

CHAPTER VI

Major Findings, Testing of Hypotheses and Suggestions

Crime against women in India has been rising at a constant pace. The incidences of crime were by 60% higher in 2015 as compared to 2010. The prominent of them are crime like Rape, Kidnapping, Molestation and cruelty by husband and his relatives. India has made considerable efforts through various Constitutional and Legal Provisions to curb the same. There are specific sections under IPC which exclusively deals with sex related crime against women such as Rape (Section 375, 376 IPC), Kidnapping and Abduction (Section 363-369, 371-373 IPC), Molestation (Section 354 IPC) and Eve teasing (Section 294 IPC). The matrimonial crimes i.e. cruelty by husband and his relatives are dealt vide section 498A of IPC. In addition to this, there are Special & Local Laws (SLL) enacted by Parliament to protect women from specific crimes, which were prominent in the society like dowry, sati, immoral trafficking, domestic violence, sexual harassment at workplace and indecent representation of women. At the state level, it is the Police machinery, which has to take steps to enforce these Constitutional and Legal Provisions for curbing the menace of crime against women. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh too there is increase in crime rate. 148 nos. of incidences of crime were reported during the year 2010 and it increased to 485 incidences in the year 2015. In Chandigarh there is well established Police Department headed by Inspector General of Police(IGP) followed by Deputy Inspector General of Police(DIG), Senior Superintendent of Police(SSP), Superintendent of Police(SP), Deputy Superintendent of Police and other ranks. Altogether, Chandigarh Police has total strength of nearly 6000 Police Personnel. For women related crimes, there is a Women & Child Support Unit (W&CSU), which has been recently upgraded to Women Police Station. The Chandigarh Police has made many efforts to curb crime rate. Despite of their best efforts, the crime against women is rising in the Chandigarh. For example between the period 2010 to 2015, it has shown an increase of 300 percent.

In this backdrop, the present study was undertaken. It sought to analyse the constitutional and legal provisions for addressing the crime against women in India; to examine the nature, extent and causes of crime against women in Chandigarh; and to examine the role of Chandigarh Police in addressing crime

against women including the role of Police Stations & the role of Women and Child Support Unit/Women Police Station. Further, the study aimed to assess the nature of support required for overcoming the problems faced by women victims in Chandigarh and to assess the people's perception towards role of Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women.

For this purpose primary data was collected from 150 General Public respondents taking into consideration their gender, age, educational qualification, profession and place of residence (rural or urban). Their perception about liberal social values, matrimonial disputes, increasing role of women at workplace and usage of information technology by offender was obtained through an interview schedule. Their perception about the role of Police in curbing crime against women was also obtained. In addition, the primary data was collected from 120 Police Personnel taking into consideration their rank, experience and gender by administering them a separate interview schedule for assessing their awareness about various legal provisions, loopholes in laws, training programmes and their efforts towards curbing crime against women. The perception of 50 women victims was also obtained through another interview schedule on their experience with Police while investigation and prosecution process.

As Police Department is overloaded with work and they perform emergency duties, due to which the difficulties were faced in getting appointment for the interviews. Further, many a times inspite of getting pre-appointment, the task was not performed due to emergency duties on time. The victims were adamant to disclose their identity and the crime they have faced. It was difficult task for developing confidence and bringing the victims in comfort Zone to disclose their difficulties and incidences. The area of study was vast and had many variables and dimensions.

The research was carried by regular visits of Women Police Station using Non-Participant Observation Method i.e. to assess the counseling and conciliation practices followed by sitting as observer during the counseling sessions. To observe the working of the Women Police Station minutely, the Police Personnel and Women Complainants along with their family members were interacted.

The secondary data was obtained from the Chandigarh Police Headquarter, Women and Child Support Unit/Women Police Station and from Police Stations of different Zones.

The results of the study are being presented in this chapter along with suggestions. For this purpose, the present chapter has been divided into three parts. Part I presents major findings, Part II relates to testing of Hypotheses and last part offers suggestions for improving the role of Police in curbing crime against women.

6.1 Major Findings

The study has been undertaken with the objective to analyse various crimes against women in Chandigarh and the role of Chandigarh Police in addressing these crimes. The objective wise major findings of the study are as under:

(i) Constitutional and legal provisions for addressing the crime against women in India

The analysis of constitutional and legal provisions for addressing the crime against women in India has been done in chapter-II. The major findings are as under:

- It has been observed that Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 was enacted to safeguard women from menace of dowry related crimes. But, when it was not able to reduce crime against women, Section 498A has been introduced in the code by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983 (Act 46 of 1983) to protect women from all kind of harassment by husband and his relatives. But, in spite of the enactment of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and Section 498A of IPC, crimes against women, especially physical violence and unnatural deaths, continued to be committed. Further, to strengthen the legal provisions, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been enacted, which safeguard all women i.e. mother, sister, daughter, wife etc. in the household from all kinds of harassment. It means that crime against women which were dealt by Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and 498A of IPC, can also be dealt under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. For instance, a crime like demand of dowry can be dealt under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, 498A of IPC and Protection of Women from

Domestic Violence Act, 2005. These three legal enactments have different punishments and penalties. Therefore, these three legal enactments together create a situation of triple jeopardy. Hence a person can be prosecuted in respect of same crime under offences punishable under Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Section 498A of IPC and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Accordingly, multiple provisions for handling the same crime are not required and as such only one law is needed, which is effective and enforced strongly.

- On analysis of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, it has been observed that while defining "Victim" and "Abuser" it has been mentioned as under:

'Victim': Wife, sister, mother, daughter, female in live-in relationship, single women, any woman who is or has been in domestic relationship with the respondent/abuse in a shared household.

'Respondent/abuser': Husband, male partner, father-in-law, any other adult male, person who is or has been in domestic relationship with victim.

This means that if any women i.e. daughter has left the house several years ago after marriage, she can file the false criminal case against her parents for the sake of property.

Further, this Act also has provisions that if any male member has in possession of movable or immovable property then any female in household can file criminal case for settling property dispute. It means that, a civil petition i.e. property dispute between male and female member of household can be filed as criminal petition also. These provisions shall complicate the process of prosecution to resolve cases in court and further, definitely there shall be abuse of law by female member.

- To protect women from sexual exploitation, various Special & Local Laws (SLL) were enacted such as the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013; Sexual abuse under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. In addition to these there are various sections under IPC which safeguard women from sexual crimes such as Obscene acts and

songs (Sec. 294 IPC), assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty(Sec. 354 IPC), Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage (Sec. 366 IPC), Procuration of minor girl (Sec. 366A IPC), Importation of girl from foreign country(Sec. 366B IPC), Rape (Sec. 376 IPC), Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman (Sec-509), On analysis of various provisions under these Acts and sections under IPC it was observed that an offender can be prosecuted under different legal provisions for same crime. For instance an offender penetrates finger in genital part of a girl and passes filthy remark towards any girl in showroom then he can be prosecuted under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Obscene acts and songs(Sec. 294 IPC), assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty(Sec. 354 IPC), Rape (Sec.376 IPC) and act intended to insult the modesty of a woman (Sec-509). Similarly, if a minor girl in greed for money makes sexual relation with any male then this shall be an offence on part of that man and he can be prosecuted under The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Procuration of minor girl (Sec. 366A IPC), assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC), Rape (Sec.376 IPC) and act intended to insult the modesty of a woman (Sec-509). All these Acts and sections of IPC have different punishment provisions. It is the choice of Investigation Officer to book the offender in a particular section. Accordingly, these laws are not absolute and can be twisted and manipulated as per the will during process of prosecution.

- It has been observed from the result of responses from General Public and Police Personnel about awareness of various Special & Local Laws (SLL) to protect women from crime such as the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Sexual abuse in house under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 that the General Public is not aware about meaning, provisions and punishment under these Acts. Although Police Personnel

have better knowledge as compared to General Public but they are also not satisfactorily aware about various provisions under these Acts. Only the dealing officers have knowledge about these laws not all the police Officials.

- It has been observed that as far as the awareness of various sections of IPC to control crime against women such as Obscene acts and songs(Sec. 294 IPC), assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty(Sec. 354 IPC), Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage, (Sec. 366 IPC), Procuration of minor girl (Sec. 366A IPC), Importation of girl from foreign country(Sec. 366B IPC), Rape (Sec.376 IPC), Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman (Sec-509) is concerned, there is a very poor awareness amongst the General Public respondents about these sections. However, majority of Police Personnel respondents were aware about these sections, but still there were some Police Personnel, who were not aware about various sections of IPC.

(ii) Nature, extent and causes of crime against women in Chandigarh

The nature, extent and causes of crime against women have been examined in Chapter-IV & V. The major findings are as under:

- It was observed that the rate of Kidnapping and abduction of women is reported in higher number in Chandigarh during the period 2010 to 2015. It contributes 29.2% of total crime against women. It was followed by cruelty by husband and his relatives with 24.8%, Molestation with 18.8%, Rape 13%, eve teasing (8.4%) and insult to modesty of women (3.7%). Other crimes were negligible and were less than 1%.
- While analysing Victims' case studies, it was observed that majority of cases of Kidnapping and abduction were filed by parents of girls in which girl has fled with the other boy for marriage.
- It was observed during analysis of Victims' case studies that maximum cases of Kidnapping and Abduction of women and Rape were reported from the migrated labours who are settled in under developed areas of Chandigarh i.e. Bapu Dham Colony, Maloya etc.
- The analysis of case studies also indicated that case related to cruelty by husband and his relatives was reported by well to do families residing in Chandigarh. Further, both parties were financially secured but wife still

reported the case for dowry. The lust for money is the main cause behind these complaints. There is less reporting of dowry among families of economical weaker sections.

- The conviction rate is very low in cases relating crime against women in Chandigarh. In rape cases, conviction in only 53 cases was done out of 273 cases reported in Chandigarh. In majority of cases offenders were acquitted. In cases of Kidnapping and Abduction, conviction was further less. Conviction was only in 30 cases out of 612 reported cases during the period 2010-2015. In this also majority of offenders were acquitted. Similarly, in cases of molestation there was conviction in 50 cases out of 393 reported crimes in Chandigarh. The conviction rate was less in case of cruelty by husband and his relatives. Out of 519 reported crimes only 4 has been convicted during the period 2010 to 2015. It means that the rate of reporting of crime by women is increasing rather than actual rate of crime.
- It has been observed that majority of people i.e. respondents from General Public and Police Personnel believe that change in social values i.e. Shift in lifestyle from simplicity to show off, Liberal style of clothing by women, Lesser restrictions/more freedom to women, Increasing consumption of alcohol and other substance abuse, Night outs/party culture by women, Liberal interpretation of sexual norms, Lure of luxurious life and Commoditization/objectification of women in media has made women prone to crime.
- There is increase in matrimonial disputes due to decline in sacred interpretation of marriage, shift from joint to nuclear family, love marriages with no involvement of parents, less tolerance amongst the partners, violence at home, and extra marital relations/adultery.
- It was observed that increasing role of women at workplace i.e. at call centres, marketing professionals, domestic helpers have made women easily accessible to offenders due to increased timings and late hours of working. Even employer/Bosses unnecessarily harass/lure the women for sexual favours.
- The increased use of information and technology has resulted in increase in crime against women because offenders are misusing mobile phones/smart phones/apps. They are blackmailing women by uploading pictures/videos/

porn contents and misusing the social sites by uploading fake profiles on matrimonial sites to get in touch with women. The Porn contents are easily available and people are addicted to these sites. This is increasing desire among offenders to commit sexual crimes.

- It has been also observed that increased number of various laws have increased the reporting of crime.

(iii) Role of Police Stations, Women & Child Support Unit and Family Counselling Centres of Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women

The role of Police Stations and Women & Child Support Unit of Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women has been examined in Chapter III and V. The major findings in this regard are as under:

- It has been observed on analysing the working of Chandigarh Police that women related crime are registered in the Police Station in whose jurisdiction, the site of crime falls. Thereafter, it is transferred to the Women Police Station for investigation which houses the Women & Child Support Unit (W&CSU). In W&CSU a Rape Crisis Intervention Centre has been created. As soon as a case of rape is reported, professional help is provided to the victim; be it the psychological, social, medical, legal through this centre with an objective of rehabilitation of the victim and to prevent any further victimization in the criminal Justice system from the investigation to the trial stage. But, it was observed in various Victims' case studies that role of Rape Crisis Intervention Centre was missing throughout investigation and up to filing of Charge sheet in the court. Accordingly, Rape Crisis Intervention Centre is not utilised as well.
- It was observed that in spite of Women Police Station, still the cases relating to women rape, kidnapping & abduction, molestation etc. are dealt by individual Police Station in whose jurisdiction the site of crime falls defeating the purpose of setting up a Women Police Station. The only cases related to matrimonial disputes are taken by the W&CSU and Women Police Station.
- It has been observed that Family Counselling Centres has been closed due to lack of proper infrastructure. Now the counselling part is being done by the

Mediation and Conciliation Committee of Punjab and Haryana High Court and Women Police Station.

- On analysis of case studies, it revealed that stereotype procedure is followed by W&CSU, while investigating the cases of crime against women. The statement of complainant and accused are taken during the investigation. But, it has been observed that, if conciliation proceedings fail, then in enquiry report the statement of complainant is reproduced as such. The statement of accused is never considered while investigating the matter and submitting enquiry report before registration of case. The senior officer such as Inspector of W&CSU, DSP, SP and DIG also approves the enquiry report as such. Even Additional District Attorney also quotes same sections as proposed by investigating officer without taking pain of considering the statement of accused. Ultimately, the case is referred to court and the plea of accused is heard and considered by court only. It results in acquittal of most of the accused in the court.
- It was observed that Mediation and Conciliation Centre of Punjab and Haryana High Court do not give enough hearing to the complainant and accused, due to which very less compromises are made in this centre.

(iv) Assess the nature of support required for overcoming the problems faced by women victims in Chandigarh

The perception of women victim on the legal system and support expected by them from Police has been assessed in chapter V. During analysis of their views, it has been observed that:

- The Police Personnel of Chandigarh do not have adequate knowledge about legal provisions to deal with crime against women. They are also not well aware about the assistance needs to be given at the time of incidence as well as during the prosecution process.
- The reaction of Police Personnel is sympathetic in case of heinous and cognizable crimes. The ambience of Police Station is also encouraging for these crimes and they try to support the victim. While, for other crimes they are suspicious and unsympathetic. They try to avoid registration of FIR and discourage the women victims to report the incidence for non-cognizable crimes.

- The Chandigarh Police are courteous towards women victims while reporting the incidences of heinous crimes and provide adequate comfort to them so that they don't hesitate to describe the occurrence of crime against them. While for non-cognizable offences the women victims are not comfortable in reporting the crime because the behaviour of Police is rude and intend to avoid.
- The approach of Chandigarh Police is professional to some extent in investigating the cognizable offences against women. They become casual and don't take the incidences of non-cognizable offences meritoriously, due to which many a times cases of this nature are not reported.
- Many of the Chandigarh Police Personnel are biased while dealing with the incidences of crime against women. They either come under political pressure or they become corrupt due to bribe offered by the accused and they do not discharge their duties efficiently. Even nepotism comes in their way while investigating the crimes. Due to which the offenders go scot free during prosecution.
- In some cases, the Chandigarh Police do not follow the cases after filing the report by women victims. Even they do not share the level of investigation and communicate with victims. This is expected by Victims to get assurance of justice from the legal system.
- The trust level of women victims has decreased towards Chandigarh Police due to the insensitiveness and poor response of some Police Personnel in dealing with the crime related to women.
- The role of Women Police Station and Women & Child Support Unit is quite encouraging for women complainants. They feel comfortable in reporting crime in Women Police Station as it has raised hope among complainants to get favourable results.

(v) Assess the people's perception towards role of Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women

The detailed assessment of people's perception towards role of Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women has been done in Chapter III. The major findings of people's perception are as under:

- The majority of the General Public is not satisfied with the efforts made by the Chandigarh Police in curbing crime against women such as Mobile App 'Raksha' for Women Safety, Anti Eve Teasing Campaign, Women and Child Helpline, Late Night Dropping of Ladies. A big chunk from General Public is not even aware of these efforts of Chandigarh Police.
- Majority of respondents from General Public and women victim do not find Police Stations women friendly and Chandigarh Police had not done enough to make them gender sensitive. The appointment of women Station House Officers (SHO) is not adequate. Even recent Opening up of Women Police Station, Setting up of Women & Child Support Unit, Working in Coordination with Family Counselling Centres have not satisfied the General Public.
- Chandigarh Police has not spread awareness about the legal provisions to address the crime against women and had also not given advertisement in Print & Electronic media regarding crime against women. Even the website of Chandigarh Police is not up to date. They have not done online dissemination of information about various services provided by them. Further, they have also not involved Community/NGOs for addressing the crime against women.
- The strength of Chandigarh Police is not adequate and there is shortage of women Police Personnel. Due to this women are reluctant to report the incidences of crime against them. The deployment of women Police Personnel is less in night hours to protect crime against women.
- The public perception is that there is wasteful deployment of Police Personnel for VIPs and houses of the senior officers of the department. The Police Personnel are exploited by deputing them in the homes for personal work of political leaders rather to check crime in the city.
- Police Personnel are not provided adequate training to address crime against women, due to which they do not have proper knowledge of various provisions of Acts and Sections under IPC. Even they are not well trained about information and technology and unable to deal with crimes relating to it efficiently.
- The launching of drives by Chandigarh Police to address crime against women is less in numbers and they are not even publicized for awareness of General Public. After launching the special drives/campaigns, Police do not

follow/feedbacks to assess the impact of these efforts, due to which they do not able to achieve desired goals and efforts becomes futile.

6.2 Testing of Hypotheses

The study of the role of Chandigarh Police for controlling crime against women was undertaken with certain hypotheses and objectives explicitly stated in the first chapter. Accordingly hypotheses were tested on the basis of results of the analysis of interview schedules administered to the respondents from General Public, Police Personnel and Victims. The secondary data received from the various Police Zones, Women & Child Support Unit/Women Police Station and Police Headquarters were also analyzed to test the hypotheses.

Hypothesis-1: To test this hypothesis i.e. “the loopholes in the existing legal provisions for curbing crime against women in India led to increase in crime against women”, the perception of General Public and Police Personnel was obtained by interview schedules. This Hypothesis was divided into the following ten sub-hypotheses and opinions of respondents from General Public and Police Personnel were obtained:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to soft penal provisions
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to easy bail provisions for the offender
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to difficulties in reporting/lodging a complaint
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to lengthy proceedings of court
- v. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to victim unfriendly prosecution process
- vi. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to less rate of conviction
- vii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to stress on mediation in marital disputes
- viii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to inadequate compensation provisions
- ix. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to poor monitoring machinery for addressing sexual harassment at workplace

- x. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to immediate arrest of husband/relative on the complaint by wife

The result of opinion of General Public and Police Personnel presented in **Table-2.9** and **Table-2.10** in the **Chapter II** was analysed and the status of hypothesis 1 is presented in **Table 6.1**.

Table -6.1

Testing of Hypothesis 1: “The loopholes in the existing legal provisions for curbing crime against women in India led to increase in crime against women”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
(i)	Soft penal provisions	Primary	• 65.3% of General Public and 65% of Police Personnel agreed	Accepted
(ii)	Easy bail provisions for the offender	Primary	• 69.3% of General Public and 79.2% Police Personnel agreed	Accepted
(iii)	Difficulties in reporting/ lodging a complaint	Primary	• 85.3% of General Public and 25.8% Police Personnel agreed and 35.8% disagreed	Inconclusive
(iv)	Lengthy proceedings of court	Primary	• 100% of General Public and 100% of Police Personnel agreed	Accepted
(v)	Victim unfriendly prosecution process	Primary	• 81.3% of General Public and 76.7% of Police Personnel agreed	Accepted
(vi)	Less rate of conviction	Primary	• 100% of General Public and 100% of Police Personnel agreed	Accepted
(vii)	Stress on mediation in marital disputes	Primary	• 65.3% of General Public and 66.7% of Police Personnel agreed	Accepted
(viii)	Inadequate compensation provisions	Primary	• 69.3% of General Public and 60.8% of Police Personnel agreed	Accepted
(ix)	Poor monitoring for addressing harassment at workplace	Primary	• 78% of General Public and 87.5% of Police Personnel agreed	Accepted
(x)	Immediate arrest of husband/relative on the complaint by Wife	Primary	• 66% of General Public and 66.7% of Police Personnel agreed	Accepted

Source: Primary Data

The Testing of Hypothesis 1 show that 9 out of 10 sub hypotheses stands accepted and only 1 remained inconclusive. Hence on basis of the above testing,

Hypothesis 1 stands accepted.

Hypothesis 2: Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to:

- (a) Change in social values.
- (b) Increase in matrimonial disputes.
- (c) Increasing role of women at workplace including their entering into newer professions.
- (d) Increase of usage of information technology by offenders.
- (e) Increased awareness about legal provisions thereby resulting in better reporting of crime.

Hypothesis 2(a): To test this hypothesis i.e. "Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to change in social values," the perception of General Public and Police Personnel was obtained by interview schedule on following 8 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to shift in lifestyle from simplicity to show off
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to liberal style of clothing by women
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to lesser restrictions/more freedom to women
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to increasing consumption of alcohol and other substance abuse
- v. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to night outs/party culture by women
- vi. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to liberal interpretation of sexual norms
- vii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to lure of luxurious life
- viii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to commoditisation/ objectification of Women in media

The result of opinions of General Public and Police Personnel presented in **Table-4.14** and **Table-4.15** in **Chapter IV** was analysed and status of hypothesis 2(a) is presented in **Table 6.2**.

Table -6.2

Testing of Hypothesis 2(a): “Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased due to change in social values”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
(i)	Shift in Lifestyle from Simplicity to Show Off	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81.7% Police Personnel & 46.7% of General Public agreed • Only 28% of General Public and 13.3% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially Accepted
(ii)	Liberal Style of Clothing by women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% Police Personnel & 45.3% of General Public agreed • 42.7% of General Public & 8.3% of Police Personnel disagreed. 	Partially Accepted
(iii)	Lesser Restrictions/ More Freedom to Women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% Police Personnel & 30.7% of General Public agreed • 45.3% of General Public & 15% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Inconclusive
(iv)	Increasing Consumption of Alcohol and Other Substance Abuse	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82.7% of General Public and 91.3% of Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
(v)	Night outs/ party culture by women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62.7% of General Public and 73.3% of Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
(vi)	Liberal interpretation of sexual norms	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50.7% of General Public and 65% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
(vii)	Lure of Luxurious Life	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of Police Personnel & 42.7% of General Public agreed • 37.3% of General Public & 31.7% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially Accepted
(viii)	Commoditisation/ Objectification of Women in Media	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51.7% of Police Personnel & 45.3% of General Public agreed • 28% of General Public and 30% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially Accepted

Source: ibid

Hypothesis 2(a) was divided into 8 sub hypotheses and each sub hypotheses was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel and General Public respondents. The result shows that out of 8 sub hypotheses, 3 stands accepted, 4 partially accepted and 1 remained inconclusive. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 2(a)**, it **stands accepted**.

Hypothesis 2(b): To test this hypothesis i.e. "Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to increase in matrimonial disputes," the perception of General Public and Police Personnel was obtained by interview schedule on following 8 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to decline in sacred interpretation of marriage
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to shift from joint to nuclear family
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to love marriages with no involvement of parents
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to less tolerance amongst the partners
- v. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to violence at home
- vi. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to extra marital relations/adultery
- vii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to easy exercise of the divorce option
- viii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to pressure of dowry

The result of opinions of General Public and Police Personnel presented in **Table-4.16** and **Table-4.17** in **Chapter IV** was analysed and the status of hypothesis 2(b) is presented in **Table 6.3.**

Table-6.3
Testing of Hypothesis 2(b): “Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased due to increase in matrimonial disputes”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Decline in sacred interpretation of marriage	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% of Police Personnel & 48% of General Public & agreed • 30.7% of General Public & 26.7% of Police Personnel disagreed. 	Partially accepted
ii	Shift from joint to nuclear family	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64% of General Public & 40% Police Personnel agreed • 25.3% of General Public and 38.3% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially accepted
iii	Love marriages with no involvement of parents	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45.3% of General Public disagreed & 53.3% of Police Personnel agreed • 32% of General Public & 26.7% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially accepted
iv	Less tolerance amongst the partners		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% of General Public and 65% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
v	Violence at Home	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81.7% of Police Personnel & 49.3% of General Public agreed • 25.3% of General Public and 15% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially accepted
vi	Extra Marital Relations/ Adultery	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of General Public and 100% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
vii	Easy Exercise of the Divorce Option	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% of Police Personnel & 14.7% of General Public agreed • 60% of General Public & 31.7% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Inconclusive
viii	Pressure of Dowry	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% of General Public & 43.3% of Police Personnel agreed • 24% of General Public & 31.7% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially accepted

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 2(b) was divided into 8 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel and General Public respondents. The result shows that out of 8 sub hypotheses, 2 stands accepted, 5 partially accepted and 1 remained inconclusive. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 2(b)**, it stands accepted.

Hypothesis 2(c): To test this hypothesis i.e. “Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to increasing role of women at workplace

including their entering into newer professions," the perception of General Public and Police Personnel was obtained on following 4 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to increasing role of women entering newer professions (call centres, direct marketing, etc.) increasing their vulnerability
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to increasing role of newer professions demanding extended timings including night timings from women
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to increasing role of male aggression to women at workplace
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to increasing role of exploitation/harassment of women particularly at lower positions

The result of opinion of General Public and Police Personnel presented in **Table-4.18** and **Table-4.19** in **Chapter IV** was analysed and the status of hypothesis 2(c) is presented in **Table 6.4**.

Table- 6.4

Testing of Hypothesis 2(c): "Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased due to increasing role of women at workplace including their entering into newer professions"

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Women entering newer professions (call centres, direct marketing, etc.) increasing their vulnerability	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54.7% of General Public and 53.3% of Police Personnel disagreed 	inconclusive
ii	Newer professions demanding extended timings including night timings from women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65.3% of General Public & 40% Police Personnel agreed. • 14.7% of General Public & 40% of Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially accepted
iii	Male aggression to women at workplace	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48% of General Public & 31.7 of Police Personnel agreed. • 48.3% of Police Personnel & 30.7% of General Public disagreed 	inconclusive
iv	Exploitation/ harassment of women particularly at lower positions	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36% of General Public & 35% of Police Personnel agreed • 43.3% Police Personnel & 32% of General Public disagreed 	inconclusive

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 2(c) was divided into 4 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel and General Public respondents. The result shows that out of 4 sub hypotheses, 1 stands partially accepted and 3 remained inconclusive. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 2(c)**, it **stands partially accepted**

Hypothesis 2(d): To test this hypothesis i.e. “Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to increase of usage of information technology by offenders,” the perception of General Public and Police Personnel was obtained by interview schedule on following 4 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to misuse of mobile phones/smart phones/apps
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to blackmail by uploading pictures/videos/porn contents
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to misuse of social sites (e.g. fake profiles on social sites, matrimonial sites)
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to benefit of anonymity for offender

The result of opinion of General Public and Police Personnel presented in **Table-4.20** and **Table-4.21** in **Chapter IV** was analysed and the status of hypothesis 2(d) is presented in **Table 6.5.**

Table-6.5

Testing of Hypothesis 2(d): “Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased due to increase of usage of information technology by offenders”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Misuse of Mobile Phones/ Smart Phones/Apps	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% of General Public and 63.3% of Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
ii	Blackmail by Uploading Pictures/Videos/Porn Contents	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61.3% of General Public and 68.3% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
iii	Misuse of Social Sites (e.g. Fake Profiles on Social Sites, Matrimonial Sites)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61.3% of General Public and 76.7% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
iv	Benefit of Anonymity for Offender		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52% of General Public & 41.7% of Police Personnel agreed • 51.7% Police Personnel & 32% of General Public disagreed 	inconclusive

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 2(d) was divided into 4 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel and General Public respondents. The result shows that out of 4 sub hypotheses, 3 stands accepted and 1 remained inconclusive. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 2(d)**, it **stands accepted**

Hypothesis 2(e): To test this hypothesis i.e. “Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due to increased awareness about legal provisions thereby resulting in better reporting of crime,” the perception of General Public and Police Personnel was obtained by interview schedule on following 5 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due awareness about legal provisions due to media (Print & Electronic) has led to better reporting
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due proactive role by National and State Commissions for women has led to better reporting
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due efforts by law enforcement agencies to make people aware has led to better reporting
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due women asserting themselves and coming out to report has led to better reporting
- v. Crime against women in Chandigarh shows an increase due involvement of NGOs/Human Rights watchdogs and educational Institutions has led to better reporting

The result of opinion of General Public and Police Personnel presented in **Table-4.22** and **Table-4.23** in **Chapter IV** was analysed and the status of hypothesis 2(e) is presented in **Table 6.6.**

Table-6.6

Testing of Hypothesis 2(e): “Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased due to increased awareness about legal provisions thereby resulting in better reporting of crime”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Increased awareness about legal provisions due to media (Print & Electronic) has led to better reporting	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65.3% of General Public and 53.3% of Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
ii	Proactive role by National and State Commissions for women has led to better reporting	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33.3% of General Public & 30% of Police Personnel agreed. • 28% of General Public & 33.3% of Police Personnel disagreed • 38.6% of General Public & 36.7% Police Personnel were not sure 	inconclusive
iii	Efforts by Law Enforcement Agencies to make people aware has led to better reporting	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61.3% of General Public and 53.3% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
iv	Women asserting themselves and coming out to report has led to better reporting	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54.7% of General Public and 65% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
v	Involvement of NGOs/Human Rights watchdogs and educational institutions has led to better reporting	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51.3% of General Public and 56% of Police Personnel disagree 	Rejected

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 2(e) was divided into 5 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel and General Public respondents. The result shows that out of 5 sub hypotheses, 3 stands accepted, 1 remained inconclusive and 1 was rejected. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 2(e)**, it stands accepted

Hypothesis 3: In spite of the best efforts of Chandigarh Police the crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because:

- a. There is inadequate Police strength especially the women staff in Chandigarh Police.
- b. The Police are not very well trained in handling the crime against women.

- c. The Police are not gender-sensitive.
- d. Launching of drives by Police for curbing crime against women is not sufficient.
- e. Infrastructure and manpower available with the supportive bodies of Chandigarh Police are not adequate.
- f. Loopholes in the legal system are a handicap for Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women.

Hypothesis 3(a): To test this hypothesis i.e. “crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because there is inadequate Police strength especially the women staff in Chandigarh Police”, the perception of General Public and Police Personnel was obtained by interview schedule on following 5 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because there is inadequate Police Strength in Chandigarh
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because there is inadequate women Police Personnel in Chandigarh
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because there is reluctance of women to report to predominating male Police
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because there is less deployment of Police including women Police during night hours
- v. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because there is wasteful deployment of Police (e.g. at homes of senior officers)

In addition to above perception of Police Personnel was obtained on following sub hypothesis

- Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because there is inadequate Women Police Officers in Chandigarh.

The result of opinions of General Public and Police Personnel presented in **Table-3.4** and **Table-3.5** in **Chapter III** was analysed and the status of hypothesis 3(a) is presented in **Table 6.7**.

Table-6.7

Testing of Hypothesis 3(a): “Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased due to inadequate Police strength especially the women staff in Chandigarh Police”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to:	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Inadequate Police Strength in Chandigarh	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76% of General Public and 82.5% of Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
ii	Inadequate Women Police Persons in Chandigarh	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64% of General Public and 80.8% Police Personnel agree 	Accepted
iii	Reluctance of Women to Report to Predominating Male Police	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75.3% of General Public and 61.7% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
iv	Less Deployment of Police including Women Police During Night Hours	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of General Public and 83.3% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted
v	Wasteful Deployment of Police (e.g. at homes of Senior Officers)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78% of General Public and 93.3% of Police Personnel agree 	Accepted
vi	Inadequate Women Police Officers in Chandigarh	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86.7% of Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 3(a) was divided into 6 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel and General Public respondents. The result shows that out of 6 sub hypotheses, all 6 stands accepted. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 3(a)**, it **stands accepted**.

Hypothesis 3(b): To test this hypothesis i.e. “crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because Police is not very well trained in handling the crime against women”, the perception of General Public, victims and Police Personnel were obtained. The perception of General Public was obtained by interview schedule on following 5 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of poor awareness to Police about various dimensions of crime against women
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of poor legal knowledge to Police about crime against women
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because Police lack comprehensive knowledge about Information Technology related to crime against women

- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of poor handling by Police of privacy issues involved in crime against women
- v. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of lack of proactiveness and quick response by Police in handling crime against women

The perception of Police Personnel was obtained by interview schedule on following 8 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of poor legal knowledge to Police about crime against women
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because quality of trainers to impart training is not up to the mark
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because part of syllabus focusing on crime against women is not sufficient
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of poor handling by Police of privacy issues involved in crime against women
- v. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of syllabi on crime against women is not in tune with modern challenges (e.g. Information Technology related crimes)
- vi. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of poor training of Police to handle privacy issues
- vii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of lack of quick response by Police in handling crime against women
- viii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of poor physical fitness of Police in general

The perception of victims was obtained by interview schedule on following 2 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of poor legal knowledge to Police about crime against women
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because Poor of handling by Police of privacy issues involved in crime against women

The result of opinion of General Public and Police Personnel are presented in **Table-3.6 & Table-3.7 in Chapter III** and of Victims in **Table 5.1 in Chapter V** was analysed and the status of hypotheses 3(b) is presented in **Table 6.8**.

Table-6.8

Testing of Hypothesis 3(b): “Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased due to Police is not very well trained in handling the crime against women”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to:	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Poor awareness to Police about various dimensions of crime against women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46% of General Public and 14.2% of Police Personnel agreed • 30.7% of General Public and 75% Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially accepted
ii	Poor legal knowledge to Police about crime against women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46.7% of General Public, 76% of victims and 14.2% of Police Personnel agreed. • 75% Police Personnel, 32.7% of General Public and 24% of victim disagreed 	Partially accepted
iii	Police Lack Comprehensive knowledge about Information Technology related to crime against women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63.3% of General Public agree 	Accepted
iv	Poor handling by Police of privacy issues involved in crime against women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65.3% of General Public agree & 72% of victims agree. • 65.8 Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially accepted
v	Lack of pro-activeness and quick response by Police in handling crime against women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67.3% of General Public and 65% of Police Personnel agree 	Accepted
vi	Quality of trainers to impart training is not up to the mark	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68.3% of Police Personnel agree 	Accepted
vii	Part of syllabus focussing on crime against women is not sufficient	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of Police Personnel agree 	Accepted
viii	Syllabi on crime against women is not in tune with modern challenges (e.g. Information Technology related crimes)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63.3% of Police Personnel agree 	Accepted
ix	Poor Training of Police to handle privacy issues	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65% of Police Personnel disagree 	rejected
x	Poor physical fitness of Police in general	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68% of Police Personnel disagree 	rejected

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 3(b) was divided into 10 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel, General Public and Victim respondents. The result shows that out of 10 sub hypotheses, 5 stands accepted, 3 partially accepted and remaining 2 are rejected. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 3(b)**, it **stands accepted**

Hypothesis 3(c): To test this hypothesis i.e. “crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because Police is not gender sensitive”, the perception of General Public, Victims and Police Personnel were obtained by interview schedule on following 4 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because Police subculture is dominated by males is biased against women
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because overall Police behaviour towards women is not good
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of poor Police sensitivity on women's issues
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of less reporting by women because of lack of trust

In addition to above, the perception of Police Personnel was also obtained on following hypothesis:

- v. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because duration of gender sensitization programmes/workshops is Inadequate

The result of opinion of General Public and Police Personnel are presented in **Table-3.8** and **Table-3.9 in Chapter III** and of Victims in **Table 5.1 in Chapter V** was analysed and the status of hypotheses 3(c) is presented in **Table 6.9.**

Table-6.9

Testing of Hypothesis 3(c): “Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased due to Police is not gender sensitive.”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to:	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Police subculture dominated by males is biased against women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56.7% of General Public and 80% of victims agree • 73.3% of Police Personnel disagree. 	Partially accepted
ii	Overall Police behaviour towards women is not good	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62% of General Public and 56% of victims agree. • 74.2% Police Personnel disagree 	Partially accepted
iii	Poor Police sensitivity on women's issues	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64.7% of General Public and 68% of victim agree • 70% of Police Personnel disagree 	Partially accepted
iv	Less reporting by women because of lack of trust	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69.3% of General Public and 90% of victims agree • 75.8% Police Personnel disagreed 	Partially accepted
v	Duration of Gender Sensitization Programmes/Workshops is Inadequate	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63.3% of Police Personnel agree 	Accepted

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 3(c) was divided into 5 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel, General Public and victim respondents. The result shows that out of 5 sub hypotheses, 1 stands accepted and 4 partially accepted. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 3(c)**, it **stands accepted**

Hypothesis 3(d): To test this hypothesis i.e. “crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because launching of drives by Police for curbing crime against women are not sufficient,” the perception of General Public and Police Personnel were obtained by interview schedule on following 4 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of lack of awareness about drives by Police for curbing crime against women
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because drives by Police for curbing crime against women are less in number
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because launching of drives by Police for curbing crime against women are publicized but no follow-up is done
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because of ineffectiveness of drives by Police for curbing crime against women

The result of opinion of General Public and Police Personnel are presented in **Table-3.10** and **Table-3.11** respectively in **Chapter III** was analysed and the status of hypothesis is presented in **Table 6.10.**

Table-6.10

Testing of Hypothesis 3(d): Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased because launching of drives by Police for curbing crime against women are not sufficient.

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to:	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Lack of awareness about drives by Police for curbing crime against women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94% of General Public and 54.2% of Police Personnel agree 	Accepted
ii	Drives by Police for curbing crime against women are less in number	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95.3% of General Public and 65.8% of Police Personnel agree 	Accepted
iii	Launching of drives by Police for curbing crime against women are publicized but no follow-up is done	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 79.3% of General Public and 63.3% of Police Personnel agree 	Accepted
iv	Ineffectiveness of drives by Police for curbing crime against women	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86% of General Public and 68.3% Police Personnel agreed 	Accepted

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 3(d) was divided into 4 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel and General Public respondents. The result shows that out of 4 sub hypotheses, all 4 stands accepted. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 3(d)**, it **stands accepted**

Hypothesis 3(e) To test this hypothesis i.e. “crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because infrastructure and manpower available with the supportive bodies of Chandigarh Police are not adequate”, the perception of General Public and Police Personnel were obtained by interview schedule on following 3 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because Family Counselling Centres in Chandigarh are Less in Number
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because Family Counselling Centres in Chandigarh Lack Infrastructure and Manpower
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because Mediation and Conciliation Committee of Punjab and Haryana High Court Lack Infrastructure and Manpower

The result of opinion of General Public, Police Personnel and Victims are presented in **Table-3.12** and **Table-3.13** respectively in **Chapter III** was analysed and the status of hypotheses 3(e) is presented in **Table 6.11**.

Table-6.11

Testing of Hypothesis 3(e): “Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased because infrastructure and manpower available with the supportive bodies of Chandigarh Police are not adequate”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to:	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Family Counselling Centres in Chandigarh are less in number	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71.3% of General Public was not sure • 66.7% of Police Personnel agree 	Partially accepted
ii	Family Counselling Centres in Chandigarh lack infrastructure and manpower	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of General Public was not sure • 86.7% Police Personnel agree 	Partially accepted
iii	Mediation and Conciliation Committee of Punjab and Haryana High Court lack infrastructure and manpower	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94.7% of General Public was not sure • 68.3% of Police Personnel agree 	Partially accepted

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 3(e) was divided into 3 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel and General Public respondents. The result shows that out of 3 sub hypotheses, all 3 stands partially accepted. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 3(e)**, it **stands partially accepted**.

Hypothesis 3(f): To test this hypothesis i.e. crime against women in Chandigarh is increasing because loopholes in the legal system are a handicap for Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women, the perception of General Public and Police Personnel were obtained by interview schedule on following 10 sub hypotheses:

- i. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to soft penal provisions
- ii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to easy bail provisions for the offender
- iii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to difficulties in reporting/lodging a complaint
- iv. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to lengthy proceedings of court
- v. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to victim unfriendly prosecution process
- vi. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to less rate of conviction
- vii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to stress on mediation in marital disputes
- viii. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to inadequate compensation provisions
- ix. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to poor monitoring machinery for addressing sexual harassment at workplace
- x. Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to immediate arrest of husband/relative on the complaint by wife

The result of opinion of General Public and Police Personnel are presented in **Table-2.9** and **Table-2.10** respectively in **Chapter II** was analysed and the status of hypothesis 3(f) is presented in **Table 6.12**.

Table-6.12

Testing of Hypothesis 3(f): “Crime against Women in Chandigarh has increased because loopholes in the legal system are a handicap for Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women”

Sub hypotheses	Crime against women in Chandigarh has increased due to:	Type of data	Result	Status of sub hypotheses
i	Soft Penal Provisions	Primary	• 65% of General Public and 65.3% of Police Personnel agree	Accepted
ii	Easy bail provisions for the offender	Primary	• 69.3% of General Public and 79.2% of Police Personnel agree	Accepted
iii	Difficulties in reporting/lodging a complaint	Primary	• 85.3% of General Public and 25.8% of Police Personnel agree • 35.8% Police Personnel disagree.	Inconclusive
iv	Lengthy proceedings of court	Primary	• 100% of General Public and 100% of Police Personnel agree	Accepted
v	Victim unfriendly prosecution process	Primary	• 81.3% of General Public and 76.7% of Police Personnel agree	Accepted
vi	Less rate of conviction	Primary	• 100% of General Public and 100% of Police Personnel agree	Accepted
vii	Stress on mediation in marital disputes	Primary	• 65.3% of General Public and 66.7% of Police Personnel agree	Accepted
viii	Inadequate compensation provisions	Primary	• 69.3% of General Public and 60.8% of Police Personnel agree	Accepted
ix	Poor monitoring machinery for addressing sexual harassment at workplace	Primary	• 78% of General Public and 87.5% of Police Personnel agree	Accepted
x	Immediate arrest of husband/relative on the complaint by Wife	Primary	• 66% of General Public and 66.7% of Police Personnel agree	Accepted

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 3(f) was divided into 10 sub hypotheses and each sub hypothesis was tested on the basis of responses of Police Personnel and General Public respondents. The result shows that out of 10 sub hypotheses, 9 stands accepted and remaining 1 is inconclusive. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 3(f)**, it stands accepted

Hypothesis 4: To test this hypothesis i.e. “inadequate support provided by Chandigarh Police to women victims has resulted in their dissatisfaction”, the perception of victims were obtained by interview schedule on following 12 parameters to assess satisfaction level of victims related to support provided by Chandigarh Police:

- i. Immediate reaction of Police Personnel at the time of reporting of incidence.
- ii. Kind of the ambience of Police Station during filing report of victimization

- iii. Level of comfort while reporting the complaint to Police
- iv. Behaviour of Police Personnel while attending complaint
- v. Approach of Police while investigating complaint
- vi. Attitude of Police Personnel while investigation of complaint
- vii. Reason for biasness by Police Personnel while investigation of incidence of crime
- viii. Follow-up communication by Police regarding investigation on complaint
- ix. Experience about the sensitivity of Police
- x. Trust level towards Police
- xi. Support provided by Chandigarh Police to woman victim
- xii. Satisfaction level on the nature of support provided by Chandigarh Police to woman victim

The result of opinion of women victims are presented in **Table-5.1** in **Chapter V** was analysed and the status of hypothesis is presented in **Table 6.13**.

Table-6.13
Testing of Hypothesis 4: “Inadequate support provided by Chandigarh Police to women victims has resulted in their dissatisfaction”

S.No	Parameters to assess satisfaction level of victims	Type of data	Result	Status of satisfaction
i	Immediate reaction of Police Personnel at the time of reporting of incidence.	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68% victims said Police is unsympathetic or suspicious. 	Dissatisfied
ii	Kind of the ambience of Police Station during filing report of victimization	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% victims said that it was discouraging 	Dissatisfied
iii	Level of comfort while reporting the complaint to Police	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 victims said that they were not comfortable with Police 	Dissatisfied
iv	Behaviour of Police Personnel while attending complaint	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% of victims said that it was rude 	Dissatisfied
v	Approach of Police while investigating complaint	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54% of victim said that it was casual 	Dissatisfied
vi	Attitude of Police Personnel while investigation of complaint	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of victim said that they are biased 	Dissatisfied
vii	Reason for biasness by Police Personnel while investigation of incidence of crime	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of victim said due to corruption or political pressure or nepotism or pressure from offender 	Dissatisfied
viii	Follow-up communication by Police regarding investigation on complaint	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of victim said that Police follow up is irregular or never 	Dissatisfied
ix	Experience about gender sensitivity of Police	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68% of victim said that Police insensitive or unresponsive 	Dissatisfied
x	Trust level towards Police	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% said that it has decreased 	Dissatisfied
xi	Support provided by Chandigarh Police to woman victim	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48% said that it was inadequate 	Inconclusive
xii	Satisfaction level on the nature of support provided by Chandigarh Police to woman victim	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46% said that they are dissatisfied 	Inconclusive

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 4 was tested on the basis of responses of victims on 12 parameters to assess satisfaction level of Victims on support provided by Chandigarh Police. The result shows that out of 12 parameters of support, Victims were dissatisfied with 10 parameters and in remaining 2, it is inconclusive. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 4**, it **stands accepted**

Hypothesis 5: To test this hypothesis i.e. “the increasing efforts made by Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women have failed to satisfy the public”, the perception of General Public was obtained by interview schedule on following 12 efforts of Police:

- i. Making Police Stations women friendly
- ii. Appointment of women Station House Officers(SHO)
- iii. Recent opening up of Women Police Station
- iv. Setting up of Women & Child Support Unit
- v. Working in coordination with Family Counselling Centres
- vi. Mobile App ‘Raksha’ for Women Safety
- vii. Anti-Eve Teasing Campaign
- viii. Advertisement in Print & Electronic Media Regarding Crime Against Women
- ix. Women and Child Helpline
- x. Late Night Dropping of Ladies
- xi. Online dissemination of information/services
- xii. Community/NGOs Involvement

The result of the opinions of General Public presented in **Table-3.3** in **Chapter III** was analysed. The status of hypothesis is presented in **Table 6.14.**

Table-6.14

Testing of Hypothesis 5: “the increasing efforts made by Chandigarh Police in addressing crime against women have failed to satisfy the public”

S.No	Efforts made by Chandigarh Police	Type of data	Result	Status of satisfaction
i	Making Police Stations women friendly	Primary	79.3% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
ii	Appointment of women Station House Officers (SHO)	Primary	75% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
iii	Recent Opening up of Women Police Station	Primary	72.6% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
iv	Setting up of Women & Child Support Unit	Primary	78.7% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
v	Working in coordination with Family Counselling Centres	Primary	90.7% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
vi	Mobile App ‘Raksha’ for Women Safety	Primary	79.4% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
vii	Anti Eve Teasing Campaign	Primary	83.3% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
viii	Advertisement in Print & Electronic Media Regarding Crime Against Women	Primary	64.7% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
ix	Women and Child Helpline	Primary	68.7% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
x	Late night dropping of ladies	Primary	87.3% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
xi	Online dissemination of information/services	Primary	74% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied
xii	Community/NGOs Involvement	Primary	70% of public was dissatisfied or not aware of this effort	Dissatisfied

Source: Ibid

Hypothesis 5 was tested on the basis of the responses of General Public on 12 efforts of Chandigarh Police. The result shows that out of 12 efforts, General Public were dissatisfied with all 12 efforts. Hence on basis of testing of **hypothesis 5, it stands accepted**

6.3 Suggestions

The critical study of the provisions of various Acts and Sections of Indian Penal Code to curb Crime against Women has revealed that certain improvements are required for effective implementation of these provisions. The existing procedure

of conciliation of the Victims and investigation of cases also needs to be improved for reducing the pendency of cases in the Court. On the basis of this study and getting feedback from the General Public and Police Personnel following suggestions are given to achieve the objectives:

1) To revisit the existing laws for curbing marriage related crimes

The provisions and punishments of Section 498A, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, needs to be revisited. All these legal provision are meant to deal with atrocities on women in a shared household. But there is difference in penal provisions due to which undue benefit may be given by Police to the perpetrators of crime. Accordingly, there should be an absolute law to deal with particular incidence of offence against any female.

2) Involvement of senior members of family, influential members of community or panchayat to resolve dowry related crime.

The concept of dowry is more of a voluntary practice and is a part of the custom and tradition. Initially, there was negligible reporting during the marriage, But later on due to other minor disputes, the abuse of law is being practised and had made it difficult to resolve. Accordingly, matrimonial disputes needs to be resolved including senior members of family and if required influential members of community or panchayat.

3) Counselling & Investigation of marriage related crimes and conciliation should be done in true spirit in Women & Child Support Unit

The counselling of complainant and respondents should be done in true spirit in Women and Child support Unit. It should not be a formality. There should be two tier investigations in matrimonial disputes. First by Investigating Officer (IO), followed by Deputy Superintendent of Police(DSP). On getting sufficient evidences and witnesses then only case should be filed for prosecution to avoid unnecessary delays in court. If investigation by Chandigarh Police is done properly, then cases of such nature can be decided during investigation stage itself. The senior officer should also give hearing to the accused or respondents while approving the matter. They should not push the file in routine manner to their reporting officers.

4) The Mediation and Conciliation Centre should do all efforts to resolve the disputes in matrimonial related complaints.

All efforts should be made to solve the disputes at this stage of conciliation. The case should only be forwarded for prosecution when all the efforts of conciliation are exhausted. If it is not done with true spirit then the purpose of mediation and conciliation centre is defeated. The matrimonial disputes and marital rapes should be addressed in careful manner so that it does not affect institution of marriage adversely. The Family Courts should hear the cases of matrimonial disputes on daily basis and should be closed within three months.

5) Time limit needs to be fixed for reporting of Marriage related crimes

There should be a time limit for registration of cases after occurrence of incidence of domestic violence or dowry. It should not be limitless. A woman has to file the criminal case within maximum limit of 30 days or so, otherwise it should be treated as null and void.

6) The divorce should be granted suo moto in case of marriage related crimes.

As it has been observed that abuse of law is increasing in cases of matrimonial disputes and the husband and in-laws are black mailed by complainant due to non-bailable provisions. So this practice needs to be discouraged. Accordingly, in case of matrimonial dispute/crime reported by complainant and if all the efforts of conciliation fail, then the prosecution should consider it as suo moto case of divorce also. The divorce should be granted by the court at the early stage, if any one either Husband or Wife, desire to get out of the wedding lock. However, the matter of property rights or alimony can be decided on merits by court at later stage. But the Court should not put on hold the life of one person for the sake of other person. If Judiciary take this step, it will help a lot to minimise many types of crimes in our society.

7) Law for sex related crimes should be effectively implemented.

The crimes like rape and sexual harassment have become a major social evil and creating hindrances for growth of women. Most offenders of these crimes go unreported and if women take courage to report the matter to Police, they are made uncomfortable by asking unwanted questions. The Police are seldom

serious about putting perpetrators of the crime behind bars. The law to control these crimes should be effectively implemented and case related to these crimes should be heard daily and closed within three months as fixed time. Due to delay in the justice, the culprits do not reach their conclusive state and they roam free eyeing next target. In case, it is not possible to conclude the trial within three months, cogent and sufficient reasons shall be recorded by the trial court.

8) The cases of rape should be dealt as per its meaning during the investigation

The actual meaning of rape is forceful sexual intercourse by accused without the consent of the complainant. Ongoing through the case studies related to rape, it has been observed that the accused has been charged of rape in case of intercourse with complainant in pretext of luring her for job, on pretext of marriage or helping her in one pretext or another. Meaning that there was consent of complainant at the time of intercourse and when her wish was not fulfilled she has charged the accused for rape. Accordingly, the cases of such type should be registered for cheating or sexual exploitation but not of rape. This shall minimize the abuse of law.

9) The complainant should not be allowed to be hostile during course of prosecution.

Once the complainant has reported the incidence of crime particularly in cognizable offences such as rape or dowry and she has recorded her statement under section 164 of Cr.P.C. before magistrate, then she should not be allowed to change her statement during prosecution. In case, she does it then she should also be prosecuted for filing false case. Similarly, the witnesses should also not allow being hostile during the course of prosecution once they have recorded their statement before magistrate. This shall also minimize abuse of law.

10) Law should not be biased on basis of gender

Ongoing through the IPC document of 1860, it has been observed that the laws were framed on the basis of victims and offenders during British era. It had more human face and there was no biasness on the basis of cast, gender, or religion. But, later on during its amendments the law are made gender specific with hypothetical view that women are always victim. Due to which women are

terrorising the male members and it is creating imbalance in the society between male and female. In cases of Adultery or prostitution, the Wife is always treated as victim and the man as offender. It has been regularly reported that in many cases wife is involved in heinous crimes like killing her husband along with her paramour. In such case, a Mother also loses her son and this is again crime against women as this study based on. Due to which the tendency among the female members of abusing the law is increasing. In crime like Adultery, Wife should be punished for equal term of punishment as for man. In such case wife of a man has equal participation in the sexual intercourse.

11) Women should be referred as complainant in FIR

It has been observed that in FIR or during investigation, the Police Department is referring the women complainant as Victim at the first stage. Means that in back of the mind the Investigation Officer has already concluded that she is victim and he/she should prove her to be victim. Accordingly, the biasness is reflected on first day of the reporting of crime. This needs to be rectified and women reporting the crime should be referred as complainant throughout the prosecution process and till pronouncement of final orders.

12) Adequate compensation should be given to complainant/acquitted accused for delay in prosecution

There should be provision of giving compensation to the complainant in case of conviction of offender, if there is un-ordinary delay in prosecution. The responsibility shall also be fixed on the officers and judges who are responsible for delaying in filing the charge sheets and pronouncing orders. In case of acquittal of respondents then also there should be provision for compensating her/him for unnecessary harassment he/she has faced due to fake complaint and poor investigation by Police.

13) Need to increase strength of Women Police Station

The strength of Women Police Station should be increased significantly to ensure that women do not hesitate to report the incidences of crime. It should provide services and deploy the Women Police Personnel at night hours also. Further, adequate deployment of Women Police Personnel should be ensured on the identified sites of Chandigarh city like Information and Technology Park, Malls etc. where good numbers of female are working at late night hours.

14) Increase in drives to control eve teasing and chain snatching

The Chandigarh Police should conduct the special drives on regular basis for controlling crimes like eve teasing and chain snatching to nab the habitual offenders. A wide publicity should be given for these drives so that sense of fear keep on prevailing among offenders and incidences of these crimes may be reduced.

15) More Lights on the Inner Roads

As Chandigarh is Union Territory and it has no shortage of finance and resources as well. Generally the criminal wait for the darkness to commit any crime or take benefit out of the darkness. But being a developed city, the road lights are not fully bright and sufficient in Chandigarh. On inner or service lanes, there are no lights at all. So there is a dire need to install much brighter lights on main roads and inner streets so that pedestrians feel safe while going from these inner roads.

16) More CCTV Cameras on Roads

More CCTV cameras should be installed on the inner service roads so that every such activity can be checked as Auto Rickshaws generally go through by these inner roads and people do not feel safe on these roads in Auto Rickshaws at night time.

17) More Police Patrolling on the Roads

Police Patrolling on the main roads as well as on service lanes are to be required at night in Chandigarh. The Police Vehicles are very less in number for patrolling at night thus more number of Vehicles should be attached with Police. It will give very good results definitely. By this step of Police, it will be a threatening call to the criminals to deter to commit any crime such as rape,

18) Public Responsibility

As Chandigarh Police is doing their efforts to control the crime but it is the responsibility of Public that they should also perform their duties as a citizens. Public should come forward and join hands with our Police and help them in maintenance of law and order by following rules and be law abiding Citizens of the city.

19) Provision of reward to Police Personnel for controlling crime against women

The officers and constable rank officials of Chandigarh Police who investigate the crime and files the charge sheet at the earliest, complete on time the counselling of disputed parties efficiently and ensure disposal of case during mediation itself, nabs maximum offenders during special drives or cracks the crime at earliest should be rewarded every year on basis of their performances. Their performance should be graded on the basis of conviction rate in the court.

20) To provide specialized training to Police Personnel

The Police Personnel should be trained for specific crimes such as marriage related crimes or sexual crimes. They should be trained by the professionals who are expert and their training schedule should be designed in such a way that they become professional for solving specific crimes with latest global techniques. They should be designated as per their specialization and should be deployed on the post for dealing the crimes for which they have been trained.

21) Mapping of migrant labours and creation of special cell

The mapping of migrant labours in Chandigarh should be done with their complete personal, social and economic detail. The detail of these migrant labours should be available in every Police Station of the city. A separate cell should be created within Chandigarh Police to deal with all kinds of disputes and crimes of migrant labours.

22) Regular review of efforts of Police for curbing crime against women

The review of latest new efforts such as Mobile App ‘Raksha’ for women safety, Anti eve teasing campaign, Women and Child Helpline and Late Night dropping of ladies made by Chandigarh Police to curb crime against women should be done frequently by senior officers to assess the success rate and constantly improvement should be made in these efforts to increase the efficiency.

23) Legal provisions should be taught in School and Colleges

The knowledge on various legal provisions and laws should be imparted to students at school level and Police Administration and Law should be made compulsory subject in Schools and Colleges to make the students law abiding citizens.

24) To provide feedback to victims about progress of investigation

The women victims should be provided complete information about various legal provisions and their rights as per constitution and they should also be informed about consequences for false registration of case. The follow up of the case should be communicated to the victim on regular basis to build confidence in them. Victims should be given access to their case files as and when they required.

25) To eradicate corruption from Police Department

The internal vigilance in Chandigarh Police should be strengthened to eradicate corruption. Further, the vigilance cell of Police should do audit of every cognizable offence to ensure that complaints are registered under proper sections of IPC for fair and just investigation and for non-cognizable offence audit should be done on sampling basis. This shall ensure that the Investigation Officer perform her/his duty as per the guidelines and as per law. It shall also counter check the undue benefit given to offenders in lieu of bribe or nepotism or political pressure.

26) Feedback from General Public to improve Policing

The Chandigarh Police should interact with public to bridge gap so that people do not hesitate in approaching the Police after any unwanted incidences of crime against them. The cooperation and suggestions of General Public should be obtained for improving policing and schemes related to community policing would be further strengthened to get ground reporting.

27) Latest Judgment of Supreme Court needs to be incorporated in Law

It has observed that Hon'ble Supreme Court has given its observation on various provisions of law. But these are referred during the prosecution process but they are not incorporated in law through amendments. Due to which many a times during prosecution dilemma is created whether notified legal law is to be followed or the latest observation by the Supreme Court. Some of them are as under:

- As per the legal provision, the accused has to be arrested immediately after registration of case by complainant in dowry cases. Further there are stringent provisions for bail. It has been observed by the Supreme Court on 26th July, 2017, while dealing with matrimonial dispute from Uttar Pradesh that there is abuse of section 498A of IPC and it is often been misused to harass innocent

family members of husband in complaints. Accordingly, it has been ordered by Supreme Court that no automatic arrest of accused and his family members should be done in dowry cases. These type of cases should be forwarded to family welfare committee comprising of three members in each district and every complaint under Section 498A received by the Police or the Magistrate should be referred to and looked into such cases. The committee would interact with the parties personally and give its report within a month. Till the report of the committee is received, no arrest should be normally being affected. Accordingly, this observation should be incorporated in Section 498A of IPC through notified amendments.

- As per the provision of criminal law i.e. exception 2 of Section 375, sexual intercourse by a man with his wife aged 15 years or above is not a rape. It has been observed by the Supreme Court during dealing with the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) on dated 11th October, 2017, that the exception had remained an anomaly because Section 375 itself mandated that sex with a girl below 18 years of age, with or without her consent, was statutory rape. An unmarried girl can prosecute her rapist, but a married girl aged between 15 or 18 could not even do that. A girl remains a girl whether she is described as a surrendered or an abandoned or adopted girl. Similarly, a girl remains a girl whether she is a married or unmarried or divorced or separated or widowed of any age. Accordingly, it held that sexual intercourse by a man with his wife, who is below 18 years of age, is rape. So, this observation of Supreme Court needs to be incorporated in the law through notified amendments, so that no dilemma shall be there while dealing such cases.

28) Absolute punishment for Sexual Assault

There are different punishments for sexually assault/exploiting a woman depending upon the place of the incidence like Hospital, Police Station, Work place etc. Further, it also has variation with Profession of the accused like Army man, Police Officer and member of Hospital etc. Punishment for Sexual assault/exploitation of a woman should be absolute and well defined. It should not vary with the Place of incidence as well as Profession, age or status of relation of the accused. The gravity of pain and mental trauma for a sexually assaulted

victim does not make any difference with the place, profession, age or any relation of the accused. The Pain and Sufferings will be the same as it from a common man or an Army man. If a doctor commits the crime of rape, the pain, mental trauma and cries of the victim will not be less due to his profession related to health. Thus a criminal should be punished only by the calculation of the sufferings of pain and gaining pleasure out of that particular crime and not by her/his profession, place, age or relation. If a boy of 13 years or 17 years of age commits the crime of Rape and our Hon'ble Court pronounce the punishment for him just for 3 years declaring him as Juvenile.

6.4 Conclusion

This study was undertaken due to the fact that daily the heinous crime against women are reported which gives the sense of fear among female. It also reflects absence of law. Criminals are taking advantages of it by using their free Will to commit crime. Chandigarh City has the tag of best well planned city of the country. Further, it has well established Police Organization also, in spite of all this; there is high rate of Crime against Women in Chandigarh. Accordingly, to find out the reasons behind this problem and some solutions, it was necessary to take the opinions from the citizens who just talk about the issues and might be hot topics for some of them but it does not minimize the pain and sufferings of those who are facing it in reality. To take the opinions of the Police who are doing the efforts to control over it and the women who are facing/experiencing such bad situations. The existing legal provisions were analysed and found that there are adequate provisions in the law to protect women from crime. However, it is the implementation part which is lacking. Further, the awareness in the society regarding provisions of the law and trust level towards Police is very less, due to which women victims are exploited by offenders as well security agencies. The rising crime against women and that too in a highly literate city like Chandigarh, is due to changes in social values and matrimonial disputes, a cause of concern and points towards the patriarchal structure that still dominating the social settings. It is high time that the society seriously debates about various dimensions of women's safety, acknowledges the hard facts and declares that from now onwards, there will be no tolerance for these evils. The dedicated machinery for tackling crime against women in the form of W&CSU/Women Police Station in

Chandigarh is making efforts to work towards creating a safe city model for women. However, there are several constraints relating to infrastructure, manpower, training, etc., which is hampering its effective functioning. The study has also raised concerns about the level of sensitivity of the Police towards victims of crime. It is not that Police has not been making sincere efforts while addressing the concerns of victims, but the expectations of victims from the system have much more. To conclude, it can be said that though Chandigarh is a 'City Beautiful' and one of the 'Best Planned Cities', but it would be vital for it to also acquire the tag of 'Safe City for Women'.