Power Line (1090)
- Vikalp Portal
- Power Angels & Mother Angels

- Mobile women safety apps
- Mahila Samman Prakoshtha

Despite of various such initiatives taken by our government and law enforcement agencies, women still don't feel safe while moving. One of the reasons for such insecurity among women can be due to the clouded performance of our police and lack of trust on the system. We know that police is designated with the responsibility of registering crime; making necessary investigations and ensuring law & order. But the role of police in prevention & protection of crime against women is doubtful. Data shown in the NCRB & SCRB reports gives only an indicative picture of the total cases solved with respect to total crime against women as some of the cases are never reported. Therefore, performance of the police can never be accurately judged by these numbers & percentages. If the performance of the police is judged by the percentages of achieving success leading to investigated and charge sheeted cases handled by police, the record does not infuse enough confidence and ability. It is clear that performance is not up to the mark and needs further improvement. (Mehartaj Begum, 2000,[5]). Police boasts of its effective control machinery but all such claims collapsed disastrously when repeated cases of crime against women are reported and seems that it would go on further. Thus, it can be claimed that somewhere there is a big gap in the performance of our police department. i.e actual performance is not as per the desired performance. The word "desired performance" or "standard performance" needs to be clarified i.e. indicators that constitute performance are to be elaborated and understood first. According to (Mark Moore and Anthony Braga ,2003[6]) a renowned criminologists from Harvard, performance measurement has seven dimensions:-

- Reducing crime & victimization,
- holding offenders accountable (clearance and conviction),
- reducing fear and enhancing security (feel safe in home, neighbourhood)
- Increasing safety and order in public spaces.
- Using force sparingly and fairly)
- Using public funds efficiently and fairly
- Enhancing "customer" satisfaction.

Similarly, (Mastrofski ,1999[7]) gave six domains of performance viz-

1. Attentiveness – a visible police presence
2. Reliability – A quick, predictable response
3. Responsiveness- Attempts to satisfy people's requests and explain reasons for actions and decisions.
4. Competence- know how to handle criminals, victims and the public
5. Manners- treat all people with respect
6. Fairness- equitable treatment for all-especially racial equality.

When it comes to policing, literature reveals loads of data pertaining to their benchmarks. As to their performance indicators, broadly, they can be listed as:- clearance rate, public response, response time, crime rates, arrests, citizen satisfaction, security, fairness , reliability and faith, crime control and general service. Different researchers highlighted various performance dimensions from time to time. For instance- (O,Neill ,1980 [8]) gave five dimensions of performance- crime prevention, crime control, conflict resolution, general service, police administration. Harry Hatry and his colleagues gave five dimensions of police performance- "prevention of crime, apprehension of offenders, responsiveness of police, and feeling of security and fairness, courtesy, helpfulness/cooperativeness, honesty". (Moore,2002,[9]), contributed to the existing literature by giving seven dimensions of police performance- "reduce criminal victimization, call offenders to account, reduce fear and enhance personal security, guarantee safety in public spaces, use financial resources fairly, efficiently and effectively, use force and authority fairly, efficiently and effectively, satisfy customer's demands/achieve legitimacy with those policed". At one end when certain researchers enlisted the performance dimensions of police, then at the other side multi-dimensional nature of police performance was also pointed. Efficiency of police cannot be judged only on certain listed parameters but the expected performance goes much beyond these dimensions. According to (Maguire,2005[10]), three E's framework can be accommodated as a performance dimensions in any type of organization- Equity, Effectiveness and Efficiency. Maguire performance 3E model can be interpreted and compared with other dimensions for police performance as follows: - Equity means fairness, equal treatment to the citizen, Effectiveness can be measured by the response time, arrests, law and order, crime control, prevention, and Efficiency can be measured by a ratio of outputs to inputs.

Developing adequate performance indicators would be beneficial to all stakeholders- police chiefs, government officials & agencies, media, NGO's and finally public. Comparing the performance of police officials on the basis of set indicators would enable the public to judge their performance and would also serve in forming positive perception about the cops and the system in the city. Whatever be the methods adopted for

defining indicators, main aim should be controlling crime especially towards women. It is the women, who suffers directly if the police in the city is inefficient and fails to control crime against them. Thus, it is essential to know and understand their perception and expectations in the said reference. Women don't feel comfortable in reporting the incidents to the police due to various reasons. According to one of the statistical study conducted on women's perception on violence against women in Puducherry, women prefer to get help from family members (50%) and friends (30%). Whereas only 10% are in favour of approaching police, NGO's or helpline. The data from the study also revealed their perception in overcoming this problem. 42.9% preferred to maintain silence, for 22.7% taking help from friends and family is a better option. Only 20% of the women perceived that violence against women can be overcome by fighting back or opting for legal action. (Chandrasekaran, 2013[11]). As per the data revealed by another survey, women have little faith in the ability of the local police to handle crime. 70% women did not believe that the police were doing a good job in controlling crime. This survey resembles more or less with the data of the different countries-Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria.(Monograph,1999,[12])

III. RESEARCH GAP

Crime against women in India has attracted many scholars since so many years and in the said context performance of police has been much talked and discussed. As per the literature, it can be evidently said that, women do not feel safe in the city due to various instances of crimes against them. Not only in India, but many foreign countries witnessed the instances of crime against women in one form or another. Efficiency of police plays a very dominant role in curbing crime against women. But, in this attempt to control crime, it is equally vital to know the perception of the public, specifically women, with respect to the performance and efficiency of police. Without understanding the expectations of the women, as to what they feel, sense and articulate crime as, it would not be possible to devise an effective control machinery against this evil. Unfortunately, nothing much is known to us in this respect i.e. there is not much literature available to link the perception of women with that of devising the control machinery for controlling crime. This paper would aim to fill this gap by analysing the perception of women about the performance & efficiency of U.P police in controlling crime against women in Lucknow and also assist in understanding the expectations of women from the cops in the city.

IV. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. The research was conducted to know the women perception about crime
2. To understand the women perception related to causes of crime against women
3. To understand women perception about the efficiency and performance of law enforcing agencies in controlling crime against women.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive Research Design has been to study the perception of women regarding crime against the fair sex and their perception with respect to police performance in Lucknow city. For the survey purpose, close ended questionnaire was used. Exploratory process deployed for formulating questionnaire included discussions with women in all age groups, professions and house –wives. Extracts from previous studies based on violence, crime against women, police performance were taken into consideration before finalizing the instrument. The questionnaire consists of 32 questions based on the safety, crime, causes, measures, awareness and perception of women with respect to crime in Lucknow city. In the second part of the questionnaire, information related to different demographic and socio-economic criteria was collected. 40 respondents have been selected for the pre-testing of questionnaire purpose. The questionnaire has been accordingly modified as per the suggestions from the pre-testing. Sample size taken was taken to be 360. The respondents were chosen employing judgemental and quota sampling. However, complete information has been obtained from 260 respondents.

The samples were collected from various districts (cities, towns and villages) from the state of U. P. (India), reaching out to women from various girls colleges, schools, corporate houses, house-wives, working women, teachers, government employee etc. The time frame of the study was June 2016-January 2017. The questionnaire was administered personally to correctness of information and because of sensitive nature of information.

VI. ANALYSIS

The study was conducted on females to know their perception related to the law and order situation and the response of the law enforcement agencies along with their experiences related to various crimes and the threat-perception.

Regression Analysis has been used to examine the relationships between the 'comfort and safety feeling while moving out of their place' by females and 'different types of crimes prevalent in the city'. So the

dependant variable is the 'safety feeling' as perceived by females and the independent variables have been 'different types of crimes against women'. All these variables are metric in nature.

As per ANOVA table (Table 3.1), the proposed regression model is found to be significant (Sig. = .003 < .05). So we can say that these crimes significantly affect the feeling of unsafety among females, while goes out of their homes. Value of adj. R^2 has been found to be 0.262 which shows that this relationship is moderately well (Table 3.2). Further 'action causing harm, sufferings, indignity to women' is the significant factor (sig. = .000) affecting the unsafe feeling (Table 3.3).

Insert Tables 3.1-3.3 here

Regression Analysis has been employed again to examine the relationship between 'perceived safe environment' as dependent variable and various 'intimidating factors/ causes of crime against women' as predictors. The considered regression model has been found to be significant (sig. = .000 < .05) suggesting the significant relationship (Table 4.1). The adj. r-square = .316 suggests that there exist moderate to low relationship (Table 4.2). Upon examining different factors we found that, gender in equality and discrimination is found to be the main cause for the crime against women with standardised regression coefficient beta β as .364 followed by social upbringing (β = .332) and unprotective laws, weak judiciary system (β = .332) as second main reason for the crime against women (Table 4.3).

Insert Tables 4.1-4.3 here

Non Parametric Friedman Test was employed to examine the hypothesis whether the feeling of safety (by women) is same irrespective of the place. The significant value (Table 5.1) of Friedman test (Asymp. Sig= .000 < .05) shows that these feelings are not all same with maximum unsafe feeling is there for "staying late at work place". (Mean rank= 2.08) followed by 'commuting alone via a public transport' (Mean Rank= 2.26). Maximum perceived safety feeling has been 'at home' (Mean Rank= 3.16) (Table 5.2).

Insert Tables 5.1-5.2 here

Women were asked about their feeling safe at various location or possibility of crime as well. Locations were at home, at work, in public and online. Friedman test is again applied to examine the hypothesis that whether women face crime equally at different location. Here the Asymp. Sig. = .000 < .05 (Table 6.1) shows that there is significant difference in the feeling of unsafety at different places. Here the maximum unsafe feeling was found to be in public with Mean rank = 1.70 followed by at work mean rank = 2.33 followed by online with mean rank= 2.89. Women in general feel unsafe in public which is quite evident from the data (Table 6.2).

Insert Tables 6.1-6.2 here

Further, when females are questioned about the types of crimes faced by them. Friedman Test suggest (Table 7.1) there also significant difference vis-à-vis their experiences (Asymp. Sig= .000) with 'inappropriate starrng and leering (mean rank= 3.97)' as most frequent crime-situation felt by women followed by 'pinching and touching (mean rank= 3.20)' and 'stalking (mean rank = 3.16) as second and third most felt crimes (Table 7.2).

Insert Tables 7.1-7.2 here

Non-parametric Chi-square test suggested that there is no significant difference (Asmp. Sig. = .644) vis-a-vis vulnerability towards facing crimes by various age groups of females (Table 8.1). So, irrespective of the age, women face these intimidating situations in all the case. This shows, how grave and critical the situation is.

Insert Table 8.1 here

Chi-square Test (Table 9.1) further suggests that majority of women felt that police and law enforcement agencies are not supportive towards the fairer sex (asypm. sig. = .000, with 87% of the respondents in the unsatisfied category (Table 9.2).

Insert Tables 9.1-9.2 here

Regression Analysis was again employed to examine the relationship between 'satisfaction level towards various aspects/measures of policing' (predictors) and 'feeling of safety' as perceived by females (dependent variable) in the city in terms of crime against women with null hypothesis H_0 as "The proposed regression model is insignificant". Here, the model has been found to be significant (Sig. = .020) at 5% level of significance (Table 10.1), showing the significant relationships between various policing measures and the feeling of being safe as perceived by females.

Insert Tables 10.1-10.3 here

Further, value of adj. R^2 is found to be .450, showing moderate relationship between the dependent variable and the considered predictors (Table 10.2). Upon examining β coefficient the predictors, 'patrolling' ($\beta = .197$) as the major deterrent against the safety feeling in the city, followed by 'availability of police force in case of emergency' and 'call attention' ($\beta = .136$ and $.135$ respectively). It was observed that due to lack of patrolling the city, and inadequate police-force women feel dissatisfied with the services of U.P. Police and feel unsafe (Table 10.3).

As there is a feeling of fear among women vis-a-vis their safety so it is much desired to explore the perception of women regarding the measures for improving and ensuring safety for women, non-parametric fried man test is employed to create hierarchy for different measures. The p value (asypm. sig.) for the Friedman test statistics is obtained as .000(<.05) indicating their existence of significance hierarchy among different measures (Table 11.1). Accordingly, strict punitive measures and identification of crime prone areas and adopting adequate measures (mean rank = 4.55 and 4.35 respectively) has been found to be most desired measures followed by more government support towards ensuring women safety (Table 11.2).

Insert Tables 11.1-11.2 here

To examine the level of satisfaction among women with the police performance Non-parametric Chi-square test with the hypothesis that the proportion of all response categories are same has been employed. The test statistics has been found significant (Asymp. Sig. = .000 < .05) (Table 12.1). Exhibiting the significant difference among the response categories. Accordingly, 60% (159 out of 265) showing moderate to high dissatisfaction with the performance of the police (Table 12.2).

Insert Tables 12.1-12.2 here

Since, there is a strong dissatisfaction among women for police performance in tackling the crime against women, the reasons for this gap in performance is examined using non parametric Friedman test was employed. The test results shows that there is a significant difference among perceived importance for the reasons for the poor performance i.e. there exists a hierarchy for the reasons (Asymp. Sig. = .000 < .05) (Table 13.1). 12 reasons were listed viz- lack of adequate resources, lack of training, lack of motivation, lack of dedicated staff, lack of support and empathy to victims, insensitivity towards women, political pressures, tough working conditions, work overload, lack of support from government, lack of responsibility towards duty, lack of ensuring security to women. As per the mean rank table suggests "lack of dedicated staff/specialized force" (mean rank= 5.17) as the most important reason for this gap in the police-performance. This has been followed by "political pressure" (mean rank= 5.28) and "lack of responsibility towards duty" (mean rank = 5.57) (Table 13.2). So, in order to improve the performance especially with respect to the perception among women these areas should be given top priorities. There should be more specialized and trained force to cater to the needs of the society specially women and our government should facilitate the department for the said purpose. Also strict measures should be taken to review the performance of the police officials so that they cannot shirk their duties.

Insert Tables 13.1-13.2 here

In order to improve the police working vis-a-vis crime against women, the necessity of the 'need of training' is to be examined as perceived by women. So, non-parametric binomial test has been applied to examine the difference of the perception (yes/no). The test was found to be significant (Sig. = .000 < .05,) with a strong majority (97% of females feels the need for improvement) (Table 14). Since, there is a perceived need for improvement in the efficiency of the police, the area of improvement are examined as perceived by female respondent.

Insert Table 14 here

When asked about the areas where the police needs an improvement, as per the data collected, tabulated and analysed, the areas under consideration are training, sensitisation of police force, adequate resources, increased number of female's officials, better incentives, and community policing. Non-Parametric Friedman test was employed to examine the equality of mean scores. As per the result Asymp. Sig. (p value) is found to be .000 (< than .05) (Table 15.1), showing significant difference among need for improvement in various areas. From the rank table, it was found that "training" was most desired area for improvement (mean rank= 2.59), followed by "sensitization of police force" (mean rank= 2.86), lastly being "community policing" (mean rank= 4.55) (Table 15.2). So, the respondent recommend that with adequate and proper training and better sensitization police officials would deliver better results towards improving the situation. Community policing is perceived as the least important desired area for improvement probably because of lack of awareness of the concept among respondents so might be they are not much aware of the concept and its implications.

Insert Tables 15.1-15.2 here

VII. DISCUSSIONS & IMPLICATIONS

In the current situation, when there is a significant increase in the instances of crime against women, it has become inevitable to ignore the perception of women against crime and the role of law enforcement agencies play in controlling the same. With this aim, a study was conducted in Lucknow city covering a sample of 250 women of various age groups. In this study an attempt was made to know their perception related to current crime situation against women and also the status of law and order in Lucknow city. The study reveals that most of the women feel unsafe while moving out alone of their house or place due to several forms of crime experienced by them. Not only outside the house, even inside their home, are they major sufferers of instances against them. viz- intimate partner violence, domestic violence etc. This unsafe feeling among women is maximum felt when they stay late at work place followed by commuting via public transport like bus, auto, etc. In the same context it can be inferred that women perceive to be maximum unsafe in public and this fact is also validated by the data collected through them. The most common type of crime that women face is inappropriate staring and leering followed by pinching or touching and stalking. It has been evidently established that women of almost every age is vulnerable to crime and age does not affect the frequency and intensity of crime. Rather, the factors leading to crime are of utmost importance in the current scenario. Lack of education among people, weak judiciary system, too much fashion and influence of media on the youngsters to some extent accelerate the criminal tendency among the people. Apart from them, lack of infrastructural development viz- insufficient lights on the streets also add to the instances of crime towards women in the city. In an Indian society where sons are more respected and wanted over daughters, the main responsibilities lies with the parents to inculcate the right moral values in their sons. Parents should teach their sons to respect the women and their dignity. i.e social upbringing holds a key position in any society. But, somewhere or the other right blend of moral values are not given leading to many distorted personalities committing such kind of crime. Also gender inequality and discrimination adds fuel to the fire and was found to be the main cause for the crime against the women.

In the said reference women perceive that the law enforcement agencies are not efficient in controlling such situation and incidences in the city. Approximately 87% women were not satisfied with the police. Also, majority of women perceived law enforcement agencies as not supportive towards fairer sex. Women feel more unsafe in the city due to lack of patrolling, availability of police force, and on call attention by the officers incharge. They are not satisfied with the services of U.P police and thus feel unsafe. Women were highly dissatisfied with the performance of the police in controlling crime and ensuring safety to them. Ensuring women safety in the city should be one of the key deliverables of the U.P. Police.

There can be varied reasons for the poor performance of the police like – lack of adequate resources, lack of training, lack of dedicated staff, lack of support and empathy to victims, insensitivity towards women, political pressures, tough and strenuous working conditions, lack of support from the government, etc. As per this study, lack of specialized force, political pressures, and lack of responsibility towards duty was perceived as the major reasons for gap in performance of police. Thus, in order to reduce this gap in performance, adequate measures should be taken both at the government level and at the departmental level to ensure safety for women. In order to improve the working of the department, the necessity of the need of training is to be examined by the women. Also, police is required to be sensitized in dealing with issues related to women. Proper consideration to be given to various aspects like- better incentives, number of female officers, adequate resources to enhance their performance. A new concept called “Community Policing”, widely practiced in foreign countries also needs to be implemented in our system also to facilitate it’s working. Since, people are unaware of this concept, therefore not much inputs were given on the same. It is the need of an hour that, our police department should revisit its vision, mission and objectives keeping current situation in to consideration and framing new deliverables for its manpower, thereby making women feel and safe in the city and can live with all their rights to enjoy life just like their male counterparts.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

This article attempts to analyse and provide an insights into the perception of women regarding the crime against women and the role that law enforcement agencies play in tackling the issue. The above study would help in providing assistance to the police department and the government in adopting new measures and techniques to reduce crime against women in the city. Not only assistance but also be helpful in knowing the effectiveness of the current safety measures being adopted by the U.P. Police in the city. As per this study, most of the women were highly dissatisfied with the functioning of the police in the city. Their dissatisfaction was more towards the services that the department give viz- lack of patrolling, unavailability in case of emergency, on call attention, inadequate police force etc. Women according to their perception attributed the reasons for this inefficiency as lack of support from the department and government, lack of motivation, lack of training, inadequate resources, lack of specialized force and lack of responsibility towards duty. Women also suggested that to lessen the gap between expected performance and actual performance various measures needs to be taken with immediate effect. According to them, strict punitive action should be taken towards the offenders, crime

prone areas should be spotted and remedial action should be taken to reduce the impact, government should provide adequate resources and support to develop specialize force dedicated to curb crime against women. Necessity of training was perceived as the most crucial mandate in this respect. The areas and concern highlighted in the above study would serve as an eye-opener for the police department and accordingly remedial action could be taken to cater to the needs and safety of the women in the city. Though, various measures like 1090, dial 100, etc are dedicated to such cause but perception of women related to the safety, crime and police would definitely assist and give a new insight to the problem and concern for safety of women.

IX. LIMITATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

The present study is related to examination of female's perception toward crimes against them and the role of law enforcement agencies. This study employs Cross-sectional research design so studies the perception only once, but it might be a thing of interest also to examine the changes occurring in the perception with time, if there are some. So, longitudinal research design is recommended as future research work where panel data can be used for studying the possible changes. So, the combination of cross-sectional and longitudinal research will provide a more comprehensive picture of the situation. Since the responses and the perception can be affected with the situation so some sort of experiential study will provide some deep insights on these issues.

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TABLES

Table 1

Table – 5(A)
Crime head-wise incidents of crime against women during 2010 - 2014 and percentage variation in 2014 over 2013

| Sl. No. | Crime head | Year | | | | | Percentage variation in 2014 over 2013 |
|-----------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | |
| 1 | Rape | 22,172 | 24,206 | 24,923 | 33,707 | 36,735 | 9.0 |
| 2 | Attempt to commit rape* | | | | | 4,234 | - |
| 3 | Kidnapping & abduction of women | 29,795 | 35,565 | 38,262 | 51,881 | 57,311 | 10.5 |
| 4 | Dowry deaths | 8,391 | 8,818 | 8,233 | 8,083 | 8,455 | 4.6 |
| 5 | Assault on women with intent to outrage her/his modesty | 40,613 | 42,968 | 45,351 | 70,739 | 82,235 | 16.3 |
| 6 | Insult to the modesty of women | 9,981 | 8,570 | 9,173 | 12,589 | 9,735 | -22.7 |
| 7 | Cruelty by husband or his relatives | 94,041 | 99,135 | 1,06,527 | 1,18,866 | 1,22,877 | 3.4 |
| 8 | Importation of girl from foreign country | 36 | 80 | 59 | 31 | 13 | -58.1 |
| 9 | Abetment of suicide of women | | | | | 3,734 | |
| A. | Total IPC crime against women | 2,05,009 | 2,19,142 | 2,32,528 | 2,95,896 | 3,25,329 | 9.9 |
| 10 | Commission of Sati Prevention Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 | Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act | 895 | 453 | 141 | 362 | 47 | -67.0 |
| 12 | The Dowry Prohibition Act | 5,182 | 6,619 | 9,038 | 10,709 | 10,050 | -6.2 |
| 13 | Protection of women from domestic violence Act* | | | | | 426 | - |
| 14 | Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act# | 2,499 | 2,436 | 2,563 | 2,579 | 2,070# | - |
| B. | Total SLL crime against women | 8,576 | 9,508 | 11,742 | 13,650 | 12,593 | -7.7 |
| | Total(A+B) | 2,13,585 | 2,28,650 | 2,44,270 | 3,09,546 | 3,37,922 | 9.2 |

***Newly included crime head; * Modification in data in 2014, as figures refer to women related crimes only.

(Source: NCRB)

Table 2

Crime Head-wise Cases Registered under Crime against Women during 2011 - 2015 and Percentage Variation in 2015 over 2014

| Sl. No. | Crime head | Year | | | | | Percentage variation in 2015 over 2014 |
|-----------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | |
| 1 | Rape# | 24,206 | 24,923 | 33,707 | 36,735 | 34,651 | -5.7 |
| 2 | Attempt to Commit Rape* | - | - | - | 4,232 | 4,434 | 4.8 |
| 3 | Kidnapping & Abduction of Women | 35,565 | 38,262 | 51,881 | 57,311 | 59,277 | 3.4 |
| 4 | Dowry Deaths | 8,618 | 8,233 | 8,083 | 8,455 | 7,634 | -9.7 |
| 5 | Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her/his Modesty | 42,968 | 45,351 | 70,739 | 82,235 | 82,422 | 0.2 |
| 6 | Insult to the Modesty of Women | 8,570 | 9,173 | 12,589 | 9,735 | 8,685 | -10.8 |
| 7 | Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives | 99,135 | 1,06,527 | 1,18,866 | 1,22,877 | 1,13,403 | -7.7 |
| 8 | Importation of Girl from Foreign Country | 80 | 59 | 31 | 13 | 6 | -53.8 |
| 9 | Abetment of Suicide of Women | - | - | - | 3,734 | 4,060 | 8.7 |
| A. | Total IPC Crime against Women | 2,19,142 | 2,32,528 | 2,95,896 | 3,25,327 | 3,14,575 | -3.3 |
| 10 | Commission of Sati Prevention Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act | 453 | 141 | 362 | 47 | 40 | -14.9 |
| 12 | The Dowry Prohibition Act | 6,619 | 9,038 | 10,709 | 10,050 | 9,894 | -1.5 |
| 13 | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act | - | - | - | 426 | 461 | 8.2 |
| 14 | Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act | 2,436 | 2,563 | 2,579 | 2,070# | 2,424 | 17.1 |
| B. | Total SLL Crime against Women | 9,508 | 11,742 | 13,650 | 12,593 | 12,819 | 1.8 |
| | Total(A+B) | 2,28,650 | 2,44,270 | 3,09,546 | 3,37,922 | 3,27,394 | -3.1 |

***Newly included crime head; # Exclude child rapes registered under the section 4 & 6 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012 which published separately in Chapter-6.

(Source: NCRB)

Regression

Table 3.1: ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 18.862 | 4 | 4.715 | 4.218 | .003 ^b |
| | Residual | 286.173 | 256 | 1.118 | | |
| | Total | 305.034 | 260 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Q.1

b. Predictors: (Constant), Q 6 d, Q 6 c, Q 6a, Q 6 b

Table 3.2: Model Summary^b

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | .547 ^a | .299 | .262 | 1.057 | 1.905 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Q 6 d, Q 6 c, Q 6a, Q 6 b

b. Dependent Variable: Q.1

Table 3.3: Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | 2.494 | .352 | | 7.087 | .000 | |
| | Q 6a | -.037 | .071 | -.037 | -.525 | .600 | .732 |
| | Q 6 b | .311 | .079 | .288 | 3.919 | .000 | .676 |
| | Q 6 c | -.061 | .065 | -.059 | -.930 | .353 | .899 |
| | Q 6 d | -.054 | .075 | -.050 | -.710 | .478 | .726 |

a. Dependent Variable: Q.1

Regression

Table 4.1: ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 341.482 | 4 | 85.370 | 10.895 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 2005.767 | 256 | 7.835 | | |
| | Total | 2347.249 | 260 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Q.5

b. Predictors: (Constant), Q 6 d, Q 6 c, Q 6a, Q 6 b

Table 4.2: Model Summary^b

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | .603 ^a | .364 | .316 | 3.001 | 1.939 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Q 7 d, Q 7 c, Q 7a, Q 7 b

b. Dependent Variable: Q.5

Table 4.3: Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | 2.434 | .999 | | 2.436 | .016 | |
| | Q 7 a | .612 | .194 | .332 | 3.155 | .000 | .732 |
| | Q 7 b | -.155 | .225 | -.052 | -.689 | .492 | .676 |
| | Q 7 c | .670 | .185 | .364 | 3.622 | .000 | .899 |
| | Q 7 d | .612 | .194 | .332 | 3.155 | .000 | .726 |

a. Dependent Variable: Q.5

Friedman Test
Table 5.1: Test Statistics^a

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| N | 263 |
| Chi-Square | 131.432 |
| df | 3 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |

a. Friedman Test

Table 5.2: Ranks

| | Mean Rank |
|-----|-----------|
| Q.1 | 2.50 |
| Q.2 | 2.26 |
| Q.3 | 2.08 |
| Q.4 | 3.16 |

Friedman Test
Table 6.1: Test Statistics^a

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| N | 263 |
| Chi-Square | 185.199 |
| df | 3 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |

a. Friedman Test

Table 6.2: Ranks

| | Mean Rank |
|-------|-----------|
| Q 8 a | 2.33 |
| Q 8 b | 3.09 |
| Q 8 c | 1.70 |
| Q 8 d | 2.89 |

Friedman Test
Table 7.1: Test Statistics^a

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| N | 263 |
| Chi-Square | 375.816 |
| df | 4 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |

a. Friedman Test

Table 7.2: Ranks

| | Mean Rank |
|-------|-----------|
| Q 9 a | 3.97 |
| Q 9 b | 2.33 |
| Q 9 c | 3.16 |
| Q 9 d | 3.20 |
| Q 9 e | 2.34 |

Friedman Test
Table 8.1: Test Statistics^a

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| N | 263 |
| Chi-Square | 1.244 |
| df | 3 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .644 |

a. Friedman Test

Chi-square Test
Table 9.1: Test Statistics

| | Q. 12 |
|-------------|---------|
| Chi-Square | 112.566 |
| df | 4 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |

Table 9.2: Frequencies

| | Observed N | Expected N | Residual |
|-------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | 54 | 53.0 | 1.0 |
| 2 | 97 | 53.0 | 44.0 |
| 3 | 82 | 53.0 | 29.0 |
| 4 | 31 | 53.0 | -22.0 |
| 5 | 1 | 53.0 | -52.0 |
| Total | 265 | | |

Regression
Table 10.1: ANOVA^a

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|--------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 Regression | 118.361 | 5 | 23.672 | 2.729 | .020 ^b |
| Residual | 2228.894 | 257 | 8.673 | | |
| Total | 2347.255 | 262 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Q.5
b. Predictors: (Constant), Q.13 e, Q.13 d, Q.13 b, Q.13 a, Q.13 c

Table 10.2: Model Summary^b

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | .832 ^a | .692 | .450 | 1.945 | 1.989 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Q.13 e, Q.13 d, Q.13 b, Q.13 a, Q.13 c
b. Dependent Variable: Q.5

Table 10.3: Coefficients^a

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 (Constant) | 3.603 | .709 | | 5.084 | .000 | | |
| Q.13 a | -.407 | .223 | -.136 | -1.823 | .070 | .666 | 1.502 |
| Q.13 b | .578 | .223 | .197 | 2.595 | .010 | .641 | 1.559 |
| Q.13 c | -.182 | .256 | -.056 | -.712 | .477 | .608 | 1.646 |
| Q.13 d | .213 | .262 | .060 | .815 | .416 | .685 | 1.459 |
| Q.13 e | -.432 | .236 | -.135 | -1.834 | .068 | .686 | 1.457 |

a. Dependent Variable: Q.5

Friedman Test
Table 11.1: Test Statistics^a

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| N | 263 |
| Chi-Square | 235.849 |
| df | 5 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |

a. Friedman Test

Table 11.2: Ranks

| | Mean Rank |
|--------|-----------|
| Q.15 a | 2.59 |
| Q.15 b | 2.86 |
| Q.15 c | 3.36 |
| Q.15 d | 3.29 |
| Q.15 e | 4.35 |
| Q.15 f | 4.55 |

Chi-Square Test

Table 12.1: Test Statistics

| | Q.16 |
|-------------|---------|
| Chi-Square | 146.981 |
| df | 4 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |

Table 12.2: Frequencies

| | Observed N | Expected N | Residual |
|-------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | 45 | 53.0 | -8.0 |
| 2 | 114 | 53.0 | 61.0 |
| 3 | 78 | 53.0 | 25.0 |
| 4 | 27 | 53.0 | -26.0 |
| 5 | 1 | 53.0 | -52.0 |
| Total | 265 | | |

Friedman Test

Table 13.1: Test Statistics^a

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| N | 263 |
| Chi-Square | 267.940 |
| df | 11 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |

a. Friedman Test

Table 13.2: Ranks

| | Mean Rank |
|--------|-----------|
| Q.17 a | 6.34 |
| Q.17 b | 6.31 |
| Q.17 c | 6.73 |
| Q.17 d | 5.17 |
| Q.17 e | 6.44 |
| Q.17 f | 5.80 |
| Q.17 g | 5.28 |
| Q.17 h | 8.09 |
| Q.17 i | 8.93 |
| Q.17 j | 6.66 |
| Q.17 k | 5.57 |
| Q.17 l | 6.68 |

NPar Tests

Table 14: Binomial Test

| | Category | N | Observed Prop. | Test Prop. | Exact Sig. (2-tailed) |
|------|----------|-----|----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Q.14 | Group 1 | 1 | .97 | .50 | .000 |
| | Group 2 | 0 | .03 | | |
| | Total | 265 | 1.00 | | |

Friedman Test
Table 15.1: Test Statistics^a

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| N | 263 |
| Chi-Square | 235.849 |
| df | 5 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |

a. Friedman Test

Table 15.2: Ranks

| | Mean Rank |
|--------|-----------|
| Q.15 a | 2.59 |
| Q.15 b | 2.86 |
| Q.15 c | 3.36 |
| Q.15 d | 3.29 |
| Q.15 e | 4.35 |
| Q.15 f | 4.55 |

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