

Women Policing as a deterrent to Gender Violence in the State of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

In a civilized society, human being is expected to behave in a manner, which is cordial to the safe existence of all its fellow human beings. In India, which is known for its multi-cultural and vibrant civilization, the status of women has been governed by the social customs, traditional mindset and dictates of the emerged patriarchal society. The state of Uttar Pradesh has a distinct demographic imbalance, where craze for boy child has led to massive inhuman practice of female feticide. The present study examines nature and intensity of crime against women in Uttar Pradesh and evaluates the workload of women police investigating officer in redressing the problem. Mean value of crime, average annual compound rates, teeth to tail ratio, workload of women investigating officer is reckoned and results are presented using histograms and pie charts. Proportion of women police force in state of Uttar Pradesh must be enhanced from mere 5.56% to at least 20% as there had been a spurt in women related crimes. Moreover workload of women police investigating officer to the extent of 82.81 cases per women police officer in 2013 in Uttar Pradesh is extremely high and so it adversely affect its efficiency and effectiveness in enquiring criminal cases and providing justice to the women victims. There is a need to have a tilt in composition of women police force in favour of women police investigating police officers (improvement in teeth to tail ratio) to fasten the process of inquiry into criminal cases against women. Lastly suggestions and police implication were made.

In early Vedic age, women held a high and honoured place in the gender relationship. As evidence of equality of women and men it is noteworthy that women participated equally along with men in the religious rituals and had the same rights regarding freedom of movement, education, reading Vedas and choosing life partners. Later Vedic age saw the status of women undergoing deterioration with the pronouncement by Manu – the Hindu law giver about the subordinate position of women. In childhood she was subjected to her father dictates, in youth to her husband and as a widow in old age to her sons. She was essentially subjected to being a weak and dependent creature needing protection of men. Later with Muslim rule, medieval India further witnessed enhanced dependency of women on man. Purdah system, sati, child marriage, dowry system prevailed in the social structure of India. This constrained and led to a downward spiraling of the status of women in society. Bhakti movements saw the advent of preachers who tried to uplift the status of women in India. Sikhism, which emerged as a new religion had its founder Guru Nanak extol the virtues of women and believed in the equality of women and men. British rule in India in the 18th century saw many Indian reformers who along the British raised their voices against barbaric practices against women like female infanticide, child marriage and sati. This led to number of socio-religious reforms in the country. In 1887,

National Social Conference created a separate entity known as Indian Women Conference. Gandhiji supported the empowerment of women through their induction into public sphere. Freedom struggle saw the participation of women in many spheres. After independence, the Constitution of India, gives recognition to the equality of women and men. It states that no discrimination can be made on the basis of gender and there is complete equality in civil and legal matters. However in reality, even in the present scenario, gender inequality is starkly depicted in all spheres of life like education, economic opportunities, representation in governance and high rates of violence against women. As a consequence, she is subjected to various sorts of crime. Among various states of India, Uttar Pradesh has a distinct demographic imbalance, where craze for boy child has led to massive inhuman practice of female foeticide. Many a times it even causes an adverse impact on mother's health due to repeated pregnancies. She has to bear the constant physical and psychological torture from her family in case she resists to it. The role of women police is advocated by various studies as they can empathize with the women victim and the latter may feel more comfortable in reporting the violence in comparison to their male counterparts. The studies have suggested that greater use of dispute resolution by women police in dealing with domestic disputes could reduce domestic violence. Small quarrels and minor misunderstandings that might otherwise would lead to big fights and conflicts in families, especially in joint family systems that are quite prevalent in India, might be avoided. This is particularly the case with family matters, which are sensitive in nature and which require special and immediate attention. The use of dispute resolution techniques by women police who are the gatekeepers of the criminal justice system would not only prevent repeat victimization, but also help reduce overcrowding in the family court system (Mangai Natarajan, 2006). All cognizable crimes reported in the country are dealt by the police in which, a police officer may arrest a person without warrant. Cognizable crimes are broadly categorized as those falling either under the 'Indian Penal Code' (I.P.C.) or under the 'Special and Local Laws' (S.L.L.). The Indian Penal Code (I.P.C.) 1860 is the general penal code for the country. It identifies the acts of omissions and commissions that constitute the offences and makes them punishable under this Act. Several Special Laws and Local Laws (S.L.L.) have been enacted from time to time to meet the growing crime prevention needs. They are broadly categorized as:

- (a) Special Laws (vide section 41 of I.P.C.), which is applicable to a particular subject.
- (b) Local Laws (vide section 42 of I.P.C.), which is applicable to a particular part of India.

Among the various heads of crime, some which are solely related to women are

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|---|---------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rape b. Kidnapping & Abduction c. Dowry Deaths d. Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty e. Insult to modesty of women f. Cruelty by husband or his relatives g. Importation of girls |) Registered under I.P.C. |
|---|---------------------------|

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act b. Dowry Prohibition Act c. Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act d. Sati Prevention Act | } | Registered under S.L.L. |
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Therefore an attempt has been made in the present study

1. To examine the intensity and nature of crime against women in Uttar Pradesh since 2001.
2. To analyse magnitude and type of crime in different districts in Uttar Pradesh.
3. To ascertain the quantum, nature and growth of women police force in Uttar Pradesh since 2001.
4. To evaluate the effectiveness of women police force in controlling (i.e. registering and investigating) crime against women.

METHODOLOGY

The data on crime against women and women police force in state of Uttar Pradesh from 2001 to 2013 is subjected to primary and graphical analysis. To examine nature and intensity of crime during the period of analysis, it is divided into two broad categories i.e. crime under IPC and crime under SLL. Further various heads of crime figuring under IPC, which are of heinous nature are reckoned district wise. In order to ascertain nature of women police force in Uttar Pradesh, teeth to tail ratio (i.e. ratio of police officers to police constables) is computed. To analyse the growth of crime against women under various heads and strength of women police force, average annual compound growth rates were computed using the following formula.

$$Y = a b^t e^u$$

Y = Yearly expenditure on Police
 t = Time period
 u = Stochastic term

a and b are constants which were estimated by principle of least square using following formula

$$\log b = \frac{n \sum t \log y - (\sum t) (\log y)}{n \sum t^2 - (\sum t)^2}$$

$$\log a = \frac{\sum \log y}{n} - (\log b) \frac{\sum t}{n}$$

Average C.G.R. = $(b - 1) 100$

For evaluating stress and efficiency of women police force, workload of women police force is calculated by dividing total crime against women with strength of women investigating offices (i.e. women police personnel above the rank of Head Constable) during the period of analysis.

The figure of women police force includes women civil police force and women armed police force. Though the magnitude of women armed police force is very small as compare to women civil police so it does not have any substantial effect

on results computed. Civil police force deals with day to day law and order situations, investigation work, traffic regulation, etc. where as armed police force is a type of reserve police force to augment the strength of civil police force to meet emergency situations like riots, imposition of curfew, mass public agitations and sometimes also given the charge of securing of bridges, dams, important industries, etc.

Sources of Data

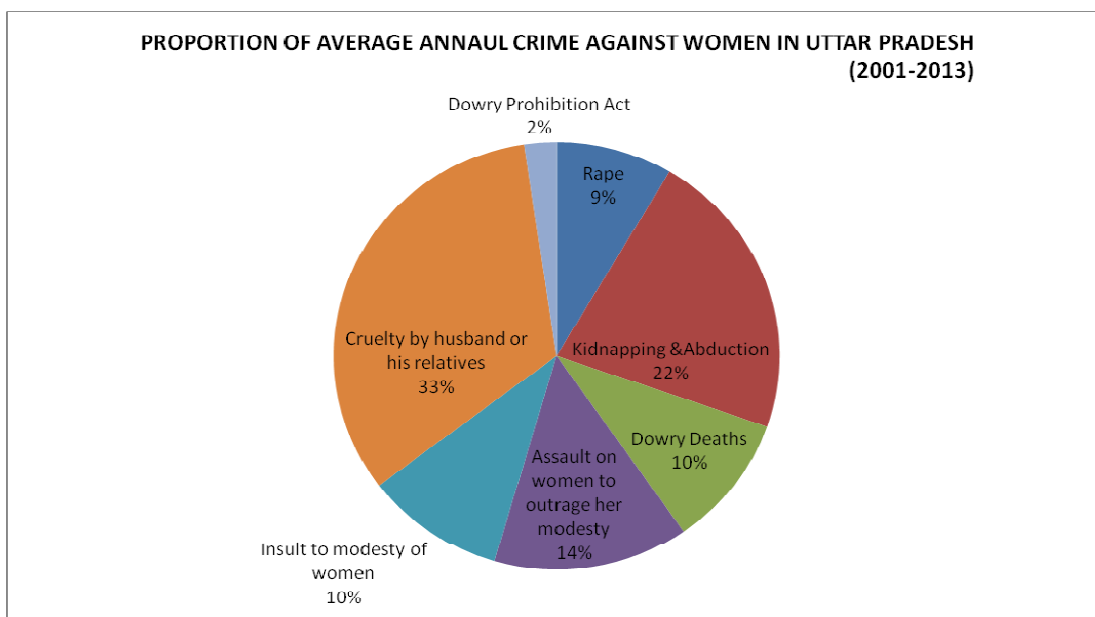
	Type of Data	Source
i)	Year wise crime under various heads in state of Uttar Pradesh from 2001 to 2013.	Various annual issues of Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, GOI from 2001 to 2013.
ii)	District wise crime under various heads in Uttar Pradesh during 2012.	Annual issue of Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, GOI, 2012.
iii)	Year wise and rank wise strength of women police force in state of Uttar Pradesh from 2001 to 2013.	Various annual issues of Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, GOI from 2001 to 2013.

Limitation of the study

Present study is confined to Uttar Pradesh State Police departments only. The various central paramilitary forces deployed in Uttar Pradesh are not the part and parcel of the study.

DISCUSSION

The crime is an intentionally committed illegal act. It is an act forbidden and punished by law, which is always immoral according to the prevailing ethical standards and harmful to society. Various factors (political, religious, economic and psychological) exercise an influence on the incidence of crimes against women. Clearly indicated in Table 1 that total crime against women experienced AACGR of 5.20 percent during the period of analysis. Crime under I.P.C. constitutes the major proportion in total crime against women whereas the intensity of SLL is comparatively very low. Among the IPC crimes, cruelty by husband or his relatives accounts for highest proportion which has been growing at an AACGR of 5.49 percent. Rape which is the worst type of heinous crime against women has high intensity in Uttar Pradesh and experienced an AACGR of 5.04 percent during the period of analysis. Kidnapping and Abduction experienced highest AACGR of 14.53 percent. Dowry deaths, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and Insult to modesty of women have experienced AACGR of 2.87%, 8.35% and -42.69%. It is surprising that even the existence of large police force, fails to check the high intensity of crime against women, which puts in question the efficiency of Uttar Pradesh police force in controlling the menace against the women of Uttar Pradesh and pleads the case of women police force, being more sensitized to women related crimes. No case of Importation of girls from foreign country is reported during 2001 to 2013 except 3 in the year 2004. Similarly crimes registered under SLL like, Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act and Commission of Sati Prevention Act had been negligible. Average annual magnitude of crime under Immoral Traffic (P) Act and Dowry Prohibition Act for the period of thirteen years (2001-2013) was 41.46 and 469.85 respectively.



DISTRICT WISE INTENSITY AND GROWTH OF DIFFERENT CRIMES IN UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh is comparatively a large sized state with 76 district headquarters. The state has high density of population, with deplorable condition of law and order. Women are the most vulnerable section of the society. The crime against women is worse in districts with industrial base and centre of economic activity. Among the districts of Uttar Pradesh, the total quantum of crime is highest in Lukhnow with 1034 cases, followed by Agra (855 cases) and Kanpur Nagar (819 cases). St. Ravidas Nagar is the most peaceful district with 48 cases of crime registered in the year 2012.

District wise Rape cases in Uttar Pradesh

Rape, one of the most heinous crimes against women is a malaise to the society. The increase in incidence of rapes in a society signifies subjugation of women through violent and crucial means. Empowerment of women and their upliftment remain a mirage in face of escalating cases of rapes all over India. Clearly shown in Table 2 total number of rape cases registered in Uttar Pradesh during the 2012 were 1963, which is extremely high. The reason responsible for remarkable increase in magnitude of rape cases in 2012 are change in attitude of society from stigma to sympathy. Moreover legal reforms ushered in by Justice Verma Committee report enabling conditions for women to come forward and report rape because it changed their cost benefit analysis and significant change in institutional response. (Sirnate, 2015). Among various districts of Uttar Pradesh, Bareilly had highest intensity of rape cases to the extent of 86 in a single year (2012) followed by Aligarh (64 cases) and Agra (58 cases). St. Ravidas Nagar had the least number of rape cases (4) registered after Government Railway Police (G.R.P.) with three cases only. G.R.P. collectively in Uttar Pradesh state is considered as a separate police district for the purpose of registering crime and accepted by National Crime Record Bureau (N.C.R.B.), Ministry of Home, Government of India.

District wise Kidnapping & Abduction cases in Uttar Pradesh

Kidnapping and Abduction are offshoot incidents of violence against women. Women by nature are physically weak and considered as commodity by sickening dictates of patriarchal society of Uttar Pradesh. It is use of brute force against defenseless women to settle scores or random acts to gratify sexual urges. As shown in Table 2 total number of Kidnapping and Abduction cases registered in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2012 were 7910, which is again shocking high. It is observed that comparatively districts with high intensity of industry and economic activity experienced high intensity of Kidnapping and Abduction cases like Lukhnow being the highest with 304 cases in a single year, followed by Kanpur nagar (281 cases), Aligarh (263 cases) and Agra (255 cases). Mirzapur maintained the best record, with least number of Kidnapping and Abduction cases to the extent of six only.

District wise cases of Dowry Deaths in Uttar Pradesh

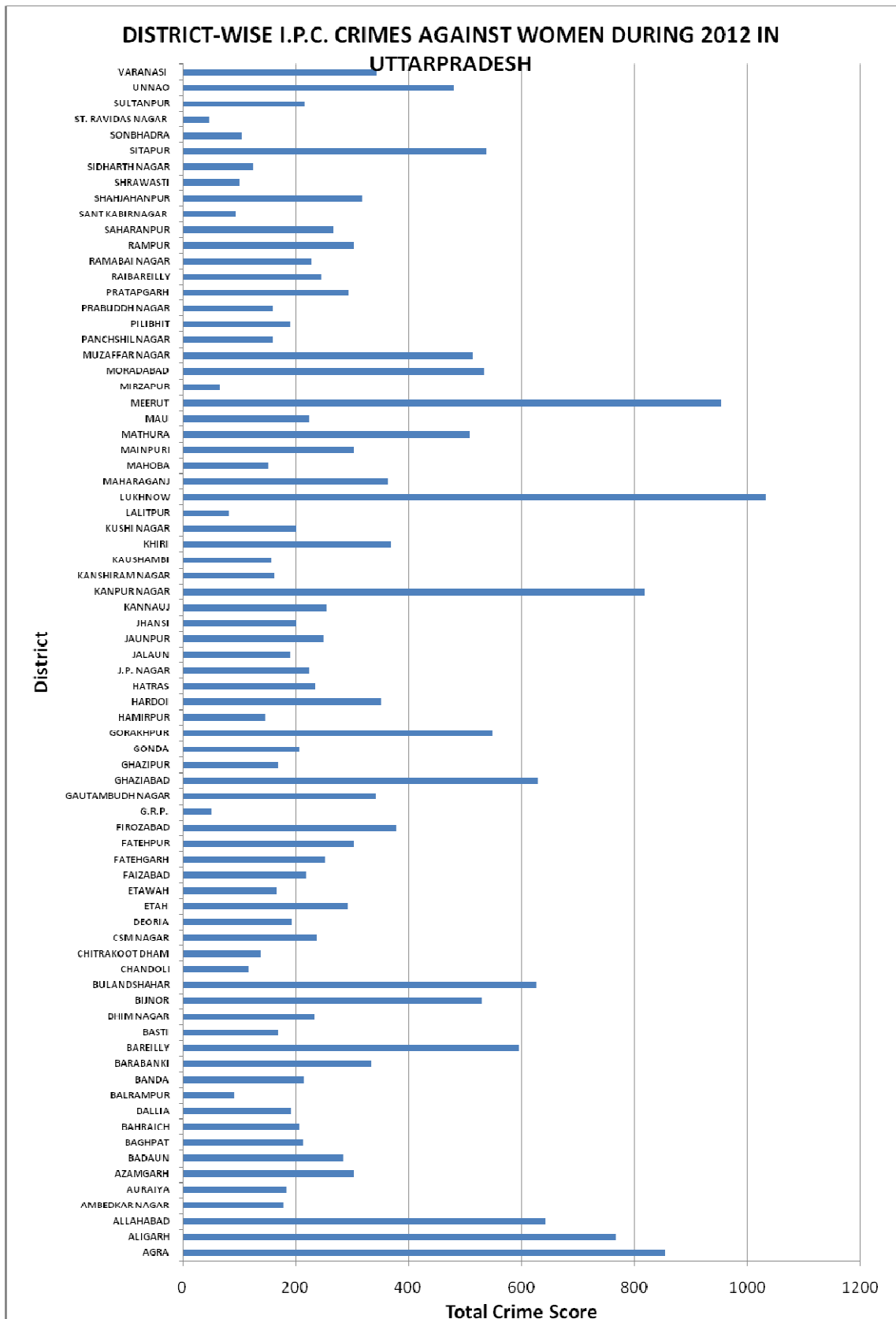
Indian society is plagued by the social evil of Dowry since a long time. The advent of 21st century has opened many new vistas for women in the country but irrespective of educational and financial independence of women, dowry system continues to be the norm across sections of the society. The gruesome repercussion of the dowry practice is the occurrence of dowry related deaths. Even in the state of Uttar Pradesh, women are killed by husband and his family for not meeting the dowry demands as dictated by them. This blot on our society's fabric has to be dealt with concrete steps. The mindset may take ages to change but the stringent measures taken by the police and other law enforcement agencies would go a long way in curbing and reducing dowry related deaths. As per Table 2 total number of Dowry deaths in Uttar Pradesh in 2012 was 2244. Among the various districts of Uttar Pradesh, Agra topped the list with 88 dowry deaths, followed by Aligarh (71), Allahabad (63), Bareilly (61) and Gorakhpur (53).

District wise cases of Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty in Uttar Pradesh

As indicated in Table 2 total cases of Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty in Uttar Pradesh in 2012 were 3247. Among the various districts of Uttar Pradesh, Agra had the highest intensity of crime (134 cases), followed by Meerut (129 cases) and Bareilly (112 cases)

District wise cases of Insult to modesty of women in Uttar Pradesh

Clearly indicated in Table 2 total cases of Insult to modesty of women in 2012 were 8 only, which signifies altogether a different picture of gender violence in the state of Uttar Pradesh. As compare to other states the magnitude of Insult to modesty of women is very low, which highlights the constructive condition of social standing of women in Uttar Pradesh.



District wise cases of Cruelty by husband or his relatives in Uttar Pradesh

As per Table 2 total cases of Cruelty by husband or his relatives in the period of single year (2012) were 7661. Among the various districts of Uttar Pradesh, Lakhnow had topped the list with 538 cases, followed by Meerut (435 cases) and

Agra (320 cases). Police department has to spruce up its efforts in providing security to women on roads, work places and in the confines of their home to inculcate a sense of confidence. The redressal system should be smoothened and sensitized so that victims report their crimes without much hesitation.

NATURE, MAGNITUDE AND GROWTH OF WOMEN POLICE FORCE IN UTTAR PRADESH

Clearly indicated in Table 3, Women Police force in Uttar Pradesh constitutes 5.56 percent of total Uttar Pradesh Police force in the year 2013 which has substantially grown about 4 times at AACGR of 9.32 percent during the period of analysis from 2001 to 2013. In 2013 women police force in Uttar Pradesh was 7404, among which 393 were women police officers (above the rank of Head Constable). An attempt has been made to study the ratio of women police officers to women police constables (Teeth to Tail Ratio) in Uttar Pradesh since 2001 to 2013. Police officers include all women officers ranking from Director General to Assistant Sub-Inspector where as police constables include women Head Constables and women Constables. A low ratio signifies high number of police officers comprising the composition of state police force. A force comprising of larger number of police officers, comparatively, enhances the efficiency in terms of investigation work but on the other front creates higher financial burden on state exchequer.

In 2001 the ratio of women police officers to women police constables in Uttar Pradesh was 1:13 which decreased to 1:6 in 2013 indicating that over a period of thirteen years, the number of police officers in comparison to police constables has increased which has improved the balance, which is ideal for instigating efficiency in administrative and investigation work, especially in case of crime against women.

WORKLOAD OF WOMEN POLICE OFFICER IN UTTAR PRADESH

Workload of women police officer signifies total number of criminal cases registered and to be investigated by women police officers. As per Indian Police Rules Manual, police officer above the rank of Head Constable can only investigate a criminal case. Less workload instigates efficiency and effectiveness in investigation work, very necessary for having an effective deterrent for happening of such crimes in future. Total incidence of crime against women has increased from 20227 in 2001 to 32546 in 2013 whereas strength of women investigating police officers has enhanced from 226 in 2001 to 393 in 2013, causing a decline in workload of women police officers from 89.50 in 2001 to 82.81 approximately in 2013. It is pertinent to mention here that women police officers are also assigned many general duties (Traffic control, VIP security, surveillance etc) which divert them from real investigation work. Therefore it has already been suggested by many experts and commission reports to separate general police staff from police investigation staff. Still workload of women police investigating officer to the extent of 82.81 cases per women police officer in 2013 in Uttar Pradesh is extremely high and so it adversely affect its efficiency and effectiveness in enquiring criminal cases and providing justice to the women victims. Hence it is strongly advocated to enhance the number of women police

officers who are provided specialised training to investigate criminal cases of such nature. Some studies advocated that women police officers in India are highly stressed. Stress is due to insufficient personal time, seeing criminals going free, lack of recognition for good work, having to go to court, having to deal with the media, meeting deadlines, working overtime, dealing with crisis situations, lack of opportunity for advancement, competition for advancement inadequate salary, delivering a death message or bad news are the primary causes of stress among police constables. Further, it empirically investigated that age, gender, religion, service of the years, marital status, income and the place of residence in the same field has significant association with stress level among women police constables. The study suggests to regularly organizing the training programs, counselling and medical checkups for stress management of women police constables. (Sundaram and Kumaran, 2012). Efforts must be made to reduce stress among women police officers as it affects their working efficiency and effectiveness.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

1. Proportion of women police force in state of Uttar Pradesh must be enhanced from mere 5.56 percent to at least twenty percent as there had been a spurt in women related crimes. Moreover workload of women police investigating officer to the extent of 82.81 in 2013 in Uttar Pradesh is extremely high and so it adversely affect its efficiency and effectiveness in enquiring criminal cases and providing justice to the women victims. There is a need to have a tilt in composition of women police force in favour of women police investigating officers (improvement in Teeth to Tail ratio) to fastened the process of enquiry into crimes cases against women.
2. Concentration of women police force should be more in districts with high intensity of women related crime like Lukhnow, Meerut, Kanpur Nagar, Allahabad, Bulandshahar, Gaziabad and Bareilly which topped most of the list of different crimes against women. Interestingly, women are more prone to subjugate practices where the level of economic activity and commercialisation is high as they participate and compete with male counterparts in different spheres of life and aware of their rights and financial independence. Women police should make their presence felt through patrolling on streets and have separate women cells in all urban police stations.
3. Sexual harassment and other women related crimes should get reported through proper systems designed to facilitate complainants and initiate proceedings. The role of women police is advocated by various studies as they can empathize with the women victim and the latter may feel more comfortable in reporting the violence in comparison to their male counterparts. The studies have suggested that greater use of dispute resolution by women police in dealing with domestic disputes could reduce domestic violence.
4. The need of the hour is to modify police training, sensitize them regarding violence against women and overhaul of police system. Police should treat incidents like eve-teasing and stalking as serious offences and culprits should not go unpunished. These offences are usually a prelude to further gruesome

acts like rape. The police force has to undergo training in a structured manner to generate awareness, gender sensitisation and procedural protocol to address violence victims should be laid out clearly.

5. The selection of women police officers for such training needs attention. Women officers with positive attitudes and an aptitude for learning need to be identified and selected. Women police officers need to be recognized for their meritorious work in handling domestic violence cases and greater allowance needs to be made for the large number of hours taken by women police officers in dealing with domestic matters. Women police officers who have good interviewing and interpersonal skills need to be permanently allocated to handling petitions relating to domestic violence. (Mangai Natarajan, 2006).
6. Research should be undertaken to identify the need for new training programmes. All new training programs should be rigorously evaluated through research. Though India is one of the leading nations in developing technology, computer use by police has lagged. Some city police departments have access to computer, but rural areas still have little or no access to computers in the stations. Crime records are manually coded and there are variations between departments in record keeping. A standardized recording system is very important for state level understanding of crime patterns, trends, which would help in allocating resources to tackle the crime problems. (Mangai Natarajan, 2006).

CONCLUSION

Gender inequality is starkly depicted in Uttar Pradesh in its distinct demographic imbalance, where craze for boy child has led to massive inhuman practice of female foeticide. Crime under I.P.C., which is of heinous nature constitutes the major proportion in total crime against women whereas the intensity of crime under SLL is comparatively very low. It is surprising that the existence of large police force, fails to check the high intensity of crime against women, which puts in question the efficiency of Uttar Pradesh police force in controlling the menace against the women of Uttar Pradesh and pleads the case of women police force, who are more sensitive to women related crimes. Workload of women police officers is quite large and stressful. The need of the hour is to modify police training, sensitize them regarding violence against women and overhaul of police system.

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APPENDIX TABLE 1: CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN UTTAR PRADESH (2001-2013)

AAC GR	Average	TOTAL	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	Year
5.04	1700.62	22108	3050	1963	2042	1563	1759	1871	1648	1314	1217	1397	911	1415	1958	Rape
14.53	4409.77	57327	9737	7910	7525	5468	5078	4439	3363	2551	2256	2324	1499	2298	2879	Kidnapping & Abduction
2.87	2012.23	26159	2335	2244	2322	2217	2232	2237	2076	1798	1564	1708	1322	1893	2211	Dowry Deaths
8.35	2846.23	37001	7303	3247	3455	2793	2782	2955	2522	2096	1835	1900	1098	2145	2870	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty
42.69	2041.23	26536	25	8	3	11	2524	3374	2882	2714	2881	2682	4970	1887	2575	Insult to modesty of women
5.49	6646.00	86398	8781	7661	7121	7978	8566	8312	7650	5204	4505	4950	2626	5679	7365	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives
-	0.23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	Importation of Girls from foreign country
-0.79	41.46	539	37	31	43	23	39	57	49	70	31	44	47	42	26	Immoral Traffic (P) Act
-0.02	469.85	6108	1277	505	124	115	274	324	803	628	586	477	367	288	340	Dowry Prohibition Act
17.38	0.69	9	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act
-	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Commission of Sati Prevention Act
5.20	20168.31	262188	32546	23569	22639	20169	23254	23569	20993	16375	14875	15485	12840	15647	20227	Total Crimes Against Women
*	19656.31	255532	31231	23033	22468	20030	22941	23188	20141	15677	14258	14964	12426	15317	19858	Total IPC Crime
*	512	6656	1315	536	171	139	313	381	852	698	617	521	414	330	369	Total SLL Crime

Source: Crime in India, National Crime and Record Bureau (N.C.R.B.) publication, Ministry of Home, G.O.I.

**TABLE 2: RANK WISE WOMEN POLICE FORCE IN UTTAR PRADESH
(2001-2013)**

AACGR	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	YEAR
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DG/ ADG
30.04	3	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IG
2.70	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	DIG
12.25	14	14	22	22	17	17	14	9	9	6	5	5	7	SSP/ SP/ Ad.SP
10.44	76	76	59	45	37	34	14	26	26	26	28	25	24	ASP/ Dy.SP
-3.62	10	4	9	10	11	11	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	Inspector
4.88	288	210	212	320	327	327	127	127	127	182	182	181	181	Sub Inspector
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Asst. Sub Inspector
-2.62	150	110	112	70	73	73	104	104	104	140	140	140	140	Head Constable
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Below HC above
10.15	6861	6069	1935	1935	1942	1942	1621	1852	1852	1539	1539	1536	1536	Constable
9.32	7404	6488	2354	2406	2411	2406	1895	2130	2130	1905	1907	1900	1902	TOTAL
*	393	309	307	401	396	391	170	174	174	226	228	224	226	Total Officer (DG to ASI)
*	7011	6179	2047	2005	2015	2015	1725	1956	1956	1679	1679	1676	1676	Total Constable (HC to Constable)
-	6	5	15	20	20	19	10	9	9	13	14	13	13	Ratio of Officer to Constable

Source: Crime in India, National Crime and Record Bureau (N.C.R.B.) publication, Ministry of Home, G.O.I.

TABLE 3: WORKLOAD OF WOMEN POLICE OFFICER IN UTTAR PRADESH (2001-2013)

Year	Total Crimes Against Women (IPC +SLL)	Total Women Police Officer (Ranks above Head Constable)	Work Load of Women Police Officer
2001	20227	226	89.50
2002	15647	224	69.85
2003	12840	228	56.32
2004	15485	226	68.52
2005	14875	174	85.49
2006	16375	174	94.11
2007	20993	170	123.49
2008	23569	391	60.29
2009	23254	396	58.72
2010	20169	401	50.30
2011	22639	307	73.74
2012	23569	309	76.27
2013	32546	393	82.81

Source: Crime in India, National Crime and Records Bureau (N.C.R.B.) Publication, Ministry of Home, G.O.I.