

Altering Composition of Police Force in Haryana - A Solution to Gender Violence

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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 Haryana has a distinct demographic imbalance, where craze for boy child has led to massive inhuman practice of female foeticide. The present study examines nature and intensity of crime against women in Haryana and evaluates the workload of women police investigating officer in redressing the problem. Mean value of crime, Average Annual Compound Growth 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 Haryana must be enhanced from mere thirteen percent (aprox.) 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 34 cases per women police officer in 2013 in Haryana is very high and so it adversely affects 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 fasten the process of enquiry into criminal cases against women.

INTRODUCTION

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, Haryana 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)

Therefore an attempt has been made in the present study

1. To examine the intensity and nature of crime against women in different districts of Haryana since 2001.
2. To ascertain the quantum, nature and growth of women police force in Haryana since 2001.
3. 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 Haryana 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 Haryana, 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

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

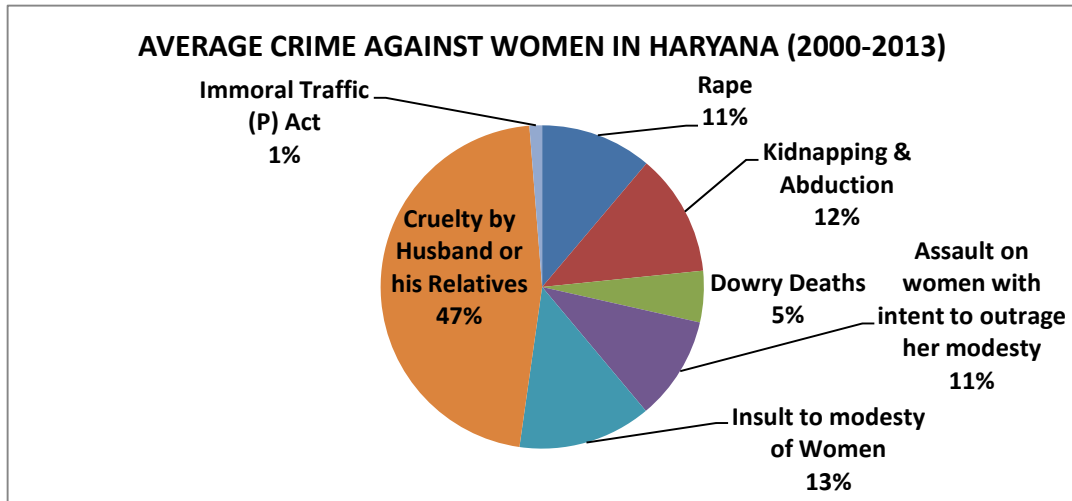
$$\log a = \frac{\sum \log y}{n} - (\log b) \frac{\sum t}{n}$$

$$\text{Average C.G.R.} = (b - 1) 100$$

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 officers (i.e. women police personnel above the rank of Head Constable) during the period of analysis.

DISCUSSION

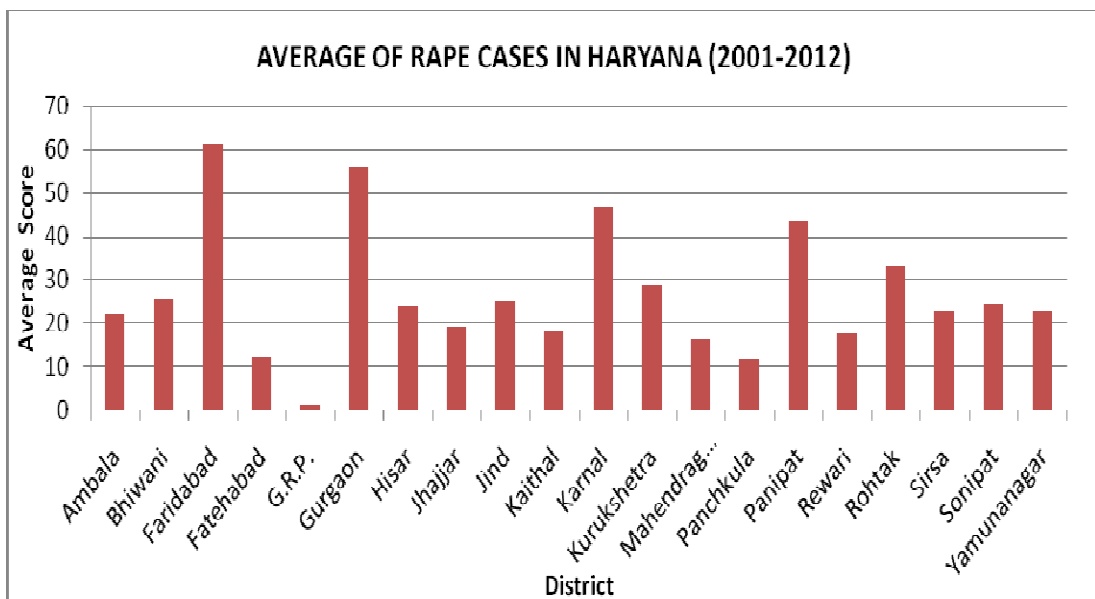
The crime is an intentionally committed illegal act. It is an act forbidden and punished by law, which is always immoral according to the prevailing ethical standards and harmful to society. Various factors (political, religious, economic and psychological) exercise an influence on the incidence of crimes against women. Clearly indicated in Table 1 that total crime against women experienced AACGR of 5.64 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 6.96 percent. Rape which is the worst type of heinous crime against women has high intensity in Haryana and experienced an AACGR of 7.87 percent during the period of analysis. Kidnapping and Abduction experienced highest AACGR of 14.94 percent. Dowry deaths, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and Insult to modesty of women have experienced AACGR of 0.67%, 5.55% and 4.26%. 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 Haryana police force in controlling the menace against the women of Haryana and pleads the case of women police force more sensitized to women related crimes. No case of Importation of girls from foreign country is reported during 2001 to 2013 except 2 in the year 2013. Similarly crimes registered under SLL like Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act and Commission of Sati Prevention Act had been negligible.



DISTRICT WISE INTENSITY AND GROWTH OF DIFFERENT CRIMES IN HARYANA

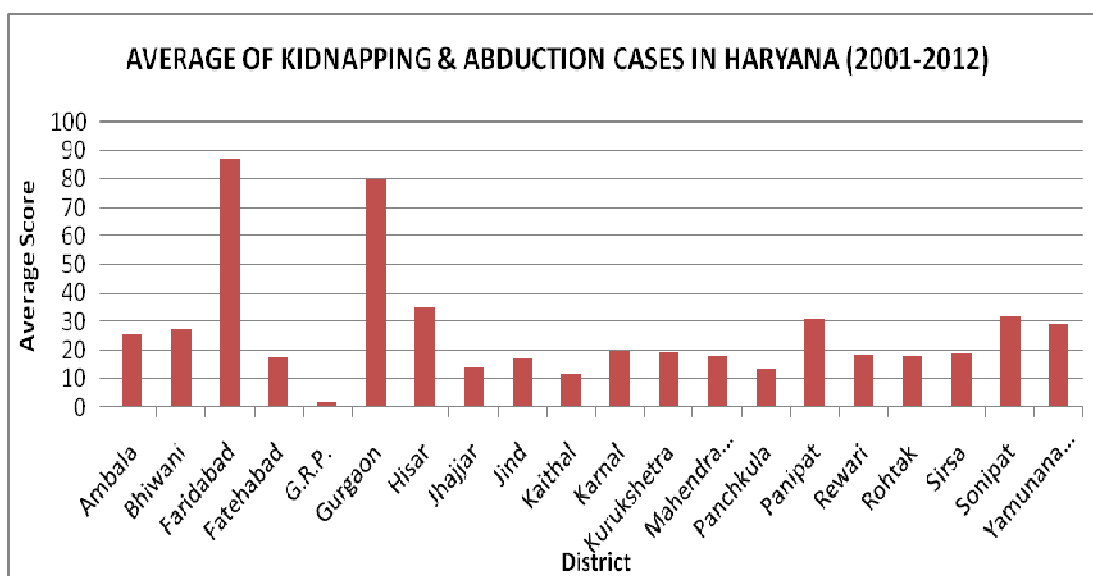
District wise Rape cases in Haryana

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 Haryana during the period of analysis (2001-2012) were 6410 with a rising trend, highest being in the year 2010 to the extent of 720 cases. Among various districts of Haryana, Gurgaon had the highest intensity of rape cases to the extent of 671 during a period of twelve years (2000-2012) followed by Karnal (562 cases) and Panipat (524 cases). Panchkula had the least number of rape cases (144) registered in thirteen years whereas Hisar has the highest AACGR of 11.28% followed by Faridabad with AACGR of 10.55%.



District wise Kidnapping & Abduction cases in Haryana

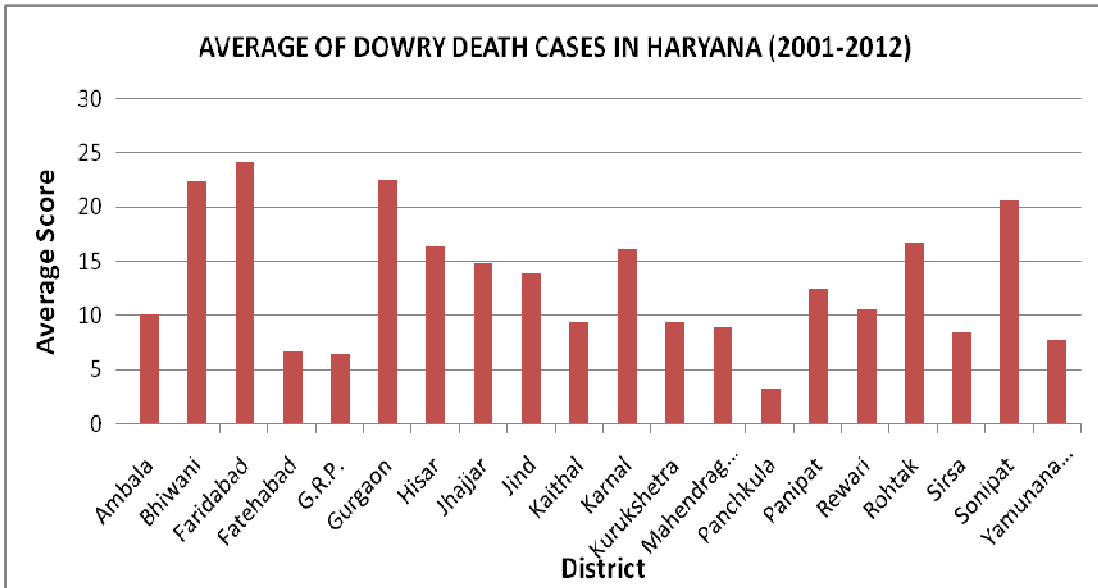
Kidnapping and Abduction are offshoot incidents of violence against women. Women by nature are physically weak and considered as commodity by sickening dictates of patriarchal society of Haryana. It is use of brute force against defenseless women to settle scores or random acts to gratify sexual urges. As shown in Table 3 total number of Kidnapping and Abduction cases registered in Haryana during the period of analysis (2001-2012) were 6129 with a rising trend, highest being in the year 2012 to the extent of 900 cases. It is observed that comparatively districts with high intensity of industry and economic activity experienced high intensity of Kidnapping and Abduction cases like Faridabad being the highest with 1050 cases, followed by Gurgaon (961 cases), Hisar (422 cases) and Sonipat (384 cases) during the period of analysis (2001-2012). Kaithal maintained the best record, with least number of Kidnapping and Abduction cases (137) after Government Railway Police (G.R.P.) with 23 cases. G.R.P. collectively in Haryana 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. All districts have positive AACGR during period of analysis, among which highest is in case of Sirsa (28.36%) followed by Bhwani (20.33%) and Jind (20.14%), whereas least in case of Gurgaon (0.25%).



District wise cases of Dowry Deaths in Haryana

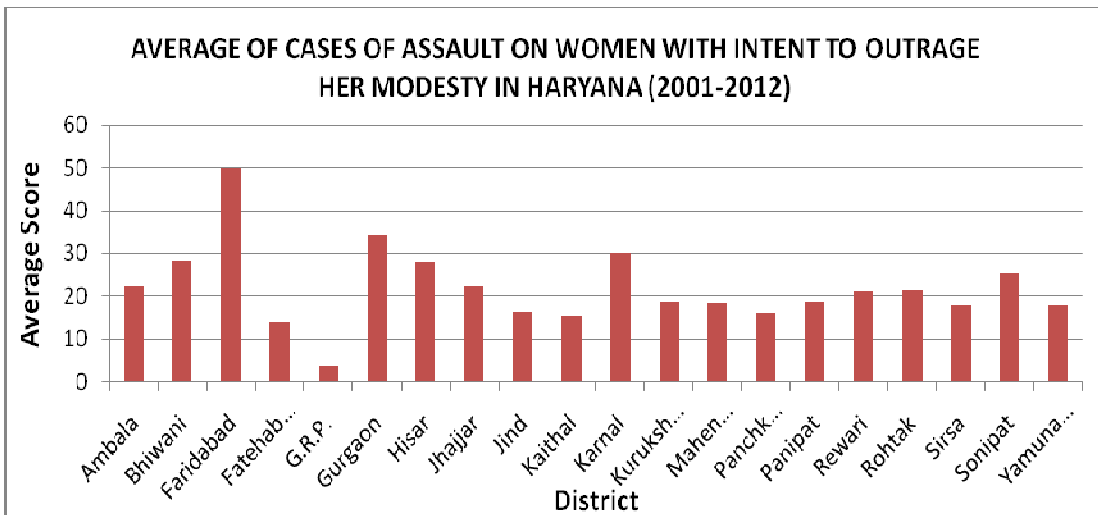
Indian society is plagued by the social evil of Dowry since a long time. The advent of 21st century has opened many new vistas for women in the country but irrespective of educational and financial independence of women, dowry system continues to be the norm across sections of the society. The gruesome repercussion of the dowry practice is the occurrence of dowry related deaths. Even in the state of Haryana, 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 4 total number of Dowry deaths in Haryana in a period of twelve years (2001-2012) is 3130 with highest intensity in 2008 to the extent of 302. Among the various districts of

Haryana, Faridabad topped the list with 290 dowry deaths, followed by Gurgaon (271), Bhiwani (269), Sonipat (247) and Rohtak (201). Mahendragarh experienced highest AACGR of 8.17%, though half the number of the districts have experienced negative AACGR during the period from 2001 to 2012.



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

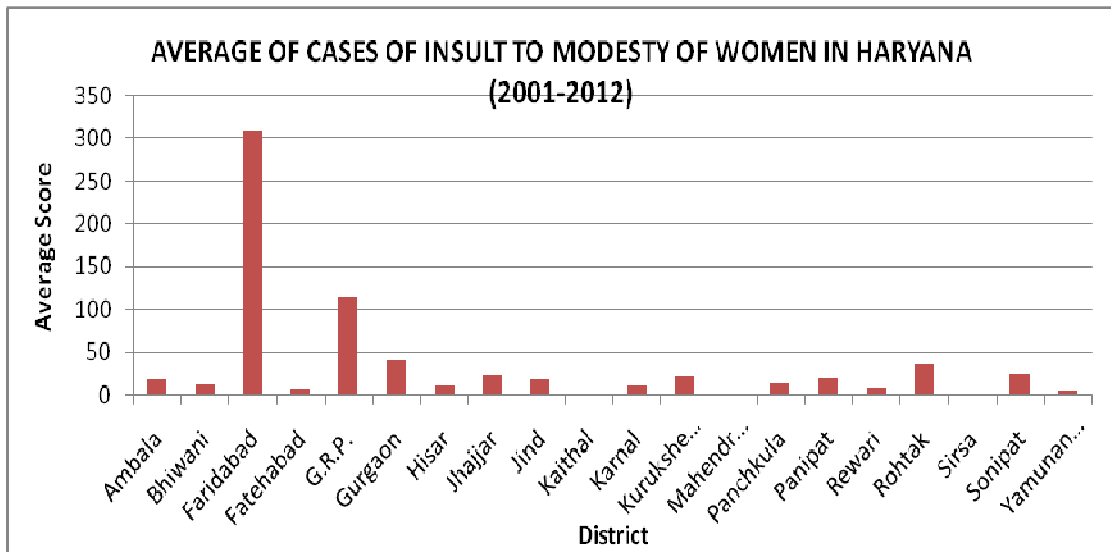
As indicated in Table 5 total cases of Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty in Haryana in a period of twelve years (2001-2012) were 5323 with highest intensity in 2012 to the extent of 525. Among the various districts of Haryana, Faridabad had the highest intensity of crime (599 cases), followed by Gurgaon (412 cases) and Karnal (363 cases) with AACGR of 2.68%, 4.91% and 3.72% respectively. The highest AACGR has been experienced by Jind (13.50%) after G.R.P. to the extent of (16.56%)



District wise cases of Insult to modesty of women in Haryana

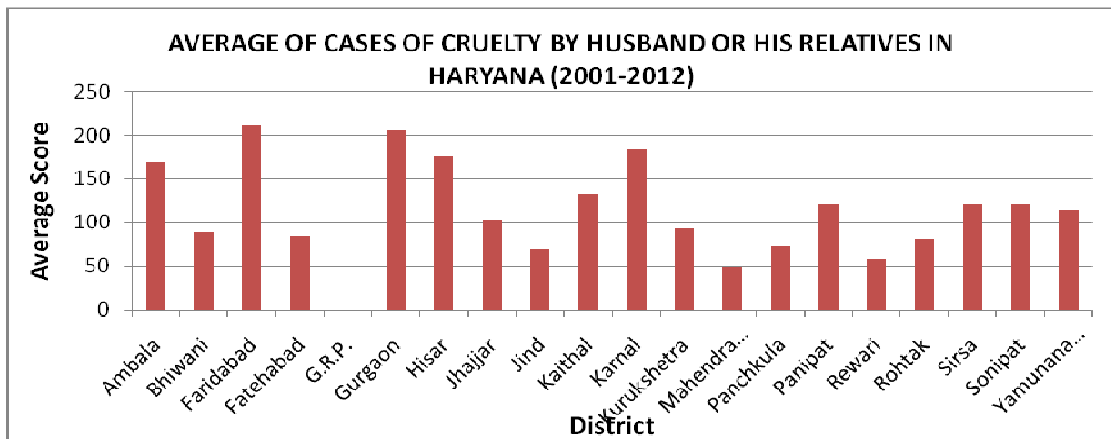
Clearly indicated in Table 6 total cases of Insult to modesty of women in a period of analysis (2001-2012) were 8188 with highest intensity in 2002 to the extent of 1424. As compare to other states the magnitude of Insult to modesty of women is very high, which highlights the deplorable condition of social standing of women

in Haryana. Among the various districts of Haryana, Faridabad had the highest intensity of crime (3715 cases), which account to 45% of total crime in the state, though it has negative AACGR of -25.51%. The highest AACGR was in Karnal (59.92%), though magnitude is not much.



District wise cases of Cruelty by husband or his relatives in Haryana

As per Table 7 total cases of Cruelty by husband or his relatives in the period of analysis (2001-2012) were 27112 with highest intensity in 2012 to the extent of 3137 indicating a rising trend in this type of crime. Among the various districts of Haryana, Faridabad had topped the list with 2534 cases, followed by Gurgaon (2477 cases) and Karnal (2196 cases) with AACGR of 11.62%, 9.66% and 3.91% respectively. Mahendragarh accounts for highest AACGR of 15.59% during the period of twelve years. 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 HARYANA

Clearly indicated in Table 8, Women Police force in Haryana constitutes roughly 13 percent of total Haryana Police force in the year 2013 which has substantially grown to an extent of 13 times at AACGR of 20.97 percent during the period of analysis from 2001 to 2013. In 2013 women police force

in Haryana was 3042, among which 270 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 Haryana 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 Haryana was 1:10.2 which decreased to 1:8.1 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, though normally composition of state police force to the extent of 1:7 is considered ideal for instigating efficiency in administrative and investigation work, especially in case of crime against women.

WORKLOAD OF WOMEN POLICE OFFICER IN HARYANA

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 3393 in 2001 to 9089 in 2013 whereas strength of women investigating police officers has enhanced from 21 in 2001 to 270 in 2013, causing a decline in workload of women police officers from 162 in 2001 to 34 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 34 cases per women police officer in 2013 in Haryana 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.

SUGGESTIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

1. Proportion of women police force in state of Haryana must be enhanced from mere thirteen percent (aprox.) 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 34 in 2013 in Haryana 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 Faridabad and Gurgaon 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. 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).

CONCLUSION

Gender inequality is starkly depicted in Haryana 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 Haryana police force in controlling the menace against the women of Haryana 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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TABLE 1: CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN HARYANA (2001-2013)

A.A. C.G. R.	Ave rage	TOT AL	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	Year
7.87	567.77	7381	971	668	733	720	603	631	488	608	461	386	353	361	398	Rape
14.94	622.00	8086	1957	900	733	714	659	644	554	431	344	292	271	290	297	Kidnapping & Abduction
0.67	261.00	3393	263	258	255	284	281	302	269	255	212	251	222	256	285	Dowry Deaths
5.55	529.46	6883	1560	525	474	476	451	435	417	486	380	403	344	454	478	Assault on women with
4.26	679.31	8831	643	434	490	580	605	605	409	491	597	850	1302	1424	401	Insult to modesty of women
6.96	2363.76	30729	3617	3137	2740	2720	2617	2435	2412	2254	2075	2026	1618	1565	1513	Cruelty by Husband or his
-	-	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Importation of Girls from
5.76	64.85	843	63	69	57	57	90	77	88	85	85	62	57	32	21	Immoral Traffic (P) Act
-	-	95	13	9	9	11	6	13	8	7	7	6	3	3	0	Dowry Prohibition Act
-	-	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Indecent Representation
-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Commission of Sati Prevention Act
5.64	5096.23	66251	9089	6002	5491	5562	5312	5142	4645	4617	4167	4276	4170	4385	3393	Total Crimes Against Women
-	4600.85	59811	9013	5922	5425	5494	5216	5052	4549	4525	4069	4208	4110	4350	3372	Total IPC Crime
-	72.31	940	76	80	66	68	96	90	96	92	92	68	60	35	21	Total SLL Crime

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

TABLE 2: DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF RAPE CASES IN HARAYANA (2001 -2012)

DISTRICT	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average	A.A.C.G.R.
Ambala	11	15	10	10	19	19	23	35	28	30	37	32	269	22.42	12.91
Bhiwani	10	17	15	28	18	35	17	33	37	30	41	28	309	25.75	9.74
Faridabad	37	37	36	42	39	66	52	75	68	92	108	79	731	60.92	10.55
Fatehabad	17	7	7	9	9	18	7	12	9	21	15	15	146	12.17	4.68
G.R.P.	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	15	1.25	0.39
Gurgaon	32	27	32	36	51	65	84	64	45	73	68	94	671	55.92	10.28
Hisar	10	15	16	16	25	23	21	23	33	25	36	44	287	23.92	11.28
Jhajjar	21	18	9	11	13	15	14	22	20	36	32	20	231	19.25	6.81
Jind	21	19	17	7	14	32	19	38	35	29	37	34	302	25.17	9.35
Kaithal	16	7	15	18	19	25	14	14	24	28	20	18	218	18.17	5.40
Karnal	44	37	27	31	50	51	47	50	48	52	62	63	562	46.83	5.49
Kurukshetra	31	15	23	21	24	34	21	41	43	36	29	25	343	28.58	5.07
Mahendragarh	11	16	10	20	15	17	10	21	10	28	26	14	198	16.50	4.01
Panchkula	6	13	12	6	8	10	11	15	18	10	17	18	144	12.00	7.50
Panipat	38	43	38	38	56	65	34	30	45	55	47	35	524	43.67	0.28
Rewari	11	10	11	16	13	21	22	23	19	25	17	24	212	17.67	7.98
Rohtak	28	17	25	29	29	34	18	39	36	51	57	37	400	33.33	7.35
Sirsa	17	20	22	17	15	18	23	31	24	39	21	30	277	23.08	5.30
Sonapat	15	14	15	13	28	31	24	36	32	27	27	32	294	24.50	8.51
Yamunanagar	22	13	12	16	14	28	25	28	26	32	36	25	277	23.08	7.93
TOTAL	398	361	353	386	461	608	488	631	603	720	733	668	6410	534.17	7.25

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

Note: - Many districts of Harayana have been reorganized, as they have been divided and new districts were created to augment better administrative control since 2001. For analytical convenience, data on crime of newly created districts were merged in their original districts as in 2001. Palwal is merged in Faridabad, Meewat with Gurgaon, Ambala Rural with Ambala Urban.

TABLE 3: DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION CASES IN HARAYANA (2001 -2012)

DISTRICT	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average	A.A. C.G. R.
Ambala	32	18	24	22	19	16	10	49	16	23	23	58	310	25.83	3.28
Bhiwani	7	13	7	12	22	26	23	36	53	36	30	69	334	27.83	20.33
Faridabad	53	39	49	49	67	83	134	117	87	113	125	134	1050	87.50	11.66
Fatehabad	13	15	7	9	15	5	8	21	34	31	18	33	209	17.42	11.23
G.R.P.	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	7	23	1.92	9.23
Gurgaon	32	369	37	34	25	55	93	79	54	61	60	62	961	80.08	0.25
Hisar	18	21	18	31	9	26	31	27	26	65	62	88	422	35.17	14.52
Jhajjar	8	12	8	7	10	9	21	15	15	30	19	17	171	14.25	10.11
Jind	8	9	5	6	6	7	18	23	30	26	28	40	206	17.17	20.14
Kaithal	8	4	2	9	9	6	10	16	16	20	17	20	137	11.42	16.76
Karnal	10	8	14	12	19	23	13	23	40	20	18	41	241	20.08	11.58
Kurukshetra	14	14	7	5	9	15	13	24	47	26	30	30	234	19.50	14.38
Mahendragarh	8	9	9	11	9	16	22	20	19	36	38	18	215	17.92	13.82
Panchkula	15	17	13	5	13	13	9	18	10	12	15	23	163	13.58	2.51
Panipat	10	21	9	8	21	29	24	34	31	49	70	67	373	31.08	19.79
Rewari	11	7	9	21	19	9	29	25	29	24	19	20	222	18.50	9.53
Rohtak	6	10	15	13	10	17	20	20	30	19	32	23	215	17.92	12.36
Sirsa	7	3	5	6	10	2	14	16	28	30	49	55	225	18.75	28.36
Sonipat	12	16	20	20	29	49	26	43	42	36	42	49	384	32.00	12.05
Yamunanagar	23	18	13	12	21	24	33	35	51	35	36	46	347	28.92	11.01
TOTAL	297	290	271	292	344	431	554	644	659	714	733	900	6129	510.75	12.44

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

Note: - Many districts of Harayana have been reorganized, as they have been divided and new districts were created to augment better administrative control since 2001. For analytical convenience, data on crime of newly created districts were merged in their original districts as in 2001. Palwal is merged in Faridabad, Meewat with Gurgaon, Ambala Rural with Ambala Urban.

TABLE 4: DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF DOWRY DEATHS IN HARAYANA (2001 -2012)

DISTRICT	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average	A.A.C.G.R.
Ambala	11	7	7	11	9	9	16	11	14	9	5	12	121	10.08	0.73
Bhiwani	33	35	28	28	19	19	17	14	17	22	18	19	269	22.42	-5.86
Faridabad	19	19	14	28	18	19	28	36	29	37	23	20	290	24.17	4.19
Fatehabad	17	9	3	6	5	6	2	4	12	5	7	4	80	6.67	-4.41
G.R.P.	5	14	3	7	7	6	5	6	10	5	4	5	77	6.42	-2.27
Gurgaon	17	11	13	21	17	28	30	26	29	27	32	20	271	22.58	7.05
Hisar	24	28	17	12	19	17	7	19	15	13	14	12	197	16.42	-5.28
Jhajjar	20	14	17	14	11	16	19	20	13	12	12	10	178	14.83	-3.39
Jind	11	11	10	14	17	13	12	18	11	17	15	17	166	13.83	3.62
Kaithal	9	6	8	9	6	9	14	13	13	11	8	6	112	9.33	1.75
Karnal	18	11	14	15	14	13	13	17	17	21	18	23	194	16.17	3.98
Kurukshetra	10	7	12	15	5	5	11	12	5	13	7	11	113	9.42	-0.16
Mahendragarh	8	3	4	8	6	10	14	16	10	7	11	10	107	8.92	8.17
Panchkula	4	5	5	4	2	2	0	5	1	1	2	7	38	3.17	-6.63
Panipat	11	9	13	4	11	19	11	13	19	13	11	15	149	12.42	4.64
Rewari	12	14	7	8	9	4	12	13	14	14	7	12	126	10.50	1.27
Rohtak	17	17	17	15	9	22	31	17	18	17	9	12	201	16.75	-2.21
Sirsa	12	7	9	9	10	4	5	9	6	8	16	6	101	8.42	-1.09
Sonipat	18	20	17	16	14	26	16	24	17	26	23	30	247	20.58	4.02
Yamunanagar	9	9	4	7	4	8	6	9	11	6	13	7	93	7.75	2.76
TOTAL	285	256	222	251	212	255	269	302	281	284	255	258	3130	260.83	0.80

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

Note: - Many districts of Harayana have been reorganized, as they have been divided and new districts were created to augment better administrative control since 2001. For analytical convenience, data on crime of newly created districts were merged in their original districts as in 2001. Palwal is merged in Faridabad, Meewat with Gurgaon, Ambala Rural with Ambala Urban.

TABLE 5: DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF CASES OF ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY IN HARAYANA (2001 -2012)

DISTRICT	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average	A.A.C.G.R.
Ambala	27	17	17	25	19	26	11	27	18	20	28	35	270	22.50	2.49
Bhiwani	17	29	17	19	20	38	23	24	37	45	26	45	340	28.33	7.21
Faridabad	47	56	34	45	42	56	44	48	49	57	63	58	599	49.92	2.68
Fatehabad	17	22	11	17	17	17	16	16	10	13	6	7	169	14.08	-7.78
G.R.P.	1	1	0	3	2	6	6	7	2	8	2	9	47	3.92	16.56
Gurgaon	21	35	17	21	32	56	54	33	32	42	36	33	412	34.33	4.91
Hisar	33	31	35	18	31	19	19	25	27	24	37	39	338	28.17	0.79
Jhajjar	42	39	32	17	16	14	10	13	20	27	20	19	269	22.42	-5.46
Jind	22	10	7	2	2	17	14	21	33	27	15	27	197	16.42	13.50
Kaithal	19	11	14	13	9	14	26	14	20	15	18	15	188	15.67	2.27
Karnal	28	25	18	23	39	35	28	31	32	29	25	50	363	30.25	3.72
Kurukshetra	28	20	23	28	24	10	11	11	20	9	22	20	226	18.83	-4.56
Mahendragarh	19	22	12	18	13	32	17	17	13	25	9	26	223	18.58	-0.32
Panchkula	23	29	10	53	7	13	9	6	12	10	9	13	194	16.17	-8.39
Panipat	16	22	17	14	11	18	13	16	26	22	29	23	227	18.92	4.35
Rewari	17	15	22	24	21	23	30	31	19	16	19	16	253	21.08	-0.18
Rohtak	26	14	12	14	17	13	18	25	30	26	38	24	257	21.42	6.80
Sirsa	23	30	10	17	17	14	21	14	10	9	26	25	216	18.00	-1.37
Sonipat	22	15	21	22	21	46	30	31	21	32	19	26	306	25.50	2.63
Yamunanagar	30	11	15	10	20	19	17	25	20	20	14	15	216	18.00	0.20
TOTAL	478	454	344	403	380	486	417	435	451	476	474	525	5323	443.58	1.59

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

Note: - Many districts of Harayana have been reorganized, as they have been divided and new districts were created to augment better administrative control since 2001. For analytical convenience, data on crime of newly created districts were merged in their original districts as in 2001. Palwal is merged in Faridabad, Meewat with Gurgaon, Ambala Rural with Ambala Urban.

TABLE 6: DISTRICT WISE CASES OF INSULT TO MODESTY OF WOMEN IN HARAYANA (2001 -2012)

DISTRICT	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average	A.A.C.G.R.
Ambala	0	0	31	27	16	27	15	21	17	14	20	18	206	17.17	-5.14
Bhiwani	0	0	0	0	16	8	15	20	21	15	12	23	130	10.83	5.65
Faridabad	242	1122	980	585	253	144	34	130	4	78	59	84	3715	309.58	-25.51
Fatehabad	0	5	4	3	8	7	12	13	7	9	8	7	83	6.92	5.64
G.R.P.	26	58	50	111	116	113	153	158	216	144	130	83	1358	113.17	11.84
Gurgaon	21	57	26	18	36	63	57	38	43	43	32	38	472	39.33	3.29
Hisar	0	4	10	9	6	0	0	9	14	17	18	23	110	9.17	19.88
Jhajjar	13	37	35	18	20	9	14	42	20	30	26	14	278	23.17	-0.09
Jind	29	12	13	18	17	12	15	15	49	20	13	0	213	17.75	1.39
Kaithal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	-
Karnal	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	21	21	22	26	28	124	10.33	59.92
Kurukshetra	8	14	18	20	15	37	16	27	29	24	20	27	255	21.25	7.76
Mahendragarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	-
Panchkula	10	45	83	0	18	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	159	13.25	-49.16
Panipat	11	20	22	8	10	13	18	17	44	30	19	12	224	18.67	4.69
Rewari	0	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	20	27	34	1	94	7.83	22.77
Rohtak	20	40	23	21	32	29	32	38	38	57	52	40	422	35.17	7.21
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.08	-
Sonipat	14	10	5	12	22	28	27	50	46	36	15	25	290	24.17	12.23
Yamunanagar	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	13	6	9	54	4.50	9.82
TOTAL	401	1424	1302	850	597	491	409	605	605	580	490	434	8188	682.33	-5.52

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

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TABLE 7: DISTRICT WISE CASES OF CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES IN HARAYANA (2001 -2012)

DISTRICT	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average	A.A.C.G.R.
Ambala	132	122	129	227	130	174	154	172	155	220	191	232	2038	169.83	4.57
Bhiwani	43	54	63	68	87	100	128	111	80	64	97	179	1074	89.50	8.32
Faridabad	108	92	136	157	188	193	221	262	267	313	293	304	2534	211.17	11.62
Fatehabad	93	54	47	38	66	83	122	143	80	79	86	125	1016	84.67	6.31
G.R.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.17	-
Gurgaon	136	128	101	115	183	213	275	237	309	236	226	318	2477	206.42	9.66
Hisar	117	96	80	127	139	158	157	214	208	261	248	312	2117	176.42	11.59
Jhajjar	122	115	92	104	86	58	87	115	78	117	117	135	1226	102.17	0.98
Jind	67	57	34	31	35	53	95	73	97	88	91	114	835	69.58	9.21
Kaithal	105	98	125	136	115	149	178	150	187	112	119	127	1601	133.42	1.99
Karnal	97	115	173	242	236	214	169	124	225	231	166	204	2196	183.00	3.91
Kurukshetra	68	88	92	120	99	116	99	72	101	79	68	110	1112	92.67	-0.03
Mahendragarh	23	19	27	36	20	41	47	73	58	86	85	78	593	49.42	15.59
Panchkula	43	60	56	152	65	63	70	72	72	98	77	51	879	73.25	1.66
Panipat	92	193	165	57	127	104	63	62	117	175	163	136	1454	121.17	1.46
Rewari	14	23	34	48	50	51	76	72	55	71	94	102	690	57.50	15.75
Rohtak	41	30	34	45	79	80	92	106	113	87	124	143	974	81.17	14.50
Sirsa	98	103	70	102	119	129	154	127	97	125	170	159	1453	121.08	5.02
Sonipat	51	63	68	88	124	165	149	149	129	123	156	185	1450	120.83	10.61
Yamunanagar	63	55	86	133	127	110	76	101	180	155	169	122	1377	114.75	7.98
TOTAL	1513	1565	1618	2026	2075	2254	2412	2435	2617	2720	2740	3137	27112	2259.33	6.69

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

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TABLE 8: RANK WISE WOMEN POLICE FORCE IN HARAYANA (2001-2012)

YEAR	DG/ ADG/IG/ DIG	SSP/SP/ Ad.SP/ASP/ Dy.SP	Insep tor/ Sub Inspec tor/ Asst. Sub Inspec tor	Head Constable/Co nstable	TOT AL	Total (offic er)	Total (Consta ble)	Ratio of Offic er to Const able
2001	0	0	21	214	235	21	214	10.2
2002	0	0	60	443	503	60	443	7.4
2003	1	7	60	509	577	68	509	7.5
2004	0	0	60	823	883	60	823	13.7
2005	0	1	99	729	829	100	729	7.3
2006	0	0	80	740	820	80	740	9.2
2007	0	0	104	1016	1120	104	1016	9.8
2008	0	0	189	1271	1460	189	1271	6.7
2009	0	8	169	1524	1701	177	1524	8.6
2010	0	0	169	1749	1918	169	1749	10.3
2011	1	25	209	2328	2563	235	2328	9.9
2012	1	27	217	2273	2518	245	2273	9.3
2013	2	18	250	2191	3042	270	2191	8.1
A.A.C. G.R.	23.11	56.83	19.75	21.05	20.97	20.47	21.05	-

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

Note: Officers include all women officers ranking from Director General to Assistant Sub-Inspector where as Constables include women Head Constables and women Constables.

TABLE 9: WORKLOAD OF WOMEN POLICE OFFICER IN HARAYANA (2001-2013)

Year	Total Crimes Against Women (IPC +SLL)	Total Women Police Officer (Ranks above Head Constable)	Work Load of Women Police Officer
2001	3393	21	162
2002	4385	60	73
2003	4170	68	61
2004	4276	60	72
2005	4167	100	42
2006	4617	80	58
2007	4645	104	45
2008	5142	189	27
2009	5312	177	30
2010	5562	169	33
2011	5491	235	23
2012	6002	245	25
2013	9089	270	34

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

Note: Total women police officers include all women officers ranking from Director General to Assistant Sub-Inspector.