

## Incompetency and Challenges of Police in Rape Cases

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### ABSTRACT

*The offences of rape and the sexual violation have notoriously low reporting rate in India. Underreported Crime is due to the reason of disbelief in police and investigation system. As patriarchal legacies among the whole system of Police and their attitude towards women especially in rape cases making it difficult for survivors to approach Police. Survivors are often reluctant to make police reports for various reasons- Undeniably fear of re-victimisation by criminal justice professionals, survivor fear they will be shamed, disbelieved, coerced, re-traumatized, or dismissed. In Research and media reports has shown that our police officers are not even aware of the current Rape law, which shows their incompetency but not a challenge. The police response to the issue of rape is stereotyped and patriarchal as they judge the women through traditional mindset. This paper reveals that Police officers skill in taking rape complaints is important, because it may affect the willingness of survivor to cooperate with criminal justice authorities, the quality of crime reports which result in the degree of secondary trauma experienced by survivors.*

**Keywords:** Rape, Police, Law, Survivor, Culture, Society

### INTRODUCTION

Rape is a heinous and horrifying crime the society has hosted since its conception. The recent incidents in Kathua in Jammu and Kashmir and Unnao in Uttar Pradesh have given another shivering to the human race of the savaged society we live in. Women's as citizens of the country

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do participate in the process of development but their dignity has been a matter of contest by different stakeholders. This paper discusses the subject of police accountability with regard to handling the cases of rape victims and survivors. It becomes relevant to quote the recent experience of police handling. The crime branch had also arrested Special Police Officers (SPOs) Deepak Khajuria and Surinder Kumar, a Rasana resident Parvesh Kumar, Assistant Sub Inspector Anand Dutta and Head Constable Tilak Raj in the case. Dutta and Raj were arrested on charges of attempting to destroy evidence (Jaleel, 2018). Besides, there is a provision to arrest the accused under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act immediately after the registration of FIR. Ironically nothing of that sort of legal action took place in both the cases. This raises serious questions pertaining to the understanding of police personnel's regarding the gravity of the crime called rape.

Research over many decades has discovered that a sizeable majority of rapes are committed by people known to the victims (neighbors, friends, relations, acquaintances and partners); within the victim's or perpetrator's home; with the utilisation of alcohol or alternative drugs; without the utilisation of weapons other than superior body mass and size in conjunction with verbal threats; and exploit a victim's vulnerability (isolation; intoxication; physical, emotional or mental disability; cultural minority status; youth; immurement, or homelessness). Additionally, the overwhelming majority of reported rapes are committed by males against women and girls - through all individuals of all genders and sexual orientations are vulnerable.

Rape is the second most typical cause of post-traumatic stress disorder and raped women are six fold more vulnerable to suffer from this devastating condition than who wasn't raped (Briere & Scott, 2013). The offences of rape and the sexual violation have notoriously low reporting rate in India. Underreported Crime is due to the reason of disbelief in police and investigation system. As patriarchal legacies among the whole system of Police and their attitude towards women especially in rape cases making it difficult for survivors to approach Police.

Survivors are often reluctant to make police reports for various reasons- Undeniably fear of re-victimisation by criminal justice professionals, survivor fear they will be shamed, disbelieved, coerced, re-traumatized, or dismissed. Research and media reports have exposed that our police officers are not even aware of the current Rape law, which shows their incompetency but not a challenge. Police officers skill in taking rape

complaints is important, because it may affect the willingness of survivor to cooperate with criminal justice authorities, the quality of crime reports which result in the degree of secondary trauma experienced by survivors (The Indian Express, 2015).

This paper reveals the undignified and unjust ordeal women rape survivors are forced to endure at the initial reporting stage of the crime and role of police. More research on the role of and challenges faced by police are needed to explore the settings in Rape cases and also require seeing the capacity of police officials and their attitudes towards survivors of rape.

### **Former Supreme Court Judge “Ruma Pal”**

“Were the police interested in tracing our harassers or were they playing harassers themselves?” (The Telegraph, 2017).

## **RAPE AS ISSUE**

Violence against women has an age-old history. Women worldwide have been forced to suffer abuses, harassment, torture, humiliation and exploitation since the inception of the society. The role of power between the genders have always made them its prey and hence this cruelty is ongoing even it has been acknowledged as criminal. The women have been a victim of rape, kidnapping, abduction, dowry torture and deaths, mental and physical torture, molestation, sexual harassment, trafficking, acid attacks, domestic violence, genital mutilation, honor killing etc. The list is lengthy and the problems associated with this violence are never-ending. Winkler (1991) quotes Weis and Borges rape affects the victim’s psychological, physical and social identity and it basically affects the whole personality of the person (p. 12).

In India, rape is a serious issue. Every day newspaper capture rape in the major proportions of the crime reported. Women and children of any age group are becoming prey in the hands of people under the garb of power play. Winkler (1991) writes as often stated in Literature, in rape power is an always problem. In contrast to negotiated power though, rapists call for an autocratic, monarch-like power (p. 13).

The problem is facing diverse dimensions as not only the crime against women in informing rather it also shares the newer ways of this criminal act. The society is showing its brutal face with brutality increased in recent times. Rape is a growing problem in today’s society and it is becoming

increasingly difficult to ignore the startling statistics about this crime. This is becoming the fastest growing crime in India. According to latest data from the Home Ministry, India stands third, leaving behind countries like Sri Lanka, Jordan and Argentina, when it comes to rape cases, (Sen, 2012). Some Statistics in India, which define the current status of society and where our Society and System heading are below:

- NCRB (2016) data says a woman is raped every 20 minutes in India and in POCSO every 30 min. Total 39068 cases of Rape have been registered in 2016 under both sections.
- India falls to 108 on world economic forum's gender gap index, its slips 21 ranks to 108 (Laura, 2017).
- The number of convictions, 49.25%, was in 2012. Conviction of cases registered in 2015 was a mere 29.37%, but police contests that most of these cases are still awaiting hearing or pending trial (Lama, 2016).
- Out of 100 Policemen in the country, only 6 are women, shortage of Women IPS from 4000 IPS only 928 are Women, Only 0.02 percent of women are at the rank of Additional Director General and Director General, 80 Percent of policewomen are constable, 7.8 percent are head constable and 3.35 are assistant sub-inspector (Harris, 2013; CHRI, 2015).
- After 2013 'Nirbhaya' incident, foreign tourist arrival in India has been decreased. Alone in Delhi as capital has decreased of 30 to 40 % as a tag of rape capital of India (Lal, 2015).

## **POLICE ROLE IN SOCIETY**

Indian feminist movements during the 1970s have recognised rape as a male oppression and management over female beings. However, the Indian legal system prefers to examine it as a difficulty of loss of honor of the raped woman. Rape continues to be a serious issue for Indian women. The latest crime statistics released by the Home Ministry's National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB, 2016) data says that every hour 5 women become victims of rape. It is a depressing reality that rape still remains internationally prevalent in the 21st century. Despite many advances in gender equality, male violence against women continues at a level described by the World Health Organization as pandemic: internationally, at least one of every three women have been beaten or pressurised into sex, or have experienced other abuse in her lifetime (Krug et. al., 2002).

Though the vast majority of men is peace-loving and led a life of mutual give and take, there are some people who, inspired by contrary impulses, tend to act in a way that their interests collide with others and their actions are in open conflict with the social norms. These people act in a manner, which according to generally accepted norms of behaviour, is subversive of social order. Their actions are anti-social and antisocial acts are termed as criminal. Every society has some sort of organisation which is engaged in counter activities to preserve the social fabric through peace building with humanistic and rights approach.

The society has evolved an instrument for the control, prevention and apprehensions of the crime. This instrument or agency is known as the police force. A police force is an agency which helps the society to maintain and preserve itself against violence and aggression. A semblance of the police system as we know it today existed in Ancient India. But it was first under the Mughals the Kotwals were employed to look after the law and order in society. Later the British rule employed the cops for smooth administration in the Indian Subcontinent.

The offences of rape and the sexual violation have notoriously low reporting rate in India. Underreported Crime is due to the reason of disbelief in police and investigation system. As patriarchal legacies among the whole system of Police and their attitude towards women, especially in rape cases, making it difficult for survivors to approach Police. Role of police in reporting a crime to the investigation, forensic evidence and till Court Proceedings their existence and work style are more important in the cases of Sexual Violence. They are the core part of any investigation of crime. Rape Survivors are forced to endure at the initial reporting stage of the crime with Police and their system.

The early feminist activists of 1970s have criticised police systems for the high handedness demeanour of police to the victims. It was thus argued reporting of rape to the police authorities is a reconstruction of the memory of rape, therefore the victim has to undergo the experience of violence, fear and shame once again (Brownmiller, 1975). In the context of patriarchal biases, repeated victimisation while a police investigation is a well-researched topic in the western context. Following, the academic observations in many western countries about this emotional harassment, while police investigation has paved way for subsequent changes in the protocols of the police investigation and court trials. However, it is no wonder that there is no evidence that these reforms have any positive

regard among victims, due to the delicacy of the issue (Donat & D'Emilio, 1992; Jordan, 2011).

## **CHALLENGES FOR POLICE**

In India, policing is subject in the state list of the constitution, state governments are responsible for maintaining law and order and investigating crimes, whereas, the Central government maintains a research force to gather intelligence and intervene in internal security challenges. The crime rate in India has increased by 28 percent in the last decade, while the force has reported vacancies of 24 percent, besides severe shortage of weaponry (Chaturvedi, 2017).

In India, only half of the cases registered under IPC are progressed to conviction. At the same time rape convictions are merely 25 percent, besides, the investigation is shoddy and dragged into long court room trials (Chaturvedi, 2017).

### **A Bowed Down Police Force**

The police force had been underemployed over a longtime, while the crime rates have increased along with the population. Police is a state subject in India and state police forces are not keen on filling vacant posts, as far as 5.5 lakh vacancies are reported from states. In 2016 as UN Suggested Standard is 222 police per lakh people, while in India 181 is required, while it remains near 137 as a national average in India. While more than 85 percent of the police force is comprised of constables, their incentive for good service is weak in India. For instance, constables are promoted once in their lifetime of service or normally retire without any it. Reported crimes per lakh population have increased by nearly 30 percent over the last decade. Reporting of rape cases has an increase of 132 percent after the new law has been passed in 2013. This sharp increase in the crime rate has not accounted by the governments. Therefore increasing crime rates and inefficiency are also the product of lack of capacity of force (Chaturvedi, 2017).

### **Improving Police Substructure**

Infrastructural deficiency is also a major claim usually raised by police forces when it comes to accounting inefficiency. Rajasthan and West Bengal had shortages of 75% and 71% respectively are in shortage of

arms with the state police as CAG report pointed out. Bureau of Police Research and Development report states nearly 30 percent of shortage in police vehicles with the department. However, funds utilisation for modernisation of infrastructure is typically low, as far as 10-20 percent by the states (BPRD, 2017).

### **Police Liability**

Police primarily accountable for enforcing laws and maintaining law and order is a constitutional mandate of the state governments. However, in India, various sorts of complaints are raised in opposition to the police such as unwarranted arrests, illegal searches, torture and custodial rapes. To check against such abuse of power and demanding accountability, various safeguards are adopted such as the shifting the responsibility of the police to the political executive, internal liability to senior police officers, and independent police oversight authorities.

### **Seeking Police Accountability**

In a state to maintain law and order, impose laws and Investigation of crime Police have the Power, In India to ensure police powers are only used for legitimate purposes popular demand for accountability from political executive to seek an oversight over police is one practice. Unfortunately, political executive (i.e., ministers) have used police forces for personal and political reasons. Therefore, Second Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the scope of the political executive's power must be limited under the law (Chaturvedi, 2017; BPRD, 2017).

### **Present Structure and Composition**

Since independence, the structure of the Indian police, significantly at the district level, has not undergone any radical modification. The police station has remained the basic unit of administration. In spite of the actual fact that a career with the Police, significantly at the level of the constabulary, suffers from the treble shortcoming of an unattractive pay structure, poor promotion prospects and a risky range of duties, there has been no major drawback in getting adequate manpower. The high rate of unemployment ensures an avalanche of applications, even from the educated youth. In fact, an oversized gathering of aspirants regularly on police recruitments demand the recruiting officials have to prepare extraordinary to fulfil large-scale confusion and public disorder (Joshi, 2015).

## **CONSTABULARY RELATED ISSUES**

### **Qualifications and Training**

Considering, police constables as the first person of contact for the public, the capacity building of constables are a dire need of the force. Constables are the major number of the force, nearly 85 percent. A constable's responsibilities are to exercise his own judgment in intelligence gathering, and surveillance, initial recording of crime, reporting to superior officers, etc. as well assisting in investigations and negotiating with the public. They are therefore expected to have efficient analytical and decision-making capabilities, besides the tact, understanding and firmness.

The Padmanabhaiah Committee and The Second Administrative Reforms Commission have endorsed adjustments in the entry-level qualifications from the existing class 10th or 12th, consequently, rigorous education of constables is needed to for their position. Constables additionally lack gentle abilities including conversation, counselling and management, which calls for mild coping with the general public (Chaturvedi, 2017).

### **Promotions and Operating Conditions**

Retaining the morale and motivation of the police force is an essential situation for making sure justice in any welfare democratic nation. Within the United Kingdom cops typically, start as constables and progress via every rank so as. However in India which inherited a British colonial police force stays regressive to their promoting system. Constables promotions are frequently stalled and no different incentives furnished to them. A number of the senior officials abuse the constables or hire them for household work, consequently ignoring their morale and strategies to inspire them to carry out nicely.

## **INCOMPETENCY'S IN THE POLICE**

The legislation followed a report by the 'Justice Verma Committee (2013)' citing "the failure of governance to provide a safe and dignified environment for the women of India, who are constantly exposed to sexual violence." Since the comment, reported rape cases have arisen in India. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (2016), there were 3,38,954 reports of violence, including rape, cruelty and abduction,

against women in 2016, up 2.9 percent from 2015. The number of reported rapes in the country also rose by 11 percent approx. to 34,651 in 2015.

Many law enforcement officials are predisposed to doubt on rape reports. One purpose is that they're skilled to recognition on signs of falsification and behavioural discrepancies, which can also have an effect on their perceptions of rape reporters (Milne & Bull, 2007). When asked how many reports are false, police officers generally produce estimates of 30-70% - although only 3-8% of victims lie about the assault or the identity of the perpetrator (Lonsway, Archambault, & Lisak, 2009). One cause for this excessive degree of hunch is the disarray surrounding case classification terminology.

## **TRAINING OF POLICE AND SENSITISATION OF PATRIARCHAL BIASES**

Many Ngo's and Academicians are working on the issue of gender sensitisation with police personals. An article of Hindustan Times (2016) reported an incident in gender sensitisation workshop for Delhi Police, a constable shocked the audience stating when he said that "woman invites rape when she eats junk food and wears skimpy clothes". Such reactions are common among public and police force is just share such patriarchal notions, and holds influence in the police work.

Centre for Social Research (NGO) holds gender sensitisation classes for Delhi police personnel to educate them that there's no justification for rape. In 2015, Delhi police registered 2,199 rape cases, one of the highest in the country. The organisation reports lower-rung policemen see coaching and sensitisation courses are not demanded by them but conducted out of requests of senior officials. Most of the junior officers in the Delhi police come from the close states, where the patriarchal biases are rudimentary practised by the public. . The approach the police look into rape cases can change only if the sensitisation takes place on demand (Lama, 2016).

## **PSYCHOLOGIST VIEWS**

A Delhi-based clinical psychologist 'Rajat Mitra' who has worked with city police and submitted over 1,000 reports to courts in a trial of rape cases, mention that officers still use strategies like offering toffee or sweets to eke out minor rape victims to cooperate with enquiries. Is that

the way to cope with such cases? It's time we'd like specialists to touch upon rape cases specifically. Delhi reports a high volume of rape cases and has a conviction of nearly 50 percent of the cases, based on data from 2012, however, conviction of cases registered in 2015 was a mere 29.37%, Police contests that almost all of those cases are still awaiting hearing or unfinished trial (Lama, 2016).

## **POLICE OFFICER CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristics of individual cops will impact the rape reporting process for victims. Cops are usually selected, using personality tests, for suspicion, conformity, emotional constriction and allegiance to authority (Roberg, Crank, & Kuykendall, 2004) - a number of that have been linked to rape myth acceptance. These characteristics, in conjunction with police culture and training priorities, will limit rapport with rape reporters. Individual officers might suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (incurred throughout previous life events or alternative police activities) leading to behaviour that amplifies the trauma of a rape survivor. The necessity for patience in allowing a victim to recant a rape at her own pace may conflict with an officer's preference to "get it over with". As an example, Lonsway et al. (2009) reportable that on tape-recorded interviews of victims by cops, victims were interrupted approximately every seven seconds.

## **POLICE BIASES AND VIEWS FOR SURVIVOR**

A two-week long Study conducted by 'Tehelka' in which their underground reporters visited 5 police stations in Gurgaon, 6 in Noida, 4 in Ghaziabad, 2 in Faridabad and 6 in Delhi. Out of the thirty policemen 'Tehelka' spoke to, seventeen were extraordinarily prejudiced, woman hater and shockingly insensitive towards rape victims (Tehelka Magazine, 2012).

Policemen's biases are indigestible in understanding treatment to the victim. One officer of Haryana Police, who is investigating the recent rape case of the 23-year-old pub worker, says: "Isme Kuch Nahi hai. Chote Chote bacche the... Do baar ladki ne baat ki ladkon se. Compromise karna hai to compromise Karlo. Ladki ne khud bol diya... cash to h hai hi yaar. Cash ke saath Suda kiya jaata hai (This case is nothing serious. They were young children. The girl spoke twice to the boys regarding, striking a 'compromise'. It can be settled with cash, a deal may be made eventually)."

SHO declares openly that sex was in consent with the gang-rape victim. “Cooperation hai. Bahut kam hai main manta hoon; one ya dho percent jis me nahi hota... Consent main hi hua yeh. (The verbatim can be loosely translated as “the girls cooperate. I feel it’s very rare that there’ll be no cooperation.... This case too had the girl’s consent”).

Can you dress for rape? A large number of policemen believe that the cloths attract men to violate women’s body. This is a reverse logic of another social perception that a guardedly dressed woman is safe. If a women’s clothes are attractive of liberal, it’s considered “suggestive” of luring men and then she’s requesting it. What a lady wears is one among other explanations for rape? What a creepy logic?

“Agar koi bhi bacche ko kisi ladki ka sharer kapdon ke andar se dikhega to usme uttejna paida hogi... Ladkiya jo ha iunko yahan tak yahan tak (he gestures to mean that women should cover their entire body, then carries on speaking)... Skirt pehenti hai. Blouse dalti hai; poora nahi dalti hai. Dupatta nahi dalti. Apne aapko dikhawa karti hai. Baccha uske taraf akarshit hota hai

(If a girl is wearing transparent clothes it will encourage lewd thoughts in any kid. Girls wear short skirts. They wear a blouse that leaves nothing to the imagination. They don’t wear Dupattas. They flaunt their bodies. The youth naturally gets attracted to her body),” says An Additional SHO of Sector 31 Police Station, Faridabad.

Sometimes, officers echo patriarchal social norms without much enquiry into the specific case, just by adopting the suggestive clothing theory like the SHO of Surajpur Police station, Greater Noida, in Uttar Pradesh: “Yeh (girl) itne kapde pehni hui hai; wo isiliye taaki log “mujhse akarshit ho aur mere saath kuch na kuch kare”. Isiliye ho jaati hai (She is wearing in a manner that individuals get interested in her. In fact, she desires them to try and do one thing to her.)”

From Cops point of view, it is a matter of debate that rape really happened in an incident of violating a women body. A large majority believes most of the sexual contact was consensual, rape cases are false, and women somehow invented it after the incident.

Consider young Sub-Inspector ‘Manoj Rawat’ of Noida’s Sector 24 police station. “Kya NCR mein rape hote hain? Akhbar mein nahi, reality pe aajao. NCR mein har cheez mutual affection se hoti hai. Mera personal view, one ya two percent NCR mein rape hote hain... Apaski understanding hai, nahi ban paya, jahan 2 the, wahan 3 ho gaye (Are there

any rapes in NCR? If you follow facts and not by what the newspapers reports, every rape in NCR is in the pretext of mutual affection. I see that, there may be one or two percent actual rape cases in NCR, which doesn't have the consent of women).

Above finding by 'Tahalka Magazine' shows how our police and system deal with issue and cases of crime against women, their perception about women and their patriarchal mindset about women and her identity. It also shows a fixed eyeshot about women and how each woman is fall in the same category for them, these highly distressful attitudes exist in authorities that are meant for the protection of harassed women. From their behaviour, it doesn't predict any maturity and sensibility towards the importance of gender-related crime and basically, they are insensitive and irresponsible at duty. It raises a question of police accountability towards society and faith of people towards them. The study also opens the area to work with police with more sensibly and improving police performance with soft skills intervention.

### **RAPE SURVIVOR STRANGE COMMENTS ON COPS - IN THE EVENT OF SOME RAPES**

- There are different, but equally distressing cases. A mother and daughter in Kerala complained to police of stalking by some men, but in deaf ears. It was later resulted in the culprit raped, murdered and mutilated the body of the girl (Koshy, 2016; Unnikrishnan, 2016)
- A father whose plead with police for the investigating into the disappearance of his teenage daughters' were ignored by police, later to be found hanging from trees after being gang-raped in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India (Gander, 2014).
- A woman in South Delhi, approached police to file a rape complaint. Her 12-year-old daughter was threatened by the rapist. It was necessary for her to catch the predator, so the kid can take the pressure of fear around her, rather than revenge. But police refused to file the case until her brother turned to politicians help. Only after the incident and her words of anger, name-calling, the open declaration of lack of faith in getting justice from police, reported by the media, the police reached out for action. She alleged money and high profile contacts are the only way to gain access to justice, under such corrupt and inefficient force (Harris, 2013).

- Alleging that she was asked to unbutton her garments, the victim had said that the act of the policemen on duty was additionally undignified that the rape. “The policemen by getting opened the buttons of my shirt wanted to inquire whether or not wrong act (rape) had been committed to me or not. I even feel embarrassed to jot down here concerning the humiliating questions of the policemen a case of Chandigarh, India (The Indian Express, 2017; Dailypost, 2017).

## REVIEW STUDIES

This section will deal with information related to what previously has done and what presently require in issue. In the issue of rape half of all reported sexual assaults in the United States are cleared by arrest; similarly dismal statistics exist for sex crimes in New Zealand (Jordan, 2011), the UK (Brown, Horvath, Kelly, & Westmarland, 2010), Australia (Meyers, 2011) and Canada (Wemmers, 2013) and same as in India After changes in law. In addition, victims fear they will not see their perpetrators brought to justice.

Research on rape reporting has revealed wide variability in officers’ behaviors toward survivors. Some victims feel validated; others report various kinds of mistreatment (Patterson, 2011). For example, in a recent US study, only half of the rape reporters expressed being “at least somewhat satisfied” with how police officers had treated them. Similar results have emerged from studies in the UK (Wheatcroft, Wagstaff, & Moran, 2009). This dissatisfaction is communicated to other victims, who are then hesitant to come forward. Victims who find their detectives’ sympathies are more likely to see their cases go to court, while those who perceive their interviewers as judgmental are likely to have their cases dropped (Maddox, Lee & Barker, 2010). Thus the future of a case is dependent, in part, on the attitude and skills of the interviewing officer. Despite this, victim interviewing is not a primary focus of police education; in fact, some officers receive no training in sexual assault victimology (Spohn & Tellis, 2014).

### Scenario in Western Countries

Within the USA, maximum police and prosecutors have not specialised sexual assault units (Spohn & Tellis, 2014). Rape is usually stated to a patrol officer who not often gets particular guidance on the way to have

interaction with rape reporters. Assignments are frequently based on the officer (woman) gender instead of talent in regarding sufferers (Martin, 2005). Most effective later does an educated detective carry out an in-depth interview. Patrol officials ought to have a few degrees of ability in operating with rape reporters so that they do no longer lose their remedy and drop out of the system.

Inside the United Kingdom, there are specialised officials at each stage. As an instance, expert patrol officials (Sexual Offense Liaison officers or SOLOS) take preliminary proceedings and manipulate the gathering of forensic proof; later, professional investigators interview the sufferer and circulate the case ahead. Interviewing ability and training vary appreciably throughout forces, despite the fact that the house workplace has issued formal pointers (McMillan & Thomas, 2009).

### **Victim Perspectives**

Neither sufferers nor their advocates are empowered to choose the officials that interview them, but as an alternative “performs the police lottery” (Jordan, 2011). Studies on sufferers inside the United States of America, United Kingdom and Australia screen that the revel in of reporting rape is pretty variable.

Many cops talk compassion and give the opportunity for rape reporters to reconstruct the activities of the crime. In reaction, sufferers feel amazed, relieved, endorsed, confirmed, supported and/or thankful. Similarly, this tremendous dynamic is predictive of the case being referred for prosecution (Meyer, 2010). But, there stay cops across the globe who show off terrible behaviours toward rape victims. Those survivors record feeling humiliated, disregarded, pornographies, threatened and/or dehumanized. A common remark made through those survivors is that the reporting manner becomes worse than the real rape - regularly containing comparable dynamics (Jordan, 2011; Temkin & Krahe, 2008).

### **Implications for Practice**

From Review and related studies, the following recommendations have emerged:

- Develop protocols in collaboration with alternative community agencies, thus victims will access coordinated services.
- Compare opportunities for using videotape in documenting statements from sufferers.

- Primary education on trauma-knowledgeable exercise should be furnished to any or all new recruits, regardless of their degree of involvement with rape instances.
- Cops appointed to rape cases need to be fastidiously screened and educated considering the fact that characteristics selected for all through the hiring technique would possibly deflate their effectiveness with rape reporters.
- Expand an internet system in which rape reporters can test the fame in their instances and have a look at their police reports.
- Officials with capacity on this area have to be recognized and rewarded. Frequently, the investigation of sexual attack instances, which desires excellent potential and maturity, isn't always accorded the popularity it deserves interior police work.
- Case class must be progressed just so the unfounded or no crime instances are entirely the ones which are investigated and examined to be fake.
- Remarks from prosecutors should be used to decorate the criterion of referrals.
- Rape reporters have to meet with branch supervisors at key levels of the development in their case to provide remarks for growing destiny assignments and bestowing honors on powerful interviewers (Stern, 2010).
- Professional units have to be created, staffed with the aid of not less than a few woman officials. Those exist inside involved half of all jurisdictions in the United Kingdom and their single reason is to analyze sexual assault instances, just so they are armed with unique coaching and expertise (Brown et al. 2010).

## INTERVENTION AND SUGGESTIONS

Once victims are treated well, a society's respect for the criminal justice system, and so the law, rises. Conversely, once faith within the system decreases, a society could begin to unravel as perpetrators act with impunity, victims scale back their participation in society, and voters realize their own ways that to deal justice.

Currently, owing to low arrest and conviction rates, lack of confidentiality and fear they won't be believed, solely a small proportion of women report a rape to the police. Nevertheless, the analysis suggests that criminal justice systems have an issue in addressing sex crimes.

India's policy is in urgent want for radical reform. The police should hire additional women and make sure that female officers are present throughout reporting of rape crimes, samples are properly collected, kits secured and cases filed and investigated promptly. Assurance of speedy trials and prosecutions can deter criminals more than the harshest punishments that are never allotted.

Ideally, a rape or molestation victim ought to solely be directed to a woman officer, before whom she will be able to depose freely. I do not recognize whether or not our police stations have enough woman officers," (Former Supreme Court Judge). Whereas legal reforms should be upheld, particularly to speed up and assure prosecution of offenders, even more, urgent is to change the perspective of Indian men towards women. These are the important issues have come out from a study which should be implemented to prevent the crime against women and enhance the current Indian police system as a whole.

## CONCLUSION

A country where women are oppressed is unlikely to progress. If India desires to be the next world economic power, the equality, dignity and safety of all women should be at the high priorities. A lot of water swept under, while women are still considered as an object of desire and their role in family and society was extremely filtered through the lens of patriarchy.

Through this paper it can be observed, in rape cases, the police spend longer time seeking reconciliation between the perpetrator and the victim than investigating the facts of the case. It shows that the police attitudes and practices, still cause victims pain and suffering, and often revictimisation through procedures. Moreover, Policemen are highly inefficient to handle serious crimes against women, due to the issues such as lack of capacity, training and infrastructure.

Research of this type doesn't lend itself to sweeping statements and conclusions however it observes that rape victims are being denied justice by delaying the processes of conviction and to the extreme of denying the existence of rape itself by the Police.

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