CHAPTER - 4

Role of Police: A Case study
Role of Police: A Case Study

The rudimentary problem is that most of the police officers simply do not believe that responding to domestic violence calls is an appropriate police responsibility. They clearly prefer law enforcement functions where the prospects for 'action' and an arrest are higher. In contrast, they almost uniformly dislike tasks that imply an additional social worker type of role. The fact of course, is that police officers have a variety of non-law enforcement tasks where the use of arrest powers would clearly be inappropriate or at least highly unlikely such duties include performing rescues, providing transportation to hospitals, and delivering of subpoenas and warrants.

Using this frame of reference, the response to a domestic violence call has little occupational value to an officer. It does not give him a chance to protect his compatriots, and most officers don't view the crime as serious. Arrests have typically been infrequent, and since the offender is known
and it is a “minor” crime, any arrest that results from the intervention would be considered a “garbage arrest,” not worthy of recognition.

In effect, these evaluation criteria may be seen to provide a major, if unintentional, disincentive for performing domestic violence tasks. If an officer spends the necessary time to adequately handle a domestic assault case and substantively assists a victim with referrals, he lessens the chance that he will have a major felony arrest by having used his time “unproductively” in an organizational sense.

In modern times, the police have repeatedly been made painfully aware of significant legal limits to their own use of power. Common examples are in the use of force to extract statements from suspects or the ability to conduct search and seizures on private property. As a result, they are sensitive to an offender’s potential claims of violations of his or her constitutional rights. It is not surprising that officers would tend to be more comfortable with the public order/private dispute dichotomy typified by their preferred response to domestic violence.
There is always an initial reluctance to register cases against the police personnel and cases against them are withdrawn from the court without even framing the charge sheet.

Police people blame the rules of evidence, which rely so heavily on the evidence of the witnesses. Sections 25 and 26 of the Evidence Act also handicap the police. The statement of a witness to the police is an unsigned note and becomes useless the moment a witness turns hostile.

It was observed that often, when case is presented at the Sessions Court, the prosecutor is rarely present and a policeman argues the charge. The investigating officer is not present either. Any information sought by the judge is presented by the defence counsel or a policeman. The family members of the victim are rarely informed about the date of hearing by the police.

The police have distanced themselves from the public by their corrupt ways of working and rude behaviour. There are several instances where clear
cases of murder are closed by the police as cases of accidental death, e.g. in Tripta Sharma's case. There were 50% burns on her hands, abdomen, thighs and cheeks. The police held that they were caused by the falling of the kerosene lamp at her in-laws place and ignoring obvious circumstantial evidence, they closed the case. It was due to the perseverance of her parents that the Supreme Court ultimately issued notice to the SSP to reopen the case and make thorough investigations in this prima facie case.

Our relations with the public are at lower side. It is because of pressures from top and political interference that we cannot do our work impartially, asserted an assistant sub-inspector. Our compulsions are not understood. The same officer who would ask us to be strict in one case, because the complainant happens to be a friend or some influential person, would have no qualms in getting him hanged for excess if the case becomes public.
Frustration erupts every now and then in the police force in isolated cases, policemen have even committed suicides.

Domestic violence has usually been characterized as simple assault, a misdemeanor, unless accompanied by aggravating circumstances such as use of a weapon, intent to commit murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm, or a sexual assault. Therefore, until recently, police officers were legally unable to make warrant less arrests unless the violence continued in their presence or a previously existing warrant had been issued. Prior issuance of arrest warrants was never widely used to prevent future acts of domestic assault.

Even apart from the other factors noted above, it is not surprising that recurrent spouse abuse calls would receive a lower response priority in such circumstances; at least absent knowledge of past violence or imminent threats to a potential victim’s life.

Embarrassment, inability to make a call without alerting the offender, and previous negative
experiences with the criminal justice system all contribute to victim reluctance to report incidents to police. One estimate, underestimated, is that only 2% of domestic violence cases are ever reported by victims to the police.

Although the police ostensibly have only been given the power to enforce penal sanctions—consistent with the penal style of intervention this form of intervention is not usually appropriate for most situations of low-intensity interpersonal conflict. A more complex repertoire of responses has necessarily evolved. For situations of verbal altercation, low-level violence, or threats there of the therapeutic style is probably the most likely to prevent the escalation of violence by reducing or on occasion eliminating the sources of situational stress.

To know exactly the present position of crime against women and role of police in tackling these crime various cities were selected adjacent to Aligarh. The field study in various cities e.g. Meerut, Bulandshahar, Noida, Ghazibad
Questionnaires were distributed to various sections of the society including police officers. The results of the variables are as follows: "To understand the points clearly Pie Charts as well as the questionnaires have also been attached herewith.

NOIDA

1. As regards VAR No. 1 35% gives opinion in favor of A, 31% gives opinion in favor of B, 07% gives opinion in favor of C and 53% gives opinion in favor of D respectively.

2. As regards VAR No. 2 80% gives opinion in favor of A, 13% gives opinion in favor of B, 23% gives opinion in favor of C and 14% gives opinion in favor of D respectively.

3. As regards VAR No. 3 40% gives opinion in favor of A, 56% gives opinion in favor of B, 13% gives opinion in favor of C and 18% gives opinion in favor of D respectively.

4. As regards VAR No. 4 12% gives opinion in favor of A, 46% gives opinion in favor of B,
28% gives opinion in favour of C and 5% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

5. As regards VAR No. 5 21% gives opinion in favour of A, 52% gives opinion in favour B, 22% gives opinion in favour of C and 17% gives opinion in favour of D, 11% in favour of E, 7% in favour of F, 6.84% in favour of G respectively.

6. As regards VAR No. 6 84% gives opinion in favour of A and 49% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

7. As regards VAR No. 7 30% gives opinion in favour of A, 31% gives opinion in favour B, 08% gives opinion in favour of C and 57% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

8. As regards VAR No. 8 11% gives opinion in favour of A, 51% gives opinion in favour B, 19% gives opinion in favour of C and 49% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

9. As regards VAR No. 9 0% gives opinion in favour of A, 41% gives opinion in favour B,
25% gives opinion in favour of C and 64% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

10. As regards VAR No. 10 26% gives opinion in favour of A and 107% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

11. As regards VAR No. 11 5% gives opinion in favour of A, 33% gives opinion in favour of B, 09% gives opinion in favour of C and 4% gives opinion in favour of D, 23% in favour of E, 8% in favour of F, 6.8% in favour of G respectively.

12. As regards VAR No. 12 36% gives opinion in favour of A, 16% gives opinion in favour of B, 53% gives opinion in favour of C and 19% gives opinion in favour of D, 11% in favour of E, 0% in favour of F, 4% in favour of G respectively.

13. As regards VAR No. 13 34% gives opinion in favour of A and 96% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.
14. As regards VAR No. 14 93% gives opinion in favour of A and 31% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

15. As regards VAR No. 15 73% gives opinion in favour of A and 57% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

16. As regards VAR No. 16 56% gives opinion in favour of A, 42% gives opinion in favour B and 27% gives opinion in favour of C and 92% given opinion in favour of D respectively.
1. As regards VAR No. 1 22% gives opinion in favour of A, 56% gives opinion in favour B, 0% gives opinion in favour of C and 48% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

2. As regards VAR No. 2 87% gives opinion in favour of A, 23% gives opinion in favour B, 2% gives opinion in favour of C and 16% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

3. As regards VAR No. 3 14% gives opinion in favour of A, 45% gives opinion in favour B, 7% gives opinion in favour of C and 61% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

4. As regards VAR No. 4 12% gives opinion in favour of A, 14% gives opinion in favour B, 4% gives opinion in favour of C and 18% gives opinion in favour of D respectively. 77% in favour of E

5. As regards VAR No. 5 0% gives opinion in favour of A, 22% gives opinion in favour B, 13% gives opinion in favour of C, 10% gives
opinion in favour of D, 72% gives opinion in favour of E, 3% gives opinion in favour of F and 0% gives opinion in favour of G respectively.

6. As regards VAR No. 6 48% gives opinion in favour of A and 71% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

7. As regards VAR No. 7 19% gives opinion in favour of A, 7% gives opinion in favour of B, 7% gives opinion in favour of C and 92% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

8. As regards VAR No. 8 20% gives opinion in favour of A, 8% gives opinion in favour of B, 26% gives opinion in favour of C and 68% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

9. As regards VAR No. 9 10% gives opinion in favour of A, 26% gives opinion in favour of B, 23% gives opinion in favour of C and 64% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.
10. As regards VAR No. 10 60% gives opinion in favour of A and 53% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

11. As regards VAR No. 5 9% gives opinion in favour of A, 6% gives opinion in favour of B, 0% gives opinion in favour of C, 1% gives opinion in favour of D, 2% gives opinion in favour of E, 44% gives opinion in favour of F and 54% gives opinion in favour of G respectively.

12. As regards VAR No. 5 40% gives opinion in favour of A, 35% gives opinion in favour of B, 7% gives opinion in favour of C, 11% gives opinion in favour of D, 28% gives opinion in favour of E, 0% gives opinion in favour of F and 0% gives opinion in favour of G respectively.

13. As regards VAR No. 13 77% gives opinion in favour of A and 34% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

14. As regards VAR No. 14 25% gives opinion in favour of A and 91% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.
15. As regards VAR No. 15 23% gives opinion in favour of A and 104% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

16. As regards VAR No. 16 31% gives opinion in favour of A, 75% gives opinion in favour B and 13% gives opinion in favour of C respectively.
1. As regards VAR No. 1 19% gives opinion in favour of A, 26% gives opinion in favour B, 3% gives opinion in favour of C and 60% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

2. As regards VAR No. 2 68% gives opinion in favour of A, 8% gives opinion in favour B, 21% gives opinion in favour of C and 8% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

3. As regards VAR No. 3 33% gives opinion in favour of A, 7% gives opinion in favour B, 9% gives opinion in favour of C and 53% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

4. As regards VAR No. 4 9% gives opinion in favour of A, 17% gives opinion in favour B, 16% gives opinion in favour of C and 6% gives opinion in favour of D and 54% gives opinion in favour of E respectively.

5. As regards VAR No. 5 0% gives opinion in favour of A, 33% gives opinion in favour B, 45% gives opinion in favour of C, 14% gives
opinion in favour of D, 7% gives opinion in favour of E, 3% gives opinion in favour of F and 0% gives opinion in favour of in G respectively.

6. As regards VAR No. 6 20% gives opinion in favour of A and 74% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

7. As regards VAR No. 7 17% gives opinion in favour of A, 16% gives opinion in favour B, 3% gives opinion in favour of C and 73% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

8. As regards VAR No. 8 44% gives opinion in favour of A, 18% gives opinion in favour of B, 23% gives opinion in favour of C and 18% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

9. As regards VAR No. 9 26% gives opinion in favour of A, 45% gives opinion in favour B, 8% gives opinion in favour of C and 17% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.
10. As regards VAR No. 10 20% gives opinion in favour of A and 74% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

11. As regards VAR No. 5 19% gives opinion in favour of A, 4% gives opinion in favour B, 4% gives opinion in favour of C, 7% gives opinion in favour of D, 7% gives opinion in favour of E, 13% gives opinion in favour of F and 41% gives opinion in favour of in G respectively.

12. As regards VAR No. 5 29% gives opinion in favour of A, 35% gives opinion in favour B, 18% gives opinion in favour of C, 9% gives opinion in favour of D, 2% gives opinion in favour of E, 0% gives opinion in favour of F and 5% gives opinion in favour of in G respectively.

13. As regards VAR No. 13 60% gives opinion in favour of A and 36% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.
10. As regards VAR No. 10 20% gives opinion in favour of A and 74% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

11. As regards VAR No. 5 19% gives opinion in favour of A, 4% gives opinion in favour B, 4% gives opinion in favour of C, 7% gives opinion in favour of D, 7% gives opinion in favour of E, 13% gives opinion in favour of F and 41% gives opinion in favour of in G respectively.

12. As regards VAR No. 5 29% gives opinion in favour of A, .35% gives opinion in favour B, 18% gives opinion in favour of C, 9% gives opinion in favour of D, 2% gives opinion in favour of E, 0% gives opinion in favour of F and 5% gives opinion in favour of in G respectively.

13. As regards VAR No. 13 60% gives opinion in favour of A and 36% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.
14. As regards VAR No. 14 34% gives opinion in favour of A and 64% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

15. As regards VAR No. 15 25% gives opinion in favour of A and 91% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

16. As regards VAR No. 16 31% gives opinion in favour of A, 75% gives opinion in favour of B and 13% gives opinion in favour of C respectively.
1. As regards VAR No. 1 84% gives opinion in favour of A, 75% gives opinion in favour B, 24% gives opinion in favour of C and 129% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

2. As regards VAR No. 2 202% gives opinion in favour of A, 30% gives opinion in favour B, 47% gives opinion in favour of C and 58% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

3. As regards VAR No. 3 86% gives opinion in favour of A, 76% gives opinion in favour B, 42% gives opinion in favour of C and 125% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

4. As regards VAR No. 4 98% gives opinion in favour of A, 106% gives opinion in favour B, 50% gives opinion in favour of C and 39% gives opinion in favour of D and 98% gives opinion in favour of E respectively.

5. As regards VAR No. 5 28% gives opinion in favour of A, 82% gives opinion in favour B, 97% gives opinion in favour of C, 59% gives
opinion in favour of D, 33% gives opinion in favour of E, 24% gives opinion in favour of F and 8% gives opinion in favour of G respectively.

6. As regards VAR No. 6 152% gives opinion in favour of A and 172% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

7. As regards VAR No. 7 53% gives opinion in favour of A, 81% gives opinion in favour of B, 26% gives opinion in favour of C and 160% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

8. As regards VAR No. 8 46% gives opinion in favour of A, 103% gives opinion in favour of B, 66% gives opinion in favour of C and 128% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

9. As regards VAR No. 9 32% gives opinion in favour of A, 110% gives opinion in favour of B, 67% gives opinion in favour of C and 124% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.
10. As regards VAR No. 10 51% gives opinion in favour of A and 256% gives opinion in favour of B respectively.

11. As regards VAR No. 5 46% gives opinion in favour of A, 79% gives opinion in favour B, 5% gives opinion in favour of C, 16% gives opinion in favour of D, 31% gives opinion in favour of E, 46% gives opinion in favour of F and 134% gives opinion in favour of G respectively.

12. As regards VAR No. 5 57% gives opinion in favour of A, 59% gives opinion in favour B, 99% gives opinion in favour of C, 76% gives opinion in favour of D, 23% gives opinion in favour of E, 0% gives opinion in favour of F and 15% gives opinion in favour of G respectively.

13. As regards VAR No. 13 71% gives opinion in favour of A and 237% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.
14. As regards VAR No. 14 164% gives opinion in favour of A and 153% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

15. As regards VAR No. 15 143% gives opinion in favour of A and 177% gives opinion in favour of D respectively.

16. As regards VAR No. 16 181% gives opinion in favour of A, 94% gives opinion in favour B and 50% gives opinion in favour of C respectively.
The geographical description of cities with the prevalent crime rate against women in these cities will give impetus to the study area.

**Geographical location of Bagpat**

Baghpat district is situated in between 77-13'-12" East and 28-56'-36" North latitude on the western end of Uttar Pradesh in the Doab of Ganga and Yamuna. 51 km. in length and 26.3 km in width. This is a newly formed district and falls within the national capital region.

Baghpat district is A level and well watered tract bounded by Hindon and Yamuna rivers which from its eastern and western boundaries separating it from district Meerut and Haryana respectively, while on the north and south lie Muzaffarnagar and Ghaziabad district. The district having good fertile plain of very rich soil. The Khadar areas of the two rivers are comparatively small. Since it is near Delhi, which affects the law and order and political situation in the district in various ways. The total population is 11,64,388 according to 2001 census.
WOMAN HARASSMENT IN DISTRICT BAGPAT
DURING PAST THREE YEAR'S 2004, 2005 & 2006

YEAR-2004
- Dowry: 9%
- Rape: 7%
- Outrage Modesty: 37%
- Kidnapping: 14%
- Evet Teasing: 11%
- 498, I.P.C: 11%
- Chain Snatching: 11%

YEAR-2005
- Dowry: 3%
- Rape: 3%
- Outrage Modesty: 8%
- Kidnapping: 18%
- Evet Teasing: 58%
- 498, I.P.C: 10%
- Chain Snatching: 0%
GEOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

Ghaziabad district is a leveled and well-watered TRACT bounded by Ganga in the east, Jamuna and Delhi in the west. District Meerut in the north and district Bulandshahar in the south. Its western boundary separates it from the capital of India New Delhi. The district consist of a fertile plain of rich soil, khadar areas of the two main rivers are very small. The geographical area of this district is mostly in the East-West directions. Being adjacent of Delhi the problems of law and order of the political situation is affected by Delhi in various ways.
There are four tehsils-Ghaziabad, Hapur, Modinagar and Garhmukteshwar and 22 Police stations in the district. Babugarh is a cantonment area in the district.

WOMEN HARASSMENT IN DISTRICT GHAZIABAD DURING PAST THREE YEARS

2004, 2005 & 2006

**2004**
- Dowery: 27%
- Rape: 9%
- Outrageous Modesty: 6%
- Kidnapping: 5%
- Eve Teasing: 25%
- 498A, IPC: 20%
- Chain Snatching: 8%

**2005**
- Dowery: 32%
- Rape: 7%
- Outrageous Modesty: 7%
- Kidnapping: 18%
- Eve Teasing: 24%
- 498A, IPC: 7%
- Chain Snatching: 5%
Thirdly disruption of the Meerut city is given as below:

**FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE DISTRICT.**

(1) **Geographical location of the district**

Meerut district is situated in between 77 to 78 degree longitude and 28 degree 45 Minutes to 29 degree .15 Minutes North latitude on the Western end of Uttar Pradesh in the Doab of Gangas and Yamuna. It's 93 K.M. in length and 49 K.M. in width. This falls within one of the most developed
districts of UP and falls within the national capital region.

Meerut district is a level and well watered tract bounded by Ganga and Yamuna rivers which forms its eastern and western boundaries separating it from Rahilkhand and Hariyana respectively while on the north and south lie Muazaffarnagar and Ghaziabad districts with the artificial boundaries. The district consists of a level fertile plain of very rich soil. The khadar areas of the two rivers are comparatively small in extent. The district is adjacent to Delhi, the capital of India which affects the laws and order and political situation in the district in various ways.

(2) **Population data community wise :-**

The district of Meerut has the total Population 34,47,912 in according to 1991 census :-

District Meerut comprises of 5 Tehsils and 18 development blocks. Tehsil Meerut has Meerut, Rajpura, Jani, Rohita and Kharkhoda blocks which are 5 KM, 7 KM, 16 KM, 19 KM away from the
district headquarter respectively. The second tehsil of the district is Sardhana comprising of 3 blocks i.e. Sarurpur, Shardhana and Daurala. Block away from headquarter, Sarurpur 25 KM, and Sardhana 20 KM. Block Daurala is 14 KM away from headquarter. The third Tehsil is Mawana which is 25 KM from headquarter, Hastinapur 36 KM, Parikshatgarh 24 KM and block Machara is situated at a distance of 23 KM from the district H.Q.. The Forth Tehsil is Baghpat which consists of three blocks namely baghpat, Khekra and Pilana are situated at a distance of 51, 64 and 36 KM from the district H.Q.. The fifth tehsil is Baraut which consists of three blocks namely Chaprauli, Baraut and Binauli and its distance from Headquarters is 68 KM, 53 KM and 39 KM respectively.
WOMAN HARASSMENT IN DISTRICT MEERUT
DURING PAST THREE YEAR'S

2004, 2005 & 2006

YEAR-2004

YEAR-2005

YEAR-2006

350
Now let us discuss about the role of police in disposal and registration of cases in various crimes against women. The researcher has tried to clear the position by the help of graphs which are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Investigation</th>
<th>Discharge</th>
<th>Challan</th>
<th>FR</th>
<th>PI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowry Death</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outrage Modesty</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve Teasing</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain Snatching</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>498A</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crime against women Meerut Range (2005)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Investigation</th>
<th>Discharge</th>
<th>Challan</th>
<th>FR</th>
<th>PI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowry Death</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outrage Modesty</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve Teasing</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain Snatching</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>498A</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Crime Against Women Meerut Range (2006)**

![Bar chart showing the number of cases for various crimes involving women in Meerut Range (2006).]
BULANDSHAHR

It is situated between Aligarh and Meerut consist of main Tehsils Khurja and Sikandarabad. It is famous for sugar and wheat production. It has mixed population of Hindu and Muslim community and total population is about 13 Lac. The crime rate of Bulandshahr is shown below:

WOMAN HARASSMENT IN DISTRICT BULANDSHAHR DURING PAST THREE YEAR’S 2004, 2005 & 2006

YEAR-2004

YEAR-2005
Then I did case study of various cases falling under section 498 A & 304 B of IPC in of- quoted districts.

**Case 1**

**Case Study of dowry death no.2**

Case crime No. : 38/06

Police station : Dankaur Distt. Noida

Sections of Act : 498A,304B IPC and 

Dowry Act

Date of incident : 14.3.06

Time of incident : ______

Time of information to police: 15.3.06 time 2030 pm

Place of incident: Vill Fathepur Makrandpur, PS Dankaur, Distt. Ghaziabad

Complainant: Raj Singh s/o Jawahar Singh r/o Firozpur PS Palwal, Faridabad, Haryana

Accused: 1. Subhash s/o Angat Thakur

2. Arvind s/o -do-
3. Manoj s/o -do-

4. Sunil s/o -do-

5. Harish s/o Subhash

6. Smt Rajwati w/o Subhash

Deceased: Smt Usha w/o Arvind, 20 yrs (sister of complainant)

Investigating Officer: Mr Sarvanand Singh Yadav, CO, Greater Noida, Distt. Ghaziabad

Supervising Officer of Investigation: S K Singh, SP (Rural) Distt. Ghaziabad

First Information Report of the case:

Complainant Raj Singh reported to police station Dankaur on 15.3.06 that his sister Usha has been murdered by her husband and in-laws by setting her on fire. He has two sisters Usha and Kaushal. Usha was married to Arvind s/o Angat Thakur vill Fatehpur Makrandpur, PS Dankaur. His other sister Kaushal was married to his brother
Manoj. Usha was married on 21.5.05 to her husband according to Hindu customary and rites.

After marriage, she was subjected to torture and beating frequently due to demand of dowry. Her husband used to demand 1 lakh cash after having received Rs.31000/- cash, one motor cycle, 10 items of gold make, 8 items of silver made, colour TV and other household items etc at the time of marriage. On 14.3.06, the accused person informed us on telephone regarding killing of Usha. By 10 AM on 15.3.06, when complainant reached to Vill-Fathepur Makrandpur, cremation of her dead body had already been done.

It was reported by Kaushal sister of Usha that on 14.3.06 at around 9 pm, she (Usha) was beaten up by her in-laws and was set on fire.

Complainant made request for registration of a criminal case under 498A and 304B and requested for investigation of the case.
Investigation by Police:

1. Investigating Officer visited the spot and made map of the scene of crime. He prepared supervision report. IO prepared recovery memo. He also made recovery memo of bones and ashes of the victim.

2. Statement of Kaushal, sister of victim, was taken under 161 CrPC. Her statement was also recorded by Magistrate under section 164 CrPC in which she made the same averments.

3. Accused Arvind was arrested on 21.4.06 and his statement was also recorded by police.

4. Other two accused namely Manoj and Sunil arrested.

5. Non-bailable warrants to other three absconders were issued by Court. They later surrendered in Court on 23.5.06.
Case Study of dowry death no.3

Case crime No. : 92/06

Police station : PS Dankaur, Distt Noida

Sections of Act : 498A, 304B IPC and §

Dowry Act

Date of incident : 23-24.6.06

Time of incident : ______

Time of information to police: 30.6.06 time 2125 pm

Place of incident: Vill Faridpur, PS Dankaur, Distt. Ghaziabad

Complainant: Paramjit Singh s/o Khema Singh r/o Sakoli H/No.122, Railway Road PS-Nand Nagari, Delhi

Accused : 1.Subhash s/o Jaiprakash

2. Krishna w/o Jaiprakash

3. Harinder s/o -do-

4. Manoj s/o -do-

5. Jaipraksh s/o not known

6. Asha d/o Jaiprakash
Deceased: Smt Babita w/o Subhash (sister of complainant)

Investigating Officer: Mr Sarvanand Singh Yadav,
CO, Greater Noida, Distt. Ghaziabad

Supervising Officer of Investigation: S K Singh,
SP(Rural) Distt. Ghaziabad

**First Information Report of the case:**

Complainant Paramjit Singh reported to police station Dankaur on 30.6.06 that his sister Babita has been murdered by her husband and in-laws by setting her on fire. His sister Babita was married to Subhash s/o Jaiprakash, r/o Faridpur, PS Dankaur on 27.4.03 to her husband according to Hindu customary and rites. She had a daughter of two years old named Priya and was 8 months pregnant at the time of death.

After marriage, she was subjected to torture and beating frequently due to demand of dowry. Her husband used to demand 1 lakh cash. On 23-24.6.06, some unknown person informed us on
telephone regarding incident. We went to Safdurjung Hospital, where she (Babita) was admitted in almost burnt condition and later succumbed to injuries on 28.6.06 at 1455 pm. During course of treatment, she gave birth to a son who later died on 25.6.06.

Complainant made request for registration of a criminal case under 498A and 304B and requested for investigation of the case.

**Investigation by Police:**

1. Investigating Officer visited the spot and made map of the scene of crime. He prepared supervision report and recovered items from scene of incident.

2. Accused Subhash was arrested on 8.7.06 and sent to jail.

3. Other accused in the case are still to be arrested.
Case Study of dowry death no.4

Case crime No. : 101/06

Police station : Dankaur Distt Noida

Sections of Act : 498A,304B IPC and ¾ Dowry Act

Date of incident : 23.4.06

Time of incident : 1000 am

Time of information to police: 7.7.06 time 1820 pm

Place of incident : Vill Rilkha ,PS Dankaur, Distt. Ghaziabad

Complainant: Joginder Singh s/o Jai Ram r/o Vill Devata PS Dankaur

Accused : 1. Pramod s/o Babu Singh

2. Prabhu s/o Babu Singh

3. Babu Singh s/o Jaipal Singh

4. Kiran w/o Babu Singh

5. Jaggo w/o Jaipal Singh

6. Jaipal Singh s/o
7. Sonu s/o Babu Singh

Deceased: Smt Rekha w/o Pramod, 25 yrs (daughter of complainant)

Investigating Officer: Mr Sarvanand Singh Yadav, CO, Greater Noida, Disst. Ghaziabad

Supervising Officer of Investigation: S K Singh, SP(Rural) Distt. Ghaziabad

**First Information Report of the case:**

Complainant Joginder Singh reported to police station Dankaur on 7.7.06 that his daughter has been murdered by her husband and in-laws by setting her on fire. He has two daughters Rekha and Sumitra. Usha was married to Pramod s/o Babu Singh vill Rilkha, PS Dankaur. His other daughter Sumitra married to his brother Prabhu. Rekha was married on 12.3.04 to her husband according to Hindu customary rites.

After marriage, she was subjected to torture and beating frequently due to demand of dowry. Her husband and other members of his family used to demand of one maruti car and Rs. one lakh cash.
It was informed on telephone by Sumitra sister of Rekha and Lakhan brother of Rekha (aged 10 yrs) who were present at the time of incident that on 23.4.06 at around 1000 am, she (Rekha) was set on fire by her husband Pramod and his family members. We went to see her at Safdurjung Hospital where she found completely burn and dead.

Complainant made request for registration of a criminal case under 498A and 304B and requested for investigation of the case.

Investigation by Police:

1. Investigating Officer visited the spot and made map of the scene of crime. He prepared supervision report. IO prepared recovery memo.

2. Statement of Sumitra, sister of victim, was taken under 161 CrPC.

3. None of the accused has been arrested so far.
Case Study of dowry death no.5

Case crime No. : 74/06

Police station : Phase-II Noida, Distt Noida

Sections of Act : 498A, 304B, 201, 352, 504

IPC and ¾ Dowry Act

Date of incident : 11.5.05 to 9.4.06

Time of incident : ______

Time of information to police: 10.4.06 time 1725 pm

Place of incident: Vill Nagli Wazidpur, PS Phase-II Noida, Distt. Ghaziabad

Complainant: Rakesh s/o Jai Lal r/o Sisana, PS Kotwali, Distt-Baghpat

Accused: 1. Suresh s/o Rajinder

2. Rajinder s/o Panna Lal

3. Smt Charno w/o Rajinder

4. Ramesh s/o Rajinder

5. Shyam s/o Panna Lal

6 Bobby @ Narinder s/o Baleram
Deceased: Smt Rajesh w/o Suresh, (sister of complainant)

Investigating Officer: Mr. K K Gautam, CO, Phase-II Noida, Disst.GBN

Supervising Officer of Investigation: Saumitra Yadav, SP (City) Distt. Ghaziabad

First Information Report of the case:

Complainant Rakesh reported to police station Phase-II Noida on 10.4.06 that his sister has been murdered by her husband and in-laws by setting her on fire. His sister Rajesh was married to Suresh s/o Rajinder vill Nagli Wazidpur, PS Phase-II Noida on 11.5.05 according to Hindu customary and rites.

After marriage, she was subjected to torture and beating frequently due to demand of dowry. Her husband and other members of his family used to demand of one Rs. 50,000/- cash which was fulfilled. They kept on demanding one maruti car and Rs one lakh cash.
It was informed on telephone by some unknown person that Smt Rajesh had been murdered by her in-laws. On reaching vill-Nagli Wazidpur, family members of Suresh manhandled the complainant and others and had already been cremated the dead body of his sister.

Complainant made request for registration of a criminal case under 498A, 304B, 201, 352, 504 IPC and requested for investigation of the case.

Investigation by Police:

1. Investigating Officer visited the spot and made map of the scene of crime. He prepared supervision report. IO prepared recovery memo. He also made recovery of bones and ashes of the victim.

2. All accused persons except Shyam have been arrested by the police and sent to jail.

3. Police Final report section 172 CrPC was filed in court and trial of the case has not started yet.
Case Study of dowry death no. 6

Case crime No. : 3/06

Police station : Dankaur Distt Noida

Sections of Act : 498A,304B(302),201 IPC

Date of incident : 24.1205

Time of incident : ______

Time of information to police: 5.1.06 time 1700 pm

Place of incident: Vill Chachula, PS Dankaur, Distt. Ghaziabad

Complainant: Mahinder Singh s/o Late Nathi Singh r/o Vill Jaunth PS Orangabad Diss-Bulandhsahar

Accused: 1. Rakesh s/o Sukhbir Singh(Husband)

2. Smt Sanjay Devi w/o Satte Singh
(Mother-in-law)

3. Surinder Singh s/o Baldev Singh

Deceased: Smt Anita w/o Rakesh, (daughter of complainant)
First Information Report of the case:

Complainant Mahinder Singh reported to police station Dankaur on 5.1.06 that his daughter Anita has been murdered by her husband and in-laws. Anita was married to Rakesh s/o Late Sukhbir Singh vill Chachula PS Dankaur about 6 years back according to Hindu customary rites.

After marriage, she was subjected to torture and beating frequently due to demand of dowry. Her husband used to demand Rs 20,000/- cash and one motor cycle. On 24.12.05, it was informed on telephone regarding missing of my daughter Anita. In the process of her search, her dead body was found from the jungles of vill Sunpeda in lake, which was still lying in lake.
Complainant made request for registration of a criminal case under 498A, 304B, 201 IPC and requested for investigation of the case.

Investigation by Police:

1. Investigating Officer visited the spot and made map of the scene of crime. He prepared supervision report. IO prepared recovery memo.

2. Accused Rakesh was arrested and produced in court on 19.1.06.

3. Other accused namely Smt Sanjay Devi produced in court on 3.3.06

4. Involvement of accused namely Surinder Singh withholds.

5. Police Final Report under section 172 CPC was filed in court.
Case Study of dowry death no.7

Case crime No. : 342/05

Police station : Kasana Distt. Noida

Sections of Act : 498A,304B,323 IPC and Ṣ Dowry Act

Date of incident : 18.9.05

Time of incident : ______

Time of information to police : 19.9.05 time 0530 am

Place of incident : Vill Jamalpur Kirat, PS Nurpur, Distt. Bijnour

Complainant : Harish Chander Devra s/o Hori Singh r/o Vill Gohawar PS Nurpur Distt-Bijnour

Accused : 1. Manoj s/o Tejpal (Husband)

2. Smt Sheela Devi w/o Tejpal (Mother-in-law)

3. Sachin s/o Tejpal
Deceased: Smt Shilu w/o Manoj, 25 yrs (daughter of complainant)

Investigating Officer: Mr Sarvanand Singh Yadav, CO, Greater Noida, Disst.GBN

Supervising Officer of Investigation: Saumitra Yadav, SP(Cityl) Distt.GBN

**First Information Report of the case:**

Complainant Harish Chander Devra reported to police station Kasana on 19.9.05 that his daughter Shilu has been murdered by her husband and in-laws by strangulation. Shilu was married to Manoj s/o Tejpal vill Jamalpur Kirat PS Nurpur on 21.2.2002 according to Hindu customary and rites.

After marriage, she was subjected to torture and beaten frequently due to demand of dowry. Her husband used to demand Rs.60,000/- for construction of house which was fulfilled and again demanded Rs 40,000/-. On 18.9.05, my daughter Shilu was strangulated to death by her husband and in-laws.
Complainant made request for registration of a criminal case under 498A, 304B IPC and requested for investigation of the case.

Investigation by Police:

1. Investigating Officer visited the spot and made map of the scene of crime. He prepared supervision report. IO prepared recovery memo.

2. Accused Manoj was arrested on 22.9.06., Sachin on 16.11.05 and Smt Sheela Devi surrendered herself in court on 9.1.06 and all sent to jail

3. Police Final Report under section 172 CPC was filed in court on 20.1.06
Case Study of dowry death no. 8

Case crime No. : 247/05

Police station : Surajpur Distt Noida

Sections of Act : 498A, 304B, 323 IPC and ¾ Dowry Act

Date of incident : 30.6.01 to 13.10.05

Time of incident : 2 pm

Time of information to police: 14.10.05 time 0500 am

Place of incident: J-18, Delta II, Greater Noida, Distt. Ghaziabad

Complainant: Harpal Singh s/o Lakhpat Singh r/o Vill Junpat PS Surajpur, Distt- Ghaziabad

Accused: 1. Mukesh Kumar s/o Nathu Singh (Husband)

2. Vir Singh s/o -do-

3. Munni Devi w/o Vir Singh

4. Simla d/o Nathu Singh
First Information Report of the case:

Complainant Harpal Singh reported to police station Kasana on 14.10.05 that his daughter Munesh has been killed by her husband and in-laws by giving poison. Munesh was married to Mukesh s/o Nathu Singh vill J-18 Delta II Greater Noida on 30.6.2001 according to Hindu customary and rites.

After marriage, she was subjected to torture and beating frequently due to demand of dowry. Her husband and his family members used to demand motor car. On 13.10.05, my daughter Munesh was killed by giving some poison by her husband and in-laws and later died in a nursing home at Noida.
Complainant made request for registration of a criminal case under 498A, 304B IPC and requested for investigation of the case.

On the basis of these cases conclusion of result as follows

**Investigation by Police:**

1. Investigating Officer visited the spot and made map of the scene of crime. He prepared supervision report. IO prepared recovery memo.

2. No arrest has been made

3. Case transferred to CBCID Department for further course of action.
Conclusion

The field research conducted on the subject leads to the conclusions which are as follows:

1. The crimes in India are occurring in lower and middle strata of society due to poverty.

2. There is delay in trial of cases which make the laws infratuous.

3. Normally in such cases husband and mother-in-law are involved.

4. In some cases names of unmarried sister of husband in accused family is dragged in investigation based on sec. 161 related to statement of witness of witnesses. Majority of cases young and unmarried girls in the family have no role to play in commission of offence.

5. Community lacks spirit in providing the permission to police in advance so that such crime may be stopped.
6. Setting up of counseling centers by police or NGOs may help in reduction of this kind of crimes.

7. Education young girls regarding laws on dowry prohibition, Schools may go along (The way in helping society to get rid of the deceases).

8. Setting up of special cells for investigation in police department will help success in trial of cases. Economic independence is necessary for every woman.

9. Legal awareness must be created with the cooperation of NGOs