



***EVALUATION OF FUNCTIONING OF ALL
WOMEN POLICE STATIONS IN
KARNATAKA***

**EXTERNAL
EVALUATION**

**REPORT No.
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**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority**

**STUDY CONDUCTED FOR
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
AND**

**HOME DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

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BY

M/S PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PVT. LTD.

PREFACE

The society is becoming increasingly sensitive and concerned about crimes against women and children. With most victims of these crimes being traumatized and weak, they need to be provided succor in a more sympathetic way and justice, as fast as possible. Since women and children are more comfortable when speaking about their suffering to other women, the concept of All Women Police Stations emerged the world over. In India, the first All Women Police Station was inaugurated in Calicut in Kerala on October 27, 1973 by the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In Karnataka, the first All Women Police Station was started in Halsur Gate, Bengaluru, in 1994. As of date, there are 10 All Women Police Stations in Karnataka.

An evaluation of the functioning of these 10 Police Stations was felt necessary by the Government of Karnataka; more so, with the plan to have more All Women Police Stations in the State. The study was allotted to the Consultant Evaluation Organization M/s. Pricewaterhousecoopers India, having its office in Bengaluru. The study done by them is before the reader.

The evaluation study has found that the purpose for which All Women Police Stations were set up in Karnataka is indeed being met, but their number is far too less. The study recommends that they be set up in the headquarters of every Sub-Divisional Police Officer in districts, and the headquarters of every Deputy Commissioner of Police in each Commissionerate. The number concept is taken from the Tamil Nadu, which has the highest number of All Women Police Stations in the country.

The study has also shown that the evaluated 10 All Women Police Stations have highly variable territorial jurisdiction but limited legal jurisdiction. It recommends adding more offences they can take cognizance of and more laws where they can have legal jurisdiction. It aptly recommends having a Women and Children Crime Cell in the Police department headed by at least a Deputy Inspector General of Police, so that these crimes are focused and emphasis is placed on better conviction rates by proper and timely investigation followed by filing of charge sheets.

Since many of the complaints that are brought before All Women Police Stations are settled by counseling, the study recommends that training be provided in counseling to the personnel posted to these Police Stations.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary, and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The officers of Police department have been very helpful at every stage of evaluation and field work. The evaluation report has been reviewed by members of the Technical Committee of KEA, and an Independent Assessor, who provided suggestions and inputs to improve it from its draft form.

I am sure that evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be encouraging and useful to the Home Department in starting more and new All Women Police Stations, thereby reducing crimes against women and children.

31st December 2015

Bangalore

Chief Evaluation Officer

Karnataka Evaluation Authority

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List of Abbreviations

Acronym	Expanded Form
APSI	Assistant Police Sub Inspector
AWPS	All Women Police Stations
CEPLAES	Centro de Planificación y Estudios Sociales Calle Sarmiento
CHRI	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
CI	Circle Inspector
CSR	Child Sex Ratio
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoI	Government of India
GoK	Government of Karnataka
HC	Head Constable
IPC	Indian Penal Code
KEA	Karnataka Evaluation Authority
KSP	Karnataka State Police
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PC	Police Constable
PSI	Police Sub Inspector
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
SLL	Special and Local Laws
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VAW	Violence Against Women

Executive Summary

Two-thirds of married women in India are victims of domestic violence¹. In an effort to address these issues of Violence against Women (VAW), the Parliament has enacted various legislations that provide an opportunity for women subjected to violence to take legal recourse. While the legislative changes were a positive development, there was also a need to implement a gender and child sensitive front level functionary i.e. the police force which actually is the first point of contact for the women and children in distress. Thus, **in an attempt to address these issues and protect women from violence and exploitation, some of the States including Karnataka have established All Women Police Stations (AWPS)**. In Karnataka, AWPS are empowered to investigate only the offences under: The Children Act 1960, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1986, Juvenile Justice Act 1986, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and Offences under select sections of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

In Karnataka, the first AWPS was established in Halasuru Gate in Bengaluru urban in 1994, Currently the State has 10 AWPS across 9 Districts, namely Mysuru, Mangaluru, Dharwad, Belagavi, Udupi, Davangere, Kalaburgi and Shivamogga. By 2016, the State aims to establish 10 more AWPS in Hassan, Tumakuru, Kolar, Chitradurga, Chamarajnagar, Haveri, Bagalkote, Bijapur, Bidar and Raichur. As per 2012-13 data from the police department, the number of complaints registered in AWPS in Karnataka increased by 39% from 955 in 2012 to 1,326 in 2013 and the number of cases solved increased by 5% from 904 in 2012 to 949 in 2013.

PricewaterhouseCoopers was selected following the QCBS process under Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurements Act been retained by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) to undertake '**Evaluation of the Functioning of All Women Police Stations in Karnataka**' with the objective of evaluating the **adequacy of the AWPS**, assessing whether the objectives with which the AWPS were established have been achieved and benchmarking against the AWPS in Tamil Nadu to identify areas of improvements.

In accordance with the ToR, **all the 10 AWPS in Karnataka** have been considered for the study. **Six main categories of respondents** were interviewed namely, **State Police Department officials- 3 nos, Officers of the AWPS- 73 nos, Women police officers who have worked in both AWPS and conventional Police Stations- 5 nos, Women Complainants- 30 nos, Women living in the jurisdiction of AWPS- 30 nos and officials of NGOs- 9 nos.**

Study findings

The study findings are presented under the following broad heads.

1. Territorial Jurisdiction of AWPS

- In Karnataka, the **jurisdiction varies across AWPS**; it is the entire District (Belagavi, Davangere, Dharwad and Shivamogga), number of sub-divisions (Bengaluru, Mangaluru), entire city (Mysuru, Kalaburgi) or one taluk (Udupi).
- The average number of **women population that is served by an AWPS ranges from 2 lakhs in Udupi AWPS to more than 23 lakhs in Belagavi AWPS.**
- In Tamil Nadu, the State Police Department establishes one AWPS per Sub-Division; this may cover 3 conventional Police Stations in metros and 4 in second-tier cities. Since the population is a factor considered while setting up conventional Police Stations, it also gets factored in while establishing AWPS

2. Availability of personnel at AWPS

- If the total number of available officers is considered vis-à-vis the total sanctioned numbers in each AWPS, **57% of sanctioned numbers in Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS and 56% of sanctioned numbers in Mangaluru AWPS are vacant.** This is followed by 37% in Belagavi

¹ http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/VAIWG_FINAL.pdf

AWPS. The available number of officers in AWPS in Kalaburgi and Shivamogga is higher than the sanctioned numbers.

- The **magnitude of vacancies is highest in the Police Constable category**; it is highest (75%) in Mangaluru AWPS. In the Head Constable category, Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar has 83% of the sanctioned posts vacant; this is the highest among all AWPS in the HC category. The CI posts are vacant in Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar and Dharwad AWPS and PSI posts are vacant in Bengaluru-Halasuru Gate and Mangaluru AWPS. The APSI position is vacant only in Belagavi AWPS
- The **reasons cited for higher vacancies in AWPS are deputations and transfers to other police stations, slow pace of fresh recruitments and greater deployment of officers at conventional Police Stations due to higher work load**
- 59% of AWPS officers were of the opinion that the Police Department does not take any special efforts in filling the vacancies in AWPS while 7% opined that special efforts taken by the Police Department have resulted in expeditious filling of vacancies by higher authorities like Director General & Inspector General, Police Commissioner, etc. to whom the matter was reported. 34% were not sure and hence did not comment.
- In Tamil Nadu, in each AWPS, there are at least 15-20 Constables, 2 SIs and 1 Inspector. 2 Constables are deployed on a regular patrol daily- 1 in the morning shift and the other in the afternoon shift

3. Offences taken cognizance of at the AWPS

- In the districts of Davengere, Dharwad, Mysuru and Shivamogga, it was reported that complaints relating to the special offences (mentioned in the first para) are only dealt with by the AWPS and not by the conventional Police Stations. Thus, if any complainant approaches the conventional Police Stations with complaints in any of these categories, they are referred to the District AWPS. However, in some districts such as Bengaluru (Thyagarajanagar and Halasuru Gate), Belagavi, Kalaburgi and Udupi, both the AWPS and conventional Police Stations register and investigate cases across these types of offences
- **24% of all AWPS officers interviewed reported facing difficulties while investigating and resolving cases.** These officers were mainly in Dharwad AWPS, Belagavi AWPS and Udupi AWPS. **76% reported facing no difficulties.** These were mainly in Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS, Bengaluru- Thyagarajanagar AWPS, Mysuru AWPS, Mangaluru AWPS, Shivamogga AWPS and Kalaburgi AWPS. Officers who have worked at both, a conventional Police Station and AWPS, reported facing no issues in investigation of cases while at the AWPS.
- **55% of the AWPS officers interviewed reported that the AWPS are equipped enough to handle all the designated offences** and discharge the assigned functions appropriately by themselves. These were mainly in Mysuru AWPS, Dharwad AWPS, Belagavi AWPS, Davengere AWPS, Shivamogga AWPS and Kalaburgi AWPS. However, **45% of the AWPS officers reported that AWPS were not adequately equipped and required additional officers, especially male officers and infrastructure.** These were mainly in Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS, Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS, Udupi AWPS and Mangaluru AWPS.
- **91% of AWPS officers interviewed reported seeking support from the conventional Police Stations. In the remaining 9% reported not seeking any support.** While the highest percentage (71%) of AWPS officers reported seeking support for arrests, 12% reported seeking support for investigations, 6% for summons and 1% for documentation. 10% reported other support which includes long distance travel, especially to locations outside the District or outside the jurisdiction of the AWPS, overnight travel etc.
- In Tamil Nadu, the Assistant Commissioner or Commissioner facilitates allocation of male counterparts to support AWPS in cases involving male convicts. In most cases, the AWPS is located within the campus of a conventional Police Station or adjacent to the building of the conventional Police Station
- **Of the cases reported in the AWPS' across Karnataka, approximately 51% were those registered under the Indian Penal Code and 38% were registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 9% under Immoral Traffic Prevention Act. And 2% under the Children Act**
- On an average, **conviction rates are low, as AWPS officers first try to resolve the case through counselling and negotiations, and only when all other alternatives fail and no resolution are reached, arrests are made.**

- When compared to other Districts, the conviction rates are on average higher in Districts with an AWPS for offences registered under Childrens Act, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, Juvenile Justice Act, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and select sections of the Indian Penal Code. This difference in conviction rate can be **partially attributed to the fact that AWPS were set up to exclusively take cognizance of these offences and thus have a more focused approach to solving such crimes. Additionally, the presence of an AWPS may help increase the awareness of women and girls in the society to come forward to the police in cases related to dowry harassment etc**
- In Tamil Nadu, on an average, over 200-500 cases are handled in an year, with only 30 to 40 cases converting into a FIR. Most others resolved through counselling and mutual consensus.

4. Facilities available at AWPS

- In terms of adequacy of infrastructure provided, the jeep is not operational in Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS, is old and needs to be replaced in Udupi AWPS and is available and adequate for use in other AWPS. Matador van has been provided only in Dharwad AWPS. Scooters are not operational in Dharwad AWPS and Shivamogga AWPS and are in good condition but inadequate in number in other AWPS. Telephones are in good working condition in all AWPS. Wireless sets are not functional in Mangaluru AWPS; in other AWPS, greater quantity and better quality are required. 1 walkie-talkie is insufficient for use in Dharwad AWPS, 4 walkie-talkies in Shivamogga AWPS are not functional, Walkie talkies in other AWPS are in good condition and adequate for use. Stationery is adequate in all AWPS in which stationery was provided when setting up the station or where monthly funds are provided to purchase stationery. Higher fund allocation for stationery is required in Udupi AWPS
- **The funding pattern varies across different AWPS.** It was reported in 20% of the AWPS (Mysuru AWPS and Halasuru Gate AWPS in Bengaluru) that funds provided to the AWPS are sufficient for the functioning of the AWPS. In the remaining 80% of AWPS, issues pertaining to inadequacy of funds were reported.

5. Experience of working in the AWPS

- Of the officers that had worked in both conventional Police Stations and AWPS, **95% reported that they enjoyed working in the AWPS more than in a conventional Police Station.** These were mainly from Udupi AWPS, Shivamogga AWPS, Mysuru AWPS, Mangaluru AWPS, Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS and Kalaburgi AWPS. 3% reported preferring a conventional Police Station over the AWPS. The remaining 2% reported that it was the same in both, AWPS and a conventional Police Station.
- **Reasons for preference of AWPS over conventional Police Station include better work life balance due to less working hours, distinct nature of cases handled and better working environment as they are more comfortable working with other women.**
- Reasons for preference of conventional Police Station include perception of a safer working environment due to the presence of male officers, greater variety of cases handled and access to better infrastructure and equipment.

6. Linkages with other organizations

- AWPS in Karnataka use the services of NGOs, Mahila Sahaya Vani & women and child organizations for **resolution of grievances of complainants, provision of shelter, spreading awareness about AWPS, identification of offences and crimes, investigation of registered cases and counselling.**
- In Tamil Nadu , Support of Women's Welfare Department (DWWCD) is availed for investigating cases in which women register false cases of dowry harassment to harass their spouses.

7. Trainings for officers of AWPS

- Approximately **44% of all AWPS officers interviewed reported that they received some training/ orientation when they joined the AWPS** while the remaining 56% reported that they did not receive any training/ orientation when they joined the AWPS.

- **70% of AWPS officers reported receiving training on case law, 27% on gender sensitization and 37% reported receiving training on other topics such as basic IT training and additional lectures on topics such as women trafficking, rape, kidnapping, etc**
- 91% of all officer respondents reported that the lack of training does not hinder their functioning. However 9% reported that without specialized training, their ability to function effectively was reduced due to the inability to guide complainants on the legal recourse to an issue, lack of awareness about modern investigation methods and a delay in resolution on cases.

8. Relevance and effectiveness of functioning of AWPS

- Difficulty in accessing the AWPS has been cited as a challenge by 57% of the complainants. Women living within the jurisdiction of AWPS and NGO officials also opined that if greater number of AWPS could be set up, the issue of difficulty in accessing the AWPS could be addressed.
- **All women respondents living within the jurisdiction of the AWPS reported that they have heard about the AWPS.** 33% saw the AWPS close to their place of stay/work, 33% heard of it through relatives, friends and colleagues, 30% through newspapers and posters and 4% through SHG members.
- **63% of women complainants reported that the AWPS officers were capable and confident while handling their cases** and the remaining 37% observed that the officers were reluctant to take action because they were wary of the consequences and a few of them were under political pressure. 7% of the complainants reported the intervention of influential persons like MLAs, ex-MPs, Corporators, etc. in their cases.
- **83% of women complainants reported that AWPS officers reached the scene of the crime (or the residence of the victim or offender) on time** while 13% reported that there was delay in reaching the spot.
- The women respondents in the jurisdiction who have visited the AWPS for accompanying complainants or were summoned as witnesses **found the AWPS officers capable and confident and reported that their requirements were addressed promptly and efficiently.** 80% reported that there was no intervention from influential persons.
- The officials of the NGOs reported that they were satisfied with the handling of cases which they referred to the AWPS because the AWPS officers are prompt, efficient, co-operative and expedited the solving.

Conclusions

1. The number of AWPS (10) forms nearly 1% of the 906 Police Stations in Karnataka. Comparing the effectiveness of functioning and outreach of AWPS against that of conventional Police Stations is not statistically reliable and valid.
2. AWPS were set up to provide better hearing to women and children. They function like conventional Police Stations but designated to take cognizance of and investigate limited type of offences against women and children. Though their territorial jurisdiction is large, and very variable from district to district, their legal jurisdiction is limited.
3. AWPS are under-staffed and under-resourced like conventional Police Stations. AWPS are not found to be lacking in capability, commitment and delivery.
4. AWPS was intended to be an ideal mix of regulation with positive reconciliation/persuasion. It has stood the test of time in this regard.
5. On the whole, AWPS in Karnataka are still in a nascent stage, capable and having potential to be tapped further to bring solace and comfort to women and children who are victims of violence and harassment.

Recommendations

1. More numbers of AWPS is the need of the hour.
2. Tamil Nadu model of AWPS should be adopted.
3. A dedicated Inspector General (IG) and special courts for handling women and child offences could enhance the effectiveness of functioning of AWPS.
4. The capabilities of AWPS officers should be enhanced through relevant trainings required to handle special cases and by engaging them productively.
5. The scope for case resolution by AWPS should be expanded to include all women-related offences under their ambit.
6. AWPS should proactively design and implement women and child friendly awareness campaigns and undertake efforts to garner support of volunteers from the general public.

Introduction

Background

Law and Order in Karnataka

The Karnataka State Police (KSP) was constituted under the Karnataka Police Act, 1963 which, provides for the uniform regulation of the police force across the State.

The organogram provided below provides the structure of the State Police Department in Karnataka. The KSP has staff strength of more than 80,000 personnel, which translates to approximately 126 policemen per one lakh population²

One of the main challenges the KSP faces today are related to gender discrimination and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)³. Data from the National Crime Records Bureau of India for 2013 shows that of the 1,59,399 cases registered in Karnataka under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special & Local Laws (SLL)⁴ approximately 75% (or 1,20,027 cases) were crimes against women⁵. Thus, the crime rate against women is 40.1⁶ (Crime rate against women is the number of cases against women per one lakh population of women). Additionally, trafficking of women and children, bonded labour, sexual exploitation, and domestic violence are prevalent throughout Karnataka with the state capital Bengaluru acting as a hub for cross-country trafficking⁷.

² KSP website (<http://www.ksp.gov.in/home/admin/admin-kspstrength.php>) accessed on 20th July, 2015

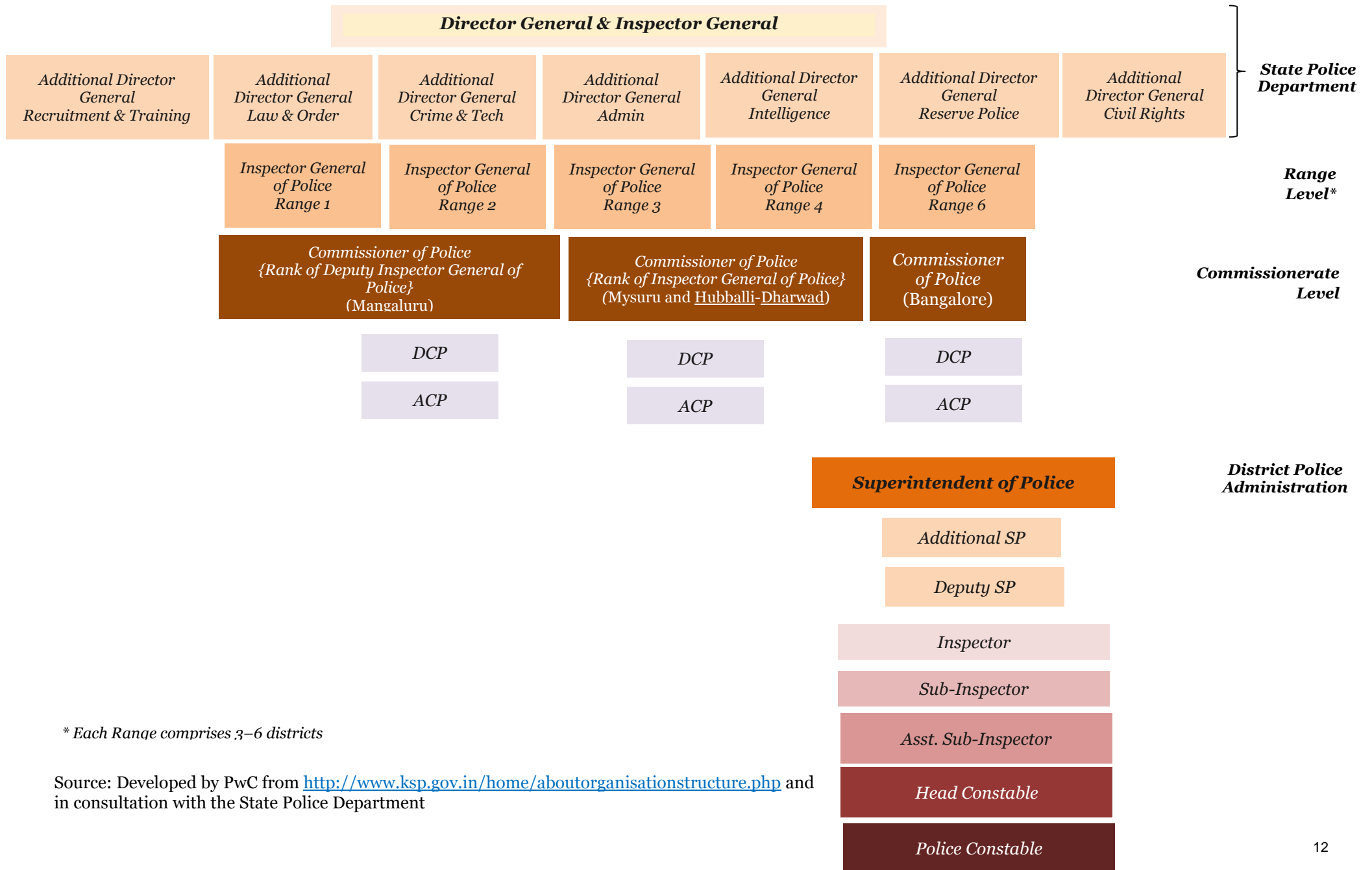
³ People-friendly Police Practices in Karnataka, A Case Study on Gender Sensitization of Police Personnel by UNICEF in collaboration with the Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bengaluru

⁴ Statistics of Crime in India (2013) published by National Crime Records Bureau of India (<http://ncrb.nic.in/CD-CII2013/CII13-TABLES/Table%201.1.pdf>) (

⁵ National Crime Records Bureau of India (<http://ncrb.nic.in/CD-CII2013/CII%202013%20Map/168%20Policemen%20per%20Lakh%20Population%20-%202013%20-%20Map.pdf>) accessed on 20th July, 2015

⁶ National Crime Records Bureau of India (<http://ncrb.nic.in/CD-CII2013/CII%202013%20Map/82%20Rate%20of%20Crime%20against%20Women%20-%202013%20-%20Map.pdf>)

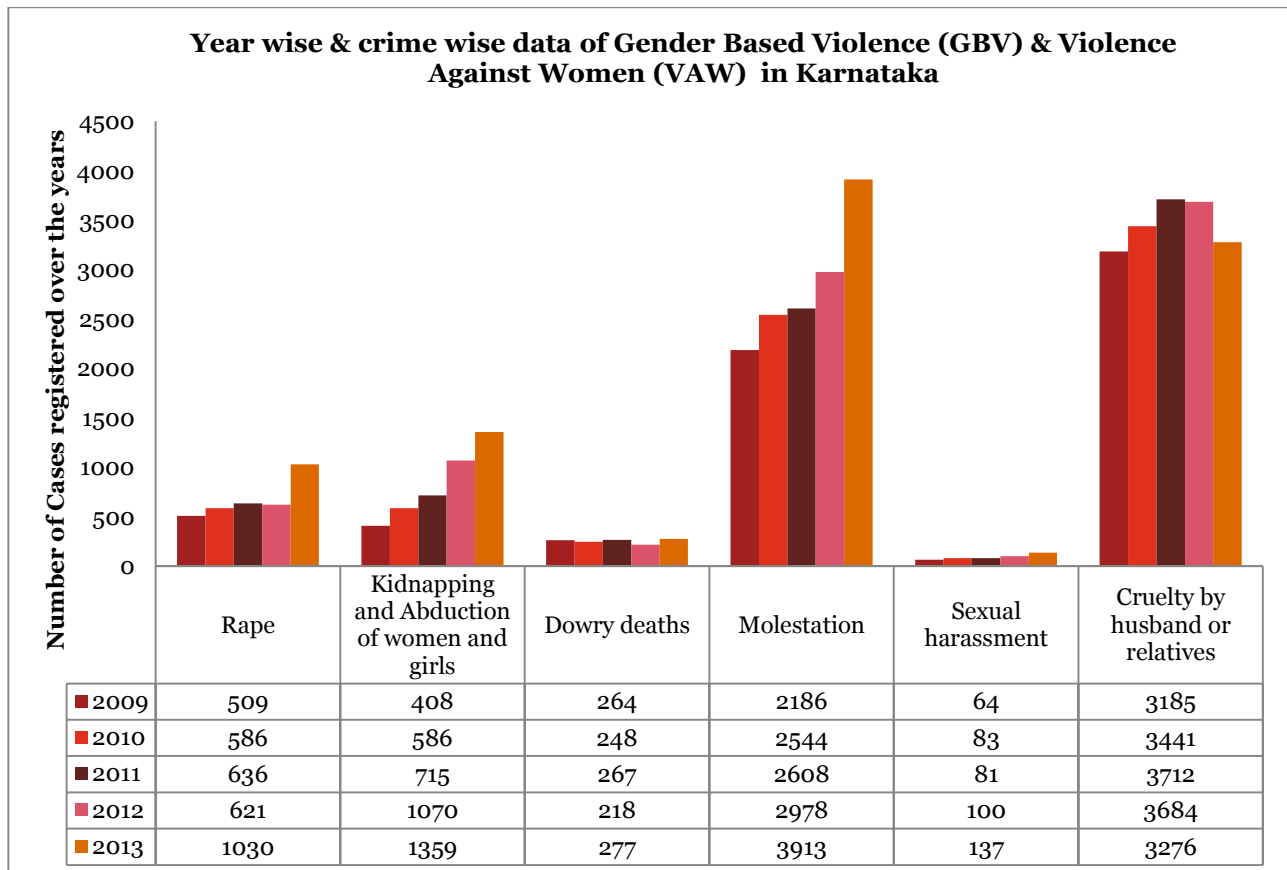
⁷ People-friendly Police Practices in Karnataka, A Case Study on Gender Sensitization of Police Personnel by UNICEF in collaboration with the Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bengaluru



* Each Range comprises 3-6 districts

Source: Developed by PwC from <http://www.ksp.gov.in/home/aboutorganisationstructure.php> and in consultation with the State Police Department

Crime data from the Karnataka State Police shows an increasing trend in reporting of cases of Rape, Kidnapping, Molestation, Domestic Violence, and Sexual Harassment. While the number of rape cases and sexual harassment cases registered in the State has more than doubled between 2009 and 2013, the number of cases registered against kidnapping and abduction of women and girls have increased by 233% in the same timeframe. The year-wise and crime-wise data from 2009 to 2013 has been presented in the graph given below:-.



***Source:** Report on Crime in Karnataka (2013) by Karnataka State Police

Apart from this, as in other parts of India, female foeticide is also a problem in Karnataka. Though the Child Sex Ratio⁸ (CSR) in Karnataka is 948⁹ (as compared to a national average of 919), it is still a matter of concern for the State.

Given the increasing crime rate and rate of violence against women in Karnataka, there was a need not only to enact various legislations that would cater specifically to GBV and VAW but also to establish institutions namely All Women Police Stations (AWPSs) that would help address the increasing crime rate against women, provide victims easy access to a sensitive front level functionary i.e the police.

Need for AWPS

The Violence Against Women (VAW) and children is widely prevalent not only in Karnataka but at a national level too. A United Nation Population Fund report reveals that **approximately two-thirds of married women in India are victims of domestic violence**.¹⁰ Over a period of eight years, 2005-2012, torture of married women by their husbands and his relatives increased by 83%. However, conviction rates for this stood

⁸ Number of females per thousand males in the age group 0–6 years

⁹ Census of India, 2011

¹⁰ http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/VAIWG_FINAL.pdf

at a mere 15% in 2012, even lower than the 19.2% in 2011¹¹. Furthermore, in UNDP's Human Development Report, **India ranks 132 out of 187 countries in Gender Development Index** (2013).

In an effort to address these issues of VAW, the Parliament has enacted various legislations that provide an opportunity for women subjected to violence to take legal recourse. While the legislative changes were a positive development, there was also a **need to implement a gender and child sensitive front level functionary** i.e. the police force which actually is the first point of contact for the women and children in distress. It was found that most often women and children who are victims of sexual exploitation, domestic violence and abuse do not seek help or report the incident and at the few occasions that they did, female victims generally preferred to confide in policewomen.

Thus, in an attempt to address these issues and protect women from violence and exploitation, some of the States have established **All Women Police Stations (AWPS)**. According to the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) data, there were just **518 women Police Stations across India as on January 1, 2014**. Tamil Nadu had the maximum number of women Police Stations (199) followed by Uttar Pradesh (71), Bihar (40), Rajasthan (40), Andhra Pradesh (32), Gujarat (32), Jharkhand (22), Karnataka (10), West Bengal (10), Madhya Pradesh (9), Punjab (7), Meghalaya (7), Odisha (6), Kerala (4), Chattisgarh (4), Tripura (3), Puducherry (3), Uttarakhand (2), Haryana (2), J&K (2), D&N Haveli (1), Arunachal Pradesh (1), Assam (1) and Goa (1)¹². AWPS are empowered to investigate only the offences under:

- The Children Act 1960,
- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1986,
- Juvenile Justice Act 1986,
- Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and
- Offences under sections 304B, 312 to 318, 341 to 348, 354, 357, 358, 363 to 373, 376 to 376 D and 493 to 498A of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

AWPS in Karnataka

The first AWPS was established in Halasuru Gate in Bengaluru Urban in 1994 and as on today the State has **10 AWPS across 9 Districts**, namely Bangalore, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Dharwad, Belagavi, Udupi, Davangere, Kalaburgi and Shivamogga. By 2016, the State aims to establish 10 more AWPS in Hassan, Tumakuru, Kolar, Chitradurga, Chamaraajnar, Haveri, Bagalkote, Bijapur, Bidar and Raichur¹³.

Availability of Officers

The sanctioned number of officers as per Government of Karnataka order no HD149 POP 1993 dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994 and the actual number of officers available in the AWPS is as follows:-

¹¹ NGO Submission to CEDAW Committee, 58th Session, 2014

¹² <http://bprd.nic.in/showfile.asp?lid=1291>

¹³ GO 177, 2014

Name of the AWPS	Circle Inspector			Police Sub Inspector			Assistant Police Sub-Inspector			Head Constable			Police Constable			APC (Driver)		
	Sanctioned Positions	Filled Positions	Deputed Officers	Sanctioned Positions	Filled Positions	Deputed Officers	Sanctioned Positions	Filled Positions	Deputed Officers	Sanctioned Positions	Filled Positions	Deputed Officers	Sanctioned Positions	Filled Positions	Deputed Officers	Sanctioned Positions	Filled Positions	Deputed Officers
Bengaluru - Thyagarajanagar Women Police Station	1	0	NA	1	0	1	1	1	2	6	1	0	24	10	0	2	0	0
Bengaluru-Halassuru Gate Women Police Station	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	6	2	0	24	21	0	2	0	0
Belagavi Women Police Station	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	6	4	0	24	16	0	2	0	0
Davengere Women Police Station	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6	5	1	24	7	18	2	0	0
Kalaburgi Women Police Station	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	2	6	4	4	24	23	2	2	1	0
Dharwad Women Police Station	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	6	6	1	24	17	6	2	1	0
Mangaluru Women Police Station	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	6	5	0	24	6	0	2	1	0
Mysuru Women Police Station	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	6	6	0	24	13	5	2	1	0
Shivamogga Women Police Station	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	6	6	24	19	19	2	1	0
Udupi Women Police Station	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	3	3	24	10	10	2	1	0

Infrastructure

As per the Government of Karnataka order nos. HD 149 POP 1993, dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994 each AWPS should have 1 jeep, 1 matador van, 3 scooter, 2 telephones, 3 wireless sets, 4 walkie talkies and stationery worth INR 30,000.

Complaints registered and solved

As per data from the police department for 2012-13, the number of complaints registered increased by 39% from 955 in 2012 to 1,326 in 2013 and the number of cases solved increased by 5% from 904 in 2012 to 949 in 2013.

Context

PricewaterhouseCoopers has been retained by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) to undertake the study - 'Functioning of All Women Police Stations in Karnataka'. The objectives of this assignment are:

1. To evaluate the adequacy (in terms of personnel, infrastructure and location) of the All Women Police Stations (AWPS) across the State in discharging all functions allotted to them;
2. To assess whether the objectives with which the AWPS were established have been achieved;
3. To establish the distinct differences in jurisdiction, roles & responsibilities and operations

Approach and Methodology

A mixed method approach was adopted, wherein information was collected from key stakeholders using both qualitative and quantitative tools.

Sampling Design and Methodology

In accordance with the ToR, 10 AWPS in Karnataka have been considered for the study. In Karnataka, 2 AWPS are located in Bengaluru and 1 each in Belagavi, Davengere, Dharwad, Kalaburgi, Mangaluru, Mysuru, Shivamogga and Udupi. In Tamil Nadu, the sample AWPS are located in the Districts of Chennai, Coimbatore and Kanyakumari

The category of stakeholders, number of respondents to the study and the method of data collection are provided in the table below:-

No.	Stakeholders	Total number of Respondents	Method of Data collection	Research Instruments
1	State Police Department and other key officials at State-level who are involved in the functioning of AWPS	3	In-depth interview	Semi-structured questionnaires
2	Officers of AWPS:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Circle Inspector o Police Sub-inspector o Assistant Police Sub Inspector o Head Constable o Police Constable 	73 4 ¹⁴ 7 ¹⁵ 11 20 31	In-depth interviews and Group Discussions	Semi-structured questionnaires
3	Women police officers who have worked in both AWPS and conventional Police Stations	5	In-depth interview	Semi-structured questionnaires
4	Women Complainants	30	In-depth interview	Structured questionnaires
5	Women living in the jurisdiction of AWPS	30	In-depth interview ¹⁶	Structured questionnaires
6	Officials of NGOs	9	In-depth interview	Semi-structured questionnaires

The study tools administered under the study are provided in Annexure 3

Pilot Study

A pilot study to test the study tools, was undertaken at the AWPS set up in 2003 at Thyagarajanagar in Bengaluru District.

The objective of the pilot was to test the questionnaires/study tools on field and assess its 'applicability', 'appropriateness' and 'comprehensiveness' for the collection of required data.

¹⁴ The position of circle inspector was not sanctioned for 5 AWPS while at 1 AWPS the position was sanctioned but vacant

¹⁵ The position was vacant for 3 AWPS

¹⁶ The ToR of the study mentions that FGDs need to be conducted with women living in the jurisdiction of the AWPS. However, considering the challenge in assembling women living in the jurisdiction at one location for conducting FGDs, we have undertaken in-depth interviews with them after obtaining KEA's approval on the change in methodology

Key Challenges & Limitations

The challenges and limitations of the study have been summarized below:-

1. **Limited reference material for intra-State and inter-State comparisons:** Given that this study is among the first of its kind in the State, there is limited historical data available to compare the present effectiveness of functioning of AWPS with regard to the effectiveness with which these AWPS have operated in the past. Additionally, comparisons with AWPS functioning in other States is limited due to lack of adequate sources of secondary information.
2. **Greater effort required to elicit impartial and unbiased responses:** The AWPS officers consulted during the study were aware that the Consultant Team had been appointed by Government of Karnataka and that the findings of this study will be shared with the Karnataka Police Headquarters and other relevant government departments. Hence, the tendency to provide partial and biased responses was high. The Evaluation Team took special care in encouraging the respondents to provide true responses and ensuring that the anonymity of the respondents is maintained.
3. **Maintaining anonymity of the complainants:** The anonymity of the complainant respondents has been maintained throughout this report. The Consultant Team has purposely refrained from linking up their responses to the AWPS or the District to protect their anonymity and to ensure that their cases continue to be handled by the AWPS officers in an un-prejudiced and un-biased manner.
4. **Non-availability of certain crucial information-** Majority of the AWPS did not maintain year-wise crime-wise and referral-specific information in a digital format. Hence, obtaining crucial information related to offences, cases registered/solved/closed, time taken for case closure, etc. was challenging. Similarly, the data for cases registered through referrals from conventional Police Stations is not available with all AWPS

Respondents Profile

For studying the functioning of AWPS in Karnataka, different types of stakeholders have been considered, in consultation with the officials of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA), and with reference to the Terms of Reference for the assignment. This section presents the profile of the respondents of the study.

The profile of the Government functionaries, officers of AWPS, women officers who have worked in both AWPS and conventional Police Stations, women complainants, women living in jurisdiction and officers of associated NGOs is presented in this section.

1. Officials of State Police Department

- The 3 State-level officers with whom we held discussions are (i) Additional Commissioner of Police (ii) Inspector General of Police, SIT, Lokayukta (iii) Inspector General of Police (Prisons)

The list of State-level officers who we interacted with is provided in Annexure 4

2. Officers of AWPS

- The 4 Circle Inspector respondents hold charge in the AWPS in Bengaluru, Mysuru, Dharwad and Mangaluru. The 7 Sub-Inspector respondents are from the AWPS in Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belagavi, Davangere, Shivamogga and Kalaburgi. The Assistant Sub-Inspector, Head Constables and Police Constables respondents were covered in all the samples districts
- 56% of the respondents have worked in AWPS for 5-10 years in
- 86% of the respondents have worked in a conventional Police Station prior to joining the AWPS. For the remaining 14% respondents, AWPS is the first place of employment
- 73% respondents were deputed from other Police Stations while 27% were recruited through written tests and interviews

Number of years of experience of working in AWPS	% of respondents
<5 years	44%
5-10 years	30%
10- 15 years	12%
15- 20 years	7%
>20 years	7%
Total number of years of experience of working in conventional Police Stations prior to AWPS	% of respondents
Nil	14%
<5 years	68%
5-10 years	14%
>10 years	4%

3. Women Police Officers who have worked in both AWPS and conventional Police Stations

- 80% of the respondents had worked for 5-10 years in AWPS while 20% have worked for less than 5 years
- 40% of the respondents had worked for 5-10 years in a conventional Police Station while 60% worked for more than 10 years in a conventional Police Station prior to joining the AWPS.

4. Women Complainants

- 57% of the respondents are housewives, 36% are working women and 7% are students

- The cases of 20% of respondents were registered in the AWPS in Bengaluru District while 80% were registered in the other Districts; 3 complainants per AWPS were covered

5. Women living in the jurisdiction of the AWPS

- 67% of the respondents are working women, 30% are housewives and 3% are students
- 17% of the respondents have visited the AWPS in their District while 83% of the respondents have never visited the AWPS. Of the 17% respondents who had visited the AWPS, 80% respondents had accompanied a complainant while 20% were summoned as a witness
- 3 women living in the jurisdiction of each AWPS were covered as respondents to the study

6. Officials of NGOs

- 66% of the NGOs have been working in the field of women welfare and social welfare for more than 10 years.
- The activities which the respondent NGOs undertake include training programs, family counselling programmes, youth education programs, child and elderly helpline, etc.
- Majority of the NGOs have worked with the AWPS for more than 2 years. They support the AWPS by referring cases, offering legal support, helping in rehabilitation of complainants and generating awareness about AWPS.
- 89% of respondent NGOs have been associated with only one AWPS and 11% (Parihar in Bengaluru) have worked with 2 AWPS.

Years of Total Work Experience	% of NGOs
<5 years	12%
5-10 years	22%
10-15 years	22%
15-20 years	22%
>20 years	22%

The list of NGOs which were respondents is provided in Annexure 5.

A Snapshot of Findings in response to Evaluation Questions in the ToR

Sl, No.	Evaluation Questions	Key Findings
1	What are the personnel available in AWPS against the sanctioned staff strength provided in Government of Karnataka order nos. HD149 POP 1993, dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994? Are the vacancies more than that existing in conventional Police Stations? What is the commitment of the Police department to fill up vacancies in AWPS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the total number of available officers is considered vis-à-vis the total sanctioned numbers in each AWPS, the 57% of sanctioned numbers in Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS and 56% in Mangaluru AWPS are vacant. This is followed by 37% in Belagavi AWPS. The available number of officers in AWPS in Kalaburgi and Shivamogga is higher than the sanctioned numbers • The magnitude of vacancies is highest in the Police Constable category; it is highest (75%) in Mangaluru AWPS. In the Head Constable category, Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar has 83% of the sanctioned positions vacant; this is the highest among all AWPS in the HC category. The CI and PSI positions are vacant in 2 AWPS each. The APSI position is vacant only in Belagavi AWPS • 66% of AWPS officers reported that the number of vacancies is almost similar in AWPS and conventional Police Stations while 18% were of the opinion that vacancies are higher in AWPS. 16% were not sure about the relative difference in number of vacancies. • 59% of AWPS officers were of the opinion that the Police Department does not take any special efforts in filling the vacancies in AWPS while 7% opined that special efforts taken by the Police Department have resulted in expeditious filling of vacancies by higher authorities like Director General & Inspector General, Police Commissioner, etc. to whom the matter was reported. 34% were not sure and hence did not comment.
2	What is the infrastructure provided to each AWPS against that sanctioned by Government of Karnataka order nos. HD 149 POP 1993, dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994? What is the present condition of the infrastructure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The jeep is not operational in Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS, is old and needs to be replaced in Udupi AWPS and is available and adequate for use in other AWPS • Matador van has been provided only in Dharwad AWPS • Scooters are not operational in Dharwad AWPS and Shivamogga AWPS and are in good condition but inadequate in number in other AWPS • Telephones are in good working condition in all AWPS • Wireless sets are not functional in Mangaluru AWPS. In other AWPS, greater quantity and better quality are required • 1 walkie-talkie is insufficient for use in Dharwad AWPS, 4 walkie-talkies in Shivamogga AWPS are not functional, walkie talkies in other AWPS are in good condition and adequate for use • Stationery is adequate in all AWPS in which stationery was provided when setting up the station or where monthly funds are provided to purchase stationery. Higher fund allocation for stationery is required in Udupi AWPS
3	How are AWPS located with regards to ease of accessibility, visibility, type of building in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in accessing the AWPS has been cited as a challenge by 57% of the complainants. Women living within the jurisdiction of AWPS and NGO officials also opined that if greater number of AWPS could be set up,

Sl, No.	Evaluation Questions	Key Findings
4	which it is housed, the state of maintenance of the building etc. compared with usual Police Stations in the vicinity?	<p>the issue of difficulty in accessing the AWPS could be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All women respondents living within the jurisdiction of the AWPS reported that they have heard about the AWPS. 33% saw the AWPS close to their place of stay/work, 33% heard of it through relatives, friends and colleagues, 30% through newspapers and posters and 4% through SHG members. 60% of women complainants reported that they approached the AWPS directly for registering their cases because they were already aware of its specific functions or were advised accordingly by relatives, friends or NGO officials who were aware of their issues. The officers of AWPS in Kalaburgi, Belagavi, Shivamogga, Mysuru and Dharwad reported that the building needs to be renovated. In cases where the building is old, the gates/doors cannot be securely bolted during working hours in the night. Toilets need to be renovated and Additional waiting lounges and separate rooms for counselling and investigation should be provided. If a digital screen displaying the token numbers of all the complainants in the AWPS could be displayed, it would help complaints to approach police officers in a systematic and organized manner.
5	What is the average number of conventional Police Stations within the territorial jurisdiction of one AWPS? What is the average extent and population an AWPS serves?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of conventional Police Stations varies from 68 in the jurisdiction of Bengaluru – Halasuru Gate AWPS to 3 in jurisdiction of Udupi AWPS. The jurisdiction is the entire District for 4 AWPS and city limits for 2 AWPS. In Bengaluru and Mangaluru, certain Divisions/sub-Divisions form the jurisdiction while in Udupi AWPS, the jurisdiction is 1 taluk. The average number of women population that is served by an AWPS ranges from 2 lakhs in Udupi AWPS to more than 23 lakhs in Belagavi AWPS
6	Does the fact that AWPS can deal with certain types of offences only cause any difficulty or hurdles in the investigation of offences booked in AWPS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24% of all AWPS officers interviewed reported facing difficulties while investigating and resolving cases Difficulties faced included arresting an accused male and travelling to other Districts or outside the jurisdiction of the AWPS. However, officers that have worked at both, a conventional Police Station and AWPS reported facing no issues in investigation of cases while at the AWPS. 55% of the AWPS officers interviewed reported that the AWPS are equipped enough to handle all the designated offences and discharge the assigned functions appropriately by themselves
7	Is any special training in gender sensitization, case laws and best practices in investigations of the offences they are empowered to deal with specifically provided to the personnel posted to AWPS? If not, is it hindering their functioning in any way?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of AWPS officers reported receiving training on case law, 27% on gender sensitization and 37% reported receiving training on other topics such as basic IT training and additional lectures on topics such as women trafficking, rape, kidnapping 88% of the officers were satisfied with the quality of training 91% of all officer respondents reported that the lack of training does not hinder their functioning however 9% reported that without specialized training, their ability to function effectively was reduced due to the inability to guide complainant on the legal recourse to an issue, lack of awareness about modern investigation methods and a delay in resolution on cases
8	What is the year wise, AWPS wise type of crime wise data for the years 2009 to 2013? How many of these year wise, AWPS wise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the cases reported, approximately 51% were those registered under the Indian Penal Code and 38% were registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 9% under Immoral Traffic Prevention Act. And 2% under the Children Act

Sl, No.	Evaluation Questions	Key Findings
	type, crime wise are taken cognizance of directly, and how many are referred cases? What is the crime solving and conviction rate (nature of crime wise) in cases booked by AWPS? How does it compare with the figures of the State for similar offences? If the difference between the two is significant, what can be the reasons attributed to it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On average, conviction rates are low as AWPS officers first try to resolve the case through counselling and negotiations and only if all other alternatives fail and still no resolution are reached, arrests are made • When compared to other Districts the conviction rates are on average higher in Districts with an AWPS for offences registered under Childrens Act, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, Juvenile Justice Act, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and select sections of the Indian Penal Code • This difference in conviction rate can be partially attributed to the fact that AWPS were set up to exclusively cater to these offences and thus have a more focused approach to solving such crimes. Additionally, the presence of an AWPS may help increase the awareness of women and girls in the society to come forward to the police in cases related to dowry harassment etc
8	By interviewing women staff of AWPS who have earlier worked in conventional Police Stations, it may be deduced and reported as to whether women police prefer to work in AWPS or conventional Police Stations. The points in favour and against in both types of Police Stations may be given.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the officers that had worked in both conventional Police Stations and AWPS, 95% reported that they enjoyed working in the AWPS more than in a conventional Police Station • Reasons for preference of AWPS over conventional Police Station include Better work life balance due to less working hours, distinct nature of cases handled and better working environment as they are more comfortable working with other women • Reasons for preference of conventional Police Station include perception of a safer working environment due to the presence of male officers, greater variety of cases handled and access to better infrastructure and equipment • Reasons for lack of preference of AWPS include perception of lower safety due to the shortage of male officers and the nature of work, monotony due to handling cases of a similar nature and dependency on officers of conventional Police Station for some activities • Reasons for lack of preference of conventional Police Station include Lack of specialization in cases handled and comparatively longer working hours and higher workload
9	What is the level of confidence, preparedness and ability in Police Officers and Officials of AWPS with regards to tackling the crimes they are empowered to take cognizance of and in reaching the scene of crime or the place where victim or offender stays at all times of duty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63% of women complainants reported that the AWPS officers were capable and confident while handling their cases and the remaining 37% observed that the officers were reluctant to take action because they were wary of the consequences and a few of them were under political pressure. 7% of the complainants reported the intervention of influential persons like MLAs, ex-MPs, Corporators, etc. in their cases • 83% of women complainants reported that AWPS officers reached the scene of the crime (or the residence of the victim or offender) on time while 13% reported that there was delay in reaching the spot • The women respondents in the jurisdiction who have visited the AWPS for accompanying complainants or were summoned as witnesses found the AWPS officers capable and confident and reported that their requirements were addressed promptly and efficiently. 80% reported that there was no intervention from influential persons. • The officials of the NGOs reported that they were satisfied with the handling of cases which they referred to the AWPS because the AWPS officers are prompt, efficient, co-operative and expedited the solving of cases.
10	What is the linkage that AWPS has with Mahila Sahaya Vani and Women's and Child organizations who work to provide succor to women and child victims in the area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWPS use the services of NGOs, Mahila Sahaya Vani & women and child organizations for resolution of grievances of complainants, provision of shelter, spreading awareness about AWPS, identification of offences and crimes, investigation of registered cases and counselling

Sl, No.	Evaluation Questions	Key Findings
11	Are AWPS more women friendly and serve women better than conventional Police Stations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% of complainants feel that AWPS solve women and child cases better and its women officers are more empathetic and easy to approach
12	What is the level of awareness of existence of AWPS in the citizens of Karnataka?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53% of the women in the jurisdiction of the AWPS reported that they are aware that AWPS specifically investigate offences related to women and children and solve tensions through counselling, the remaining 47% were not sure about the difference in the functions of AWPS and conventional Police Stations The NGO officials in all Districts other than Belagavi reported that people are adequately aware of the AWPS and its functions.
13	Whether it will be useful, correct and better that AWPS are made at par with conventional Police Stations in terms of giving them all functions of conventional Police Stations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of officers of AWPS are of the opinion that it will be useful and better that AWPS are at par with conventional Police Stations by giving them all functions of conventional Police Stations. 10% disagreed stating that women complainants are more comfortable talking to women officers and, moreover, the sensitive cases handled by AWPS require more time and special focus. The remaining 20% were not sure about the benefits of parity between the AWPS and conventional Police Stations.
14	Tamil Nadu is a neighboring state which has the largest number of AWPS in the Country. Are AWPS there different from Karnataka? If yes, what are the differences between AWPS of the two States? What lessons can be learnt from AWPS of Tamil Nadu and what best practices followed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Tamil Nadu, the State Police Department establishes one AWPS per Sub-Division; this may cover 3 conventional Police Stations in metros and 4 in second-tier cities. Hence, the population is a factor considered while establishing conventional Police Stations, it also gets factored in while establishing AWPS In each AWPS, there are at least 15-20 Constables, 2 SIs and 1 Inspector. 2 Constables are deployed on a regular patrol daily- 1 in the morning shift and the other in the afternoon shift. Support of Women's Welfare Department (DWWCD) is availed for investigating cases in which women register false cases of dowry harassment to harass their spouses The Assistant Commissioner or Commissioner facilitates allocation of male counterparts to support AWPS in cases involving male convicts. In most cases, the AWPS is located within the campus of a conventional Police Station or adjacent to the building of the conventional Police Station

Study Findings

The study findings are presented under the following broad heads: (1) Territorial jurisdiction of AWPS (2) Availability of personnel at AWPS (3) Offences handled at AWPS (4) Facilities available at AWPS (5) Experience of working in AWPS (6) Linkages with other organizations (7) Training of officers of AWPS (8) Relevance and effectiveness of functioning of AWPS (9) A comparative analysis of functioning of AWPS in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

1. Territorial Jurisdiction of AWPS

This section examines the extent and coverage of jurisdiction of each AWPS and the adequacy in the existing number and geographical spread of AWPS

Jurisdiction and population served by AWPS

The selection of Districts for setting up AWPS, decisions regarding the number of AWPS to be set up and decisions regarding the jurisdiction of AWPS majorly depend on 2 factors:- (i) Women population of the District (ii) Proneness of crimes against women in different areas.

The specific area of territorial jurisdiction, the average number of conventional Police Stations and the women population within the jurisdiction of the AWPS, as mentioned by the Circle Inspector/Sub-Inspector of the 10 AWPS has been listed down as under:

AWPS	Territorial jurisdiction of AWPS	Average number of conventional Police Stations within the jurisdiction of AWPS	Women population (approximate) within jurisdiction of AWPS
1. Bengaluru - Thyagarajanagar AWPS	3 divisions (South + South East + West)	45	N/A
2. Bengaluru-Halassuru Gate AWPS	4 Divisions (Central + North+ North East + East)	68	N/A
3. Belagavi AWPS	Entire District	14	23,56,000
4. Davengere AWPS	Entire District	25	9,59,000
5. Kalaburgi AWPS	Entire City	12	2,50,000
6. Dharwad AWPS	Entire District	12	10,00,000
7. Mangaluru AWPS	Central sub division	5	2,50,000
8. Mysuru AWPS	Entire City	16	5,00,000
9. Shivamogga AWPS	Entire District	38	8,75,000
10. Udupi AWPS	1 taluk	3	2,00,000

In Tamil Nadu, the State Police Department establishes one AWPS per Sub-Division; this may cover 3 conventional Police Stations in metros and 4 in second-tier cities. Since the population is a factor considered while setting up conventional Police Stations, it also gets factored in while establishing AWPS.

Need for greater number of Police Stations

40% of the Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors found the present number of AWPS adequate and sufficient to meet the requirements of the women population in their Districts. However, 60% of the Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors reported that the existing number of AWPS is insufficient to meet the requirements of women.

In Dharwad, it was reported that if separate AWPS are set up for Hubballi and Dharwad, the AWPS officers could handle cases faster and more effectively. It was also reported that an additional AWPS should be set up in Bengaluru-East which is a highly crime-prone area, 1 AWPS for each sub-division in Udupi should be established and 1 AWPS for every 5-6 Police Stations in Mangaluru should be set up

2. Availability of Personnel at AWPS

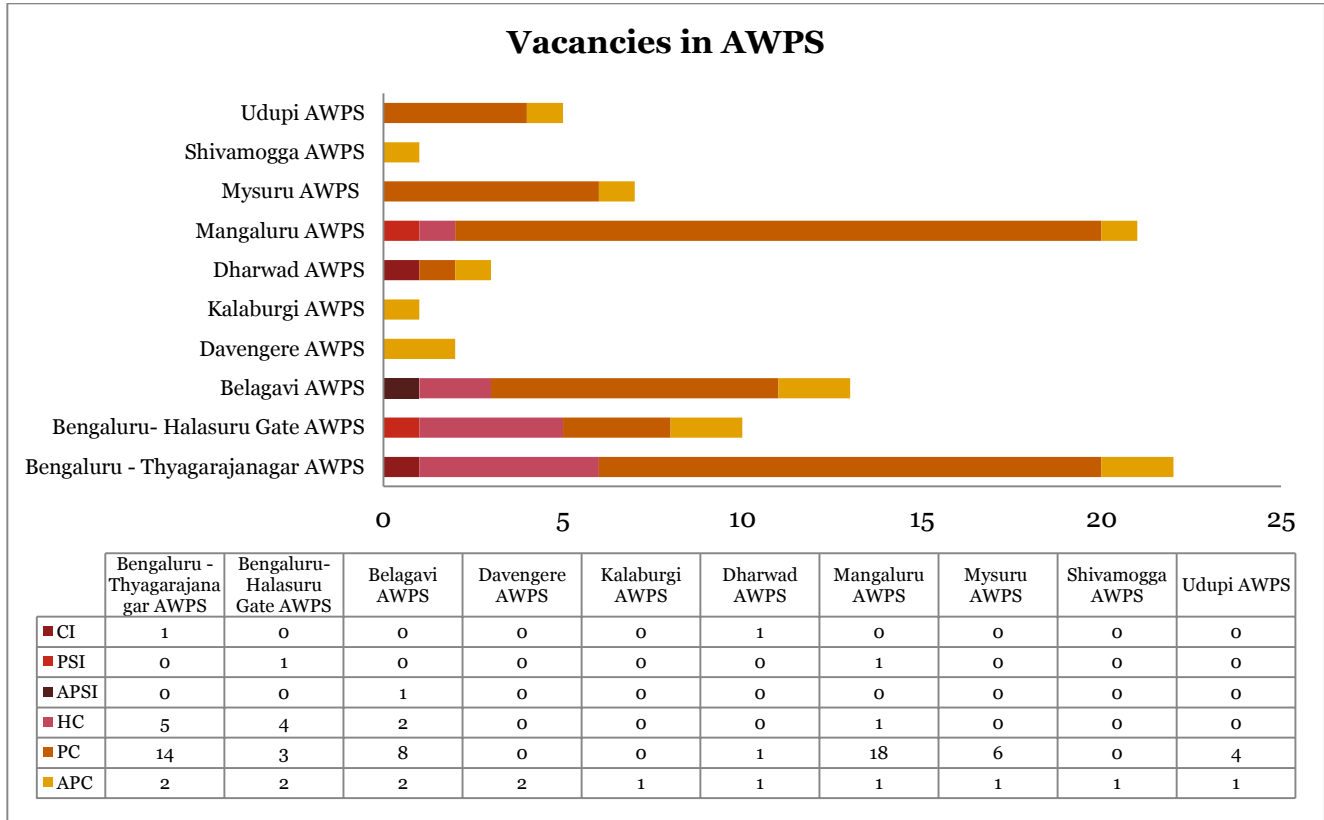
This section examines the availability of officers of AWPS as against the sanctioned numbers specified in Government of Karnataka order no HD149 POP 1993 dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994.

Availability of officers at AWPS

As per Government of Karnataka order no HD149 POP 1993 dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994, 1 Circle Inspector position has been sanctioned in AWPS in all Districts except Belagavi, Kalaburgi and Shivamogga and 2 Assistant Police Sub-Inspector positions have been sanctioned in Belagavi, Kalaburgi, Dharwad, Mangaluru, Mysuru and Shivamogga while 1 has been sanctioned in the remaining AWPS. Positions for 1 Police Sub-Inspector, 6 Head Constables, 24 Police Constables, 2 Assistant Police Constables have been sanctioned in all AWPS.

The actual number of officers of available officers is provided in the ‘Introduction’ section of the report. **If the total number of available officers is considered vis-à-vis the total sanctioned numbers in each AWPS, the 57% of sanctioned numbers in Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS and 56% in Mangaluru AWPS are vacant.** This is followed by 37% in Belagavi AWPS. The available number of officers in AWPS in Kalaburgi and Shivamogga is higher than the sanctioned numbers.

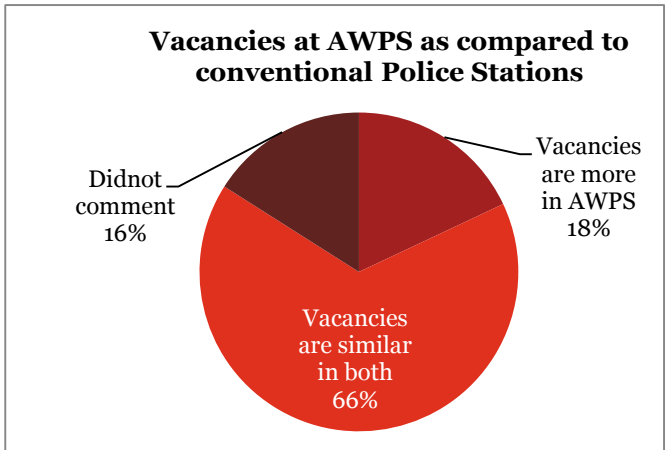
The magnitude of vacancies¹⁷ is highest in the Police Constable category; it is highest (75%) in Mangaluru AWPS. In the Head Constable category, Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar has 83% of the sanctioned positions vacant; this is the highest among all AWPS in the HC category. The CI and PSI positions are vacant in 2 AWPS each. The APSI position is vacant only in Belagavi AWPS.



¹⁷ The filled positions and positions occupied by officers on deputation have been considered to determine the vacancies as against the sanctioned positions.

66% of AWPS officers reported that the number of vacancies is almost similar in AWPS and conventional Police Stations while 18% were of the opinion that vacancies are higher in AWPS. 16% were not sure about the relative difference in number of vacancies.

The reasons cited for higher vacancies in AWPS are deputations and transfers to other stations, slow pace of fresh recruitments, greater deployment of officers at conventional Police Stations due to higher work load. Additionally, night duty, additional work during events and emergencies, inadequate infrastructure and facilities hamper the functioning of the available officers at AWPS.



In each AWPS in Tamil Nadu, there are at least 15-20 Constables, 2 SIs and 1 Inspector. 2 Constables are deployed on a regular patrol daily- 1 in the morning shift and the other in the afternoon shift. Additionally, they are also deployed in groups for police-bandobast, rallies, special duty, etc

Efforts taken by Police Department to fill vacancies

59% of AWPS officers were of the opinion that the Police Department does not take any special efforts in filling the vacancies in AWPS while 7% opined that special efforts taken by the Police Department have resulted in expeditious filling of vacancies by higher authorities like Director General & Inspector General, Police Commissioner, etc. to whom the matter was reported.

34% were not sure and hence did not comment.

3. Offences handled at the AWPS

This section details out the different types of offences handled by AWPS, difficulties faced while handling these special cases and support sought from conventional Police Stations and data on the crimes handled.

Types of offences

While some AWPS handle offences across all five categories, others handle only limited offences. The table below provides a snapshot of the various offences that are being handled at different AWPS. .

Types of offences handled at AWPS across Districts					
District	Children's Act 1960	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986	Juvenile Justice Act 1986	Dowry Prohibition Act 1961	Indian Penal Code, 1860*
Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS					
Bengaluru-Halasuru Gate AWPS					
Belagavi AWPS					
Davengere AWPS					
Kalaburgi AWPS					
Dharwad AWPS					
Mangaluru AWPS					
Mysuru AWPS					
Shivamogga AWPS					
Udupi AWPS					
Key: Offences handled by:-					
AWPS only					
Both AWPS & conventional Police Station					
conventional Police Station only					

*304B, 312 to 318, 341 to 348, 354, 357, 358, 363 to 373, 376 to 376 D and 493 to 498A of the Indian Penal Code 1860

In the districts of **Davengere, Dharwad, Mysuru and Shivamogga**, it was reported that complaints relating to the above-mentioned offences are only dealt with by the AWPS and not by the conventional Police Stations. Thus, if any complainant approaches the conventional Police Stations with complaints in any of these categories, they are referred to the District AWPS.

However, in some districts such as **Bengaluru (Thyagarajanagar and Halasuru Gate), Belagavi, Kalaburgi and Udupi** both, the AWPS and conventional Police Stations register and investigate cases across these types of offences.

In Bengaluru (Halasuru Gate and Thyagarajanagar), if a complainant reports an offence to a conventional Police Station, **the Police Station that is first approached has to register and investigate their complaint irrespective of its nature** thus, both the conventional Police Station and the AWPS handle these offences. In Mangaluru, **only cases of those complainants that fall outside the population jurisdiction of the AWPS¹⁸ are handled by the conventional Police Station.** If the complainant is from within the jurisdiction of the AWPS then the case is referred to the AWPS. In Belagavi, the AWPS only handles Non-Heinous crime such as Fights, Domestic Violence. Heinous crimes such as murder are lodged as an FIR at AWPS and then forwarded to the conventional Police Station. For non-heinous crimes, the AWPS notifies the cases, tries counselling the various parties involved and if no resolution is reached, the case is then passed on to the conventional Police Station for further action.

¹⁸ The AWPS serves the population of 1 taluk

The officers at these AWPS were **satisfied with the types of offences that were being handled at the AWPS**; however, the AWPS Officers at Bengaluru suggested that two additional categories of cases should be added to the AWPS duties:

1. **Cheating cases under Section 420 (related to women).**
2. **IT cases related to pornography** (currently it is handled by the general police) as women complainants find it difficult to discuss and explain their case to male police officers.

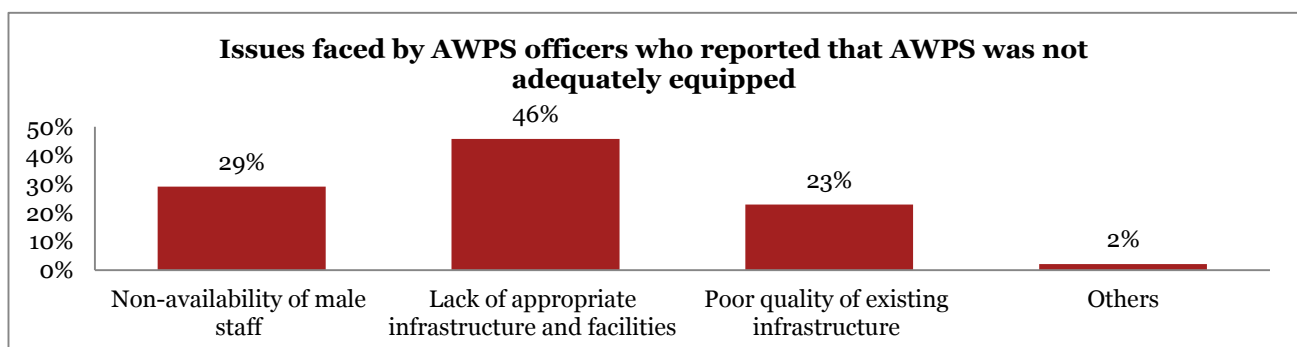
Difficulties faced while dealing with offences

Majority of the women complainants wish to have their issues resolved without lodging an official complaint or FIR but through counselling and discussions. This poses an ethical dilemma to the AWPS police officer who interacts with the complainant since she is mandated by law to register all the cases which are discussed with her.

24% of all AWPS officers interviewed reported facing difficulties while investigating and resolving cases. These officers were mainly in Dharwad AWPS, Belagavi AWPS and Udupi AWPS. 76% reported facing no difficulties. These were mainly in Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS, Bengaluru- Thyagarajanagar AWPS, Mysuru AWPS, Mangaluru AWPS, Shivamogga AWPS and Kalaburgi AWPS. **Officers that have worked at both, a conventional Police Station and AWPS reported facing no issues in investigation of cases while at the AWPS.**

Further, 55% of the AWPS officers interviewed reported that the AWPS are equipped enough to handle all the designated offences and discharge the assigned functions appropriately by themselves. These were mainly in Mysuru AWPS, Dharwad AWPS, Belagavi AWPS, Davengere AWPS, Shivamogga AWPS and Kalaburgi AWPS. However, **45% of the AWPS officers reported that AWPS were not adequately equipped and required additional officers, especially male officers and infrastructure.** These were mainly in Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS, Bengaluru- Thyagarajanagar AWPS, Udupi AWPS and Mangaluru AWPS. Of these 45% of the officers, 29% reported difficulties due to the shortage of male officers, 46% reported lack of appropriate infrastructure and facilities, 23% reported poor quality of infrastructure and 2% reported other issues such as limited office space.

In Districts like Davengere, AWPS officers reported facing **difficulties while arresting an accused male.** In Udupi and Belagavi, the AWPS officers reported facing difficulties **while travelling to other districts or outside the jurisdiction of the AWPS for investigation.** Respondents in Dharwad, Shivamogga and Kalaburgi reported that **due to the shortage of officers, it was difficult to undertake investigations.** Additionally, respondents in Dharwad reported the **lack of infrastructure such as vehicles and computers act as impediments in case resolution.** Additionally, **the AWPS officers are required to do beat duty, exam duty etc. which, reduces the time they can devote to their AWPS duties.** The respondents offered solutions to these issues such as provision of adequate male officers at each AWPS (for support in arrests), separation of counselling and investigation teams (with specialized training) and provision



of adequate technology and vehicles at each AWPS.

In Bengaluru, Mangaluru, Kalaburgi, Udupi, Belagavi and Dharwad, NGO officials felt that because AWPS can deal with only certain types of offences, they face difficulties or hurdles in the investigation of offences booked.

Furthermore, due to the specialized nature of cases, some complainants from the interiors/rural areas are not aware of their rights and so it becomes very difficult and time consuming to solve a case as the officers first have to explain their rights to the complainants and then hand-hold them through the entire resolution process .

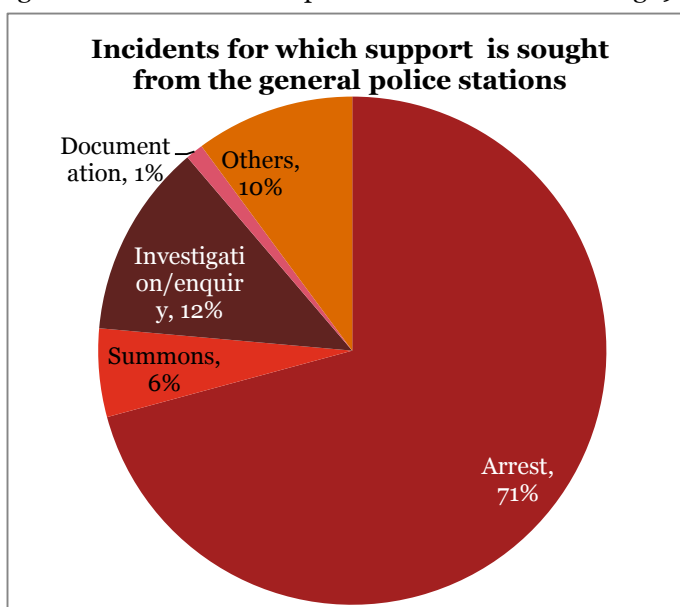
In Tamil Nadu, it was reported that some of women register false cases of dowry harassment to harass their spouses. Such cases are generally unearthed during the preliminary noting, and with the support of the Women's Welfare Department (DWWCD), the cases are verified and validated before police initiates the action.

Support from conventional Police Stations

91% of AWPS officers interviewed reported seeking support from the conventional Police Stations. A majority of these were from Davengere AWPS, Kalaburgi AWPS, Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS, Bengaluru- Thyagarajanagar, Dharwad AWPS, Mangaluru AWPS and Udupi AWPS. In the remaining 9%

reported not seeking any support. A majority of these were in Shivamogga AWPS, Belagavi AWPS and Mysuru AWPS. **42% of the officers reported seeking support frequently (on a day to day basis).** This was reported mainly in Mysuru AWPS, Mangaluru AWPS and Udupi AWPS. 30% reported seeking support once a week, 19% reported that support is sought sometimes and 9% reported seeking support never or very rarely.

While the highest percentage (71%) of AWPS officers reported seeking support for arrests, 12% reported seeking support for investigations, 6% for summons and 1% for documentation. 10% reported other support which includes long distance travel especially to locations outside the District or outside the jurisdiction of the AWPS, overnight travel etc.



Support from conventional Police Stations is not required in Belagavi AWPS

In Belagavi AWPS, intervention from conventional Police Stations is never sought. The Police Officers reported that they preferred to close cases themselves without availing support from conventional Police Stations

A majority (59%) of the AWPS officers interviewed reported that the conventional Police Station was very cooperative. A majority of the officers that reported this were from Mysuru AWPS, Shivamogga AWPS, Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS, Mangaluru AWPS and Udupi AWPS. 27% reported that they were fairly cooperative, 1% reported neutral level of cooperation, 10% reported that they were cooperative only sometimes depending on the nature of the support required and 3% reported that the conventional Police Station was not cooperative.

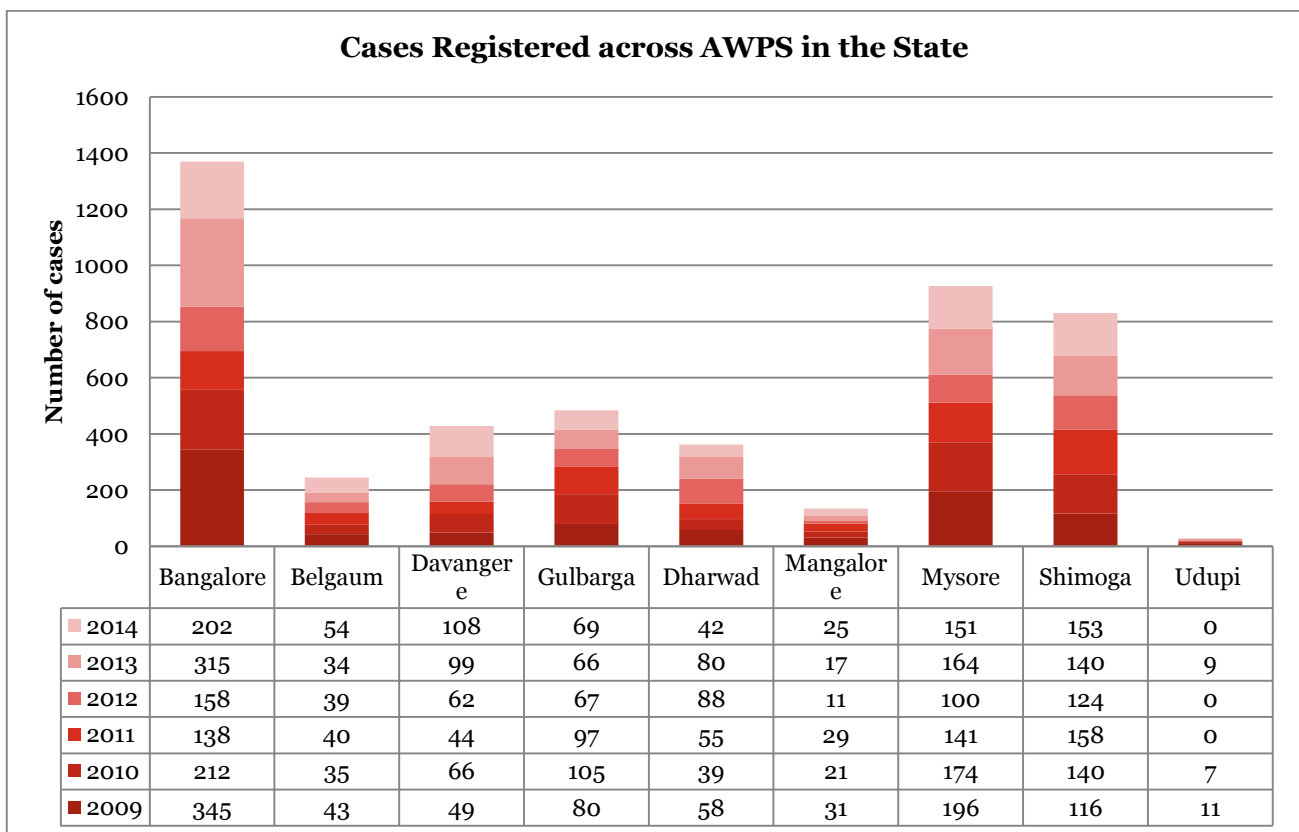
In Tamil Nadu, the Assistant Commissioner or Commissioner facilitates allocation of male counterparts to support AWPS in cases involving male convicts. In most cases, the AWPS is located within the campus of a conventional Police Station or adjacent to the building of the conventional Police Station

Crime Data

The table below shows the cases registered in the various AWPS across the State. Detailed District-wise tables are provided in Annexure 6.

Crimes reported

On average, since 2009, Bengaluru, Mysuru and Shivamogga have had the highest number of cases reported in the AWPS across the 5 crime categories. This can be partially attributed to the fact that all cases in the relevant crimes are referred to the AWPS and the AWPS in Shivamogga is open 24 hours and, thus, is able to register more complaints. Further, Bengaluru District has two AWPS- Thyagarajanagar AWPS and Halasuru Gate AWPS and so is able to register more complaints. Some of the officers also attributed the high numbers to the increased awareness of women and girls in the society to come forward to the police in cases related to dowry harassment. Number of cases registered in Belagavi, Mangaluru and Udupi are comparatively lower as conventional Police Stations also register crimes under these categories.



*Source: State Crime Records Bureau¹⁹

Note: Data for Udupi is available only for 2009, 2010 and 2013

Of the cases reported, approximately 51% were those registered under the Indian Penal Code and 38% were registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 9% under Immoral Traffic Prevention Act and 2% under the Children Act. The table below presents data on the number of cases solved and those that resulted in convictions/arrests²⁰ in AWPS only.

¹⁹ No data has been provided on referrals and directly registered cases

²⁰ Solved cases include acquittals, and convictions

District	Cases Registered at AWPS only	Cases Solved by AWPS only	Cases resulting in Convictions	Conviction Rate ²¹
Bengaluru	1370	333	7	1%
Belagavi	245	119	0	0%
Davengere	428	140	4	1%
Kalaburgi	484	172	2	0%
Dharwad	362	142	34	9%
Mangaluru	134	71	29	22%
Mysuru	926	207	0	0%
Shivamogga	831	414	24	3%
Udupi	27	6	0	0%

*Source: State Crime Records Bureau²²

On average, conviction rates are low as AWPS officers first try to resolve the case through counselling and negotiations and only if all other alternatives fail and still no resolution are reached, arrests are made. Some Circle Inspectors reported that it becomes very difficult in AWPS because very often women complainants do not want to lodge an official complaint or FIR, they want counseling support from the Police Station to resolve the issues however the police officer is mandated by law to register all cases that are brought to them.

When compared to other Districts, the conviction rates are on average higher in Districts with an AWPS. The table below provides the District wise conviction rates for offences registered under Childrens Act, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, Juvenile Justice Act, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and select sections of the Indian Penal Code that have been registered by both AWPS and the conventional Police Stations.

The Districts with the least conviction rates for these crimes are those with no AWPS. This difference in conviction rate can be partially attributed to the fact that AWPS were set up to exclusively cater to these offences and thus have a more focused approach to solving such crimes. Additionally, the presence of an AWPS may help increase the awareness of women and girls in the society to come forward to the police in cases related to dowry harassment etc

District	Conviction Rate ²³
Bengaluru	1.58%
Dharwad	0.77%
Hassan	0.77%
Mandya	0.55%
Shivamogga	0.41%
Kalaburgi	0.41%
Chikkamagaluru	0.39%
Mysuru	0.30%
Ballari	0.29%
Chikkbalapur	0.29%
Chitradurga	0.28%
Bidar	0.26%
Kodagu	0.23%
Bijapur	0.22%
Gadag	0.21%
Davengere	0.20%
Mangaluru	0.19%
Tumakuru	0.18%
Uttar Karnataka	0.18%
Raichur	0.17%

²¹ Conviction rate has been calculated as the number of convictions divided by the number of cases registered

²² No data has been provided on referrals and directly registered cases

²³ Conviction rate has been calculated as the number of convictions divided by the number of cases registered

District	Conviction Rate ²³
Haveri	0.15%
Dakshin Kannada	0.15%
Belagavi	0.14%
Bagalkote	0.13%
Udupi	0.11%
Chamarajanagar	0.10%
Kolar	0.10%
Koppal	0.09%
Ramanagar	0.07%
Yadgiri	0.01%

*Source: State Crime Records Bureau²⁴

Key	
	AWPS Districts
	Non AWPS Districts

In Tamil Nadu, on an average, over 200-500 cases are handled in an year, with only 30 to 40 cases moving into FIR and most others resolved through counselling and mutual consensus.

²⁴ No data has been provided on referrals and directly registered cases

4. Facilities available at AWPS

This section examines the status and utility of infrastructural facilities and the adequacy of funding available in AWPS and related issues and concerns.

Status of available infrastructure

The infrastructure provided to each AWPS against that sanctioned by Government of Karnataka order nos. HD 149 POP 1993, dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992 dated 04.08.1994 is as follows:-

Sanctioned infrastructure							
	Jeeps	Matador vans	Scoters	Telephones	Wireless sets	Walkie-talkie	Stationery (worth)
Sanctioned number specified in the GOs	1	1	3	2	3	4	30,000
District	Number²⁵ of items provided to the AWPS						
Bengaluru-Halasuru Gate AWPS	0	0	1	2	1	1	30,000
Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS	1	0	0	2	1	0	30,000
Belagavi AWPS	0	0	1	2	1	4	N/A
Davengere AWPS	1	0	1	1	5	1	30,000
Kalaburgi AWPS	1	0	0	1	1	1	30,000
Dharwad AWPS	1	1	1	1	1	1	N/A
Mangaluru AWPS	1	0	1	1	1	5	30,000
Mysuru AWPS	1	0	1	2	2	4	20,000
Shivamogga AWPS	1	0	1	2	1	4	25,000
Udupi AWPS	1	0	0	1	1	7	30,000

The present status of availability and working condition of the sanctioned infrastructure is summarized here:-

Infrastructure	The reported status of infrastructure
Jeep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not operational in Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS Old and needs to be replaced in Udupi AWPS Available and adequate for use: Other AWPS
Matador vans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided only in Dharwad AWPS
Scooter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not operational in Dharwad AWPS and Shivamogga AWPS In good condition in other AWPS; however, number of scooters is inadequate.
Telephones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In good working condition in all AWPS Greater number of telephones required in Dharwad AWPS
Wireless sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not functional in Mangaluru AWPS Greater quantity and better quality required in other AWPS
Walkie-Talkie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 walkie-talkie is insufficient for use in Dharwad AWPS and atleast 2 more are required 4 walkie-talkies in Shivamogga AWPS are not functional In good condition and adequate for use: Other AWPS
Stationery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate in all AWPS in which stationery was provided when setting up the station or where monthly funds are provided to purchase stationery Higher fund allocation for stationery is required in Udupi AWPS

²⁵ This includes total number of sanctioned infrastructure irrespective of their present working condition and utility

It was reported in all AWPS that the non-availability of matador vans does not impact the pace of investigations and the effective functioning of the AWPS. **The few reported cases of delay of officers of the AWPS in Udupi, Dharwad and Thyagarajanagar in Bengaluru in arriving at the scene of crime could be attributed to the absence of adequate means of transport like scooters and jeeps;** however, the officers of the AWPS in Kalaburgi and Shivamogga, despite facing similar issues related to inadequacy of vehicles, are reported to be very prompt in reaching the scene of crime or the location of the victim or the offender.

Computers are available in all the AWPS and the need to upgrade these was highlighted. The officers of AWPS in Kalaburgi, Belagavi, Shivamogga, Mysuru and Dharwad reported that the Police Station building needs to be renovated. In cases where the building is old, the gates/doors cannot be securely bolted during working hours in the night. Toilets need to be renovated and Additional waiting lounges and separate rooms for counselling and investigation should be provided. They also reported that if a digital screen displaying the token numbers of all the complainants in the AWPS could be displayed, it would help complaints to approach police officers in a systematic and organized manner.

In Tamil Nadu, the AWPS have separate detention rooms for convicts.

Adequacy of sanctioned funds

The funding pattern varies across different AWPS. **It was reported in 20% of the AWPS that funds provided to the AWPS are sufficient for the functioning of the AWPS;** these are the Mysuru AWPS and the Halasuru Gate AWPS in Bengaluru. In the remaining 80% of AWPS, issues pertaining to inadequacy of funds were reported.

The following table mentions the funding pattern and the funding-related issues across AWPS:-

Sl. No.	AWPS	Pattern of funding	Issues pertaining to funding
1	Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS	• N/A	• Nil
2	Bengaluru- Thyagarajanagar AWPS	• Rs 5000 is sanctioned for stationery every month. Other expenses are reimbursed on actuals	• Nil
3	Belagavi AWPS	• Rs 5000 is sanctioned for stationery every month. Expenses incurred for maintenance, repair, etc are reimbursed on submission of bills	• There are delays in reimbursement
4	Davengere AWPS	• Request for fund sanction is submitted to the Commissioner on a monthly basis	• There are delays in sanctioning of funds
5	Kalaburgi AWPS	• Monthly funds of Rs 10000 is directly sanctioned for undertaking investigations • Rs 5000 is sanctioned for stationery every month	• The sanctioned funds for investigation are insufficient especially when long distance travel is required for out-station investigation. Due to fund shortage, AWPS officers undertake out-station travel by bus and, hence, there is further time delay in case resolution
6	Dharwad AWPS	• Request for fund sanction is submitted to the Commissioner on a need basis. On his approval, funds	• There are delays in sanctioning of funds • Additional funds are required for maintenance of

Sl. No.	AWPS	Pattern of funding	Issues pertaining to funding
		are sanctioned	toilets, purchase of furniture, etc.
7	Mangaluru AWPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 3000 is sanctioned for stationery every month Request for fund sanction is submitted to the Commissioner on a need basis. On his approval, funds are sanctioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are delays in sanctioning of funds
8	Mysuru AWPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 15000 is sanctioned monthly for undertaking investigations. Rs 5000 per month is sanctioned for stationery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
9	Shivamogga AWPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly funds of Rs 10000 is directly sanctioned for undertaking investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sanctioned funds for investigation are insufficient especially when long distance travel is required for out-station investigation. Due to fund shortage, AWPS officers undertake out-station travel by bus and, hence, the case resolution time increases
10	Udupi AWPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 2000 per month is directly sanctioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sanctioned funds are insufficient for conducting investigations and purchase of stationery. A minimum amount of Rs 4500 is required to meet expenses

5. Experience of working in AWPS

In this section, the experience of working in AWPS vis-à-vis conventional Police Stations has been captured.

Experience of women officers of AWPS who have earlier worked at a conventional Police Station

Of the officers that had worked in both conventional Police Stations and AWPS, **95% reported that they enjoyed working in the AWPS more than in a conventional Police Station.** These were mainly from Udupi AWPS, Shivamogga AWPS, Mysuru AWPS, Mangaluru AWPS, Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS and Kalaburgi AWPS. 3% reported preferring a conventional Police Station over the AWPS. The remaining 2% reported that it was the same in both, AWPS and a conventional Police Station.

This following paragraphs captures the experiences of women who have worked in both, AWPS and a conventional Police Station across four criteria namely (1) career growth (2) perceived safety and security (3) Access to infrastructure and training and (4) nature of work.

Career Growth

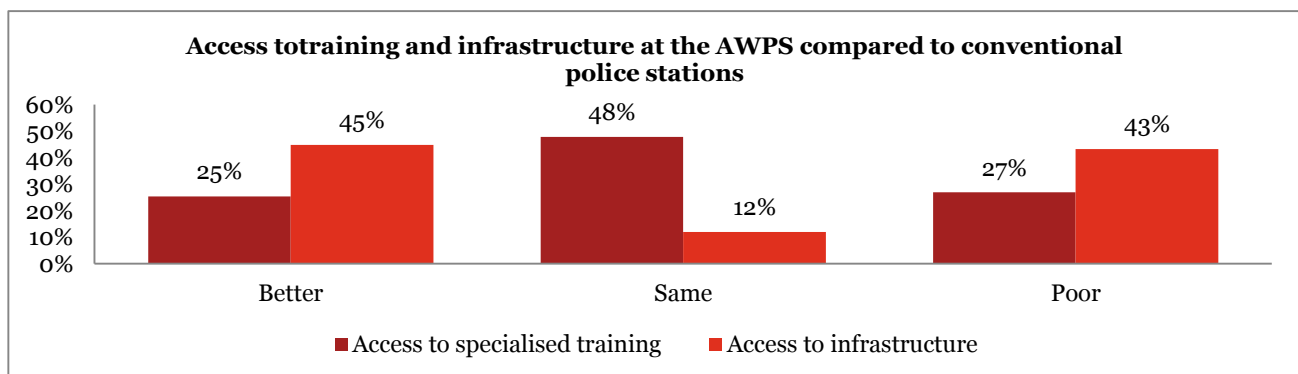
90% of respondents reported that working at an AWPS did not affect career growth (either positively or negatively). 7% reported that working at an AWPS improved their career prospects as they gained a unique identity in their District among the Police force as they were always called upon for issues relating to women and children. The remaining 3% reported that working at an AWPS negatively affected their career as due to the heavy work load, they were unable to learn additional skills/participate in trainings and thus expand their knowledge.

Perceived safety and security

Approximately **54% of the respondents reported that they experienced the same level of safety in both types of Police Stations** however 29% perceived a lower level of safety in the AWPS. This was perceived mainly by the officers in Belagavi and Mysuru and the reasons for the perceived lower safety include night duty for female officers (specifically in Shivamogga) and the lesser/nil numbers of male officers. 17% reported that the safety at the AWPS was higher as all the officers were only women.

Access to infrastructure and training

Approximately **48% of the respondents reported that the access to specialized training was the same in both Police Stations.** While 25% reported that access was better at the AWPS and 27% reported that access was less and trainings were more generalized rather than specialized for AWPS.

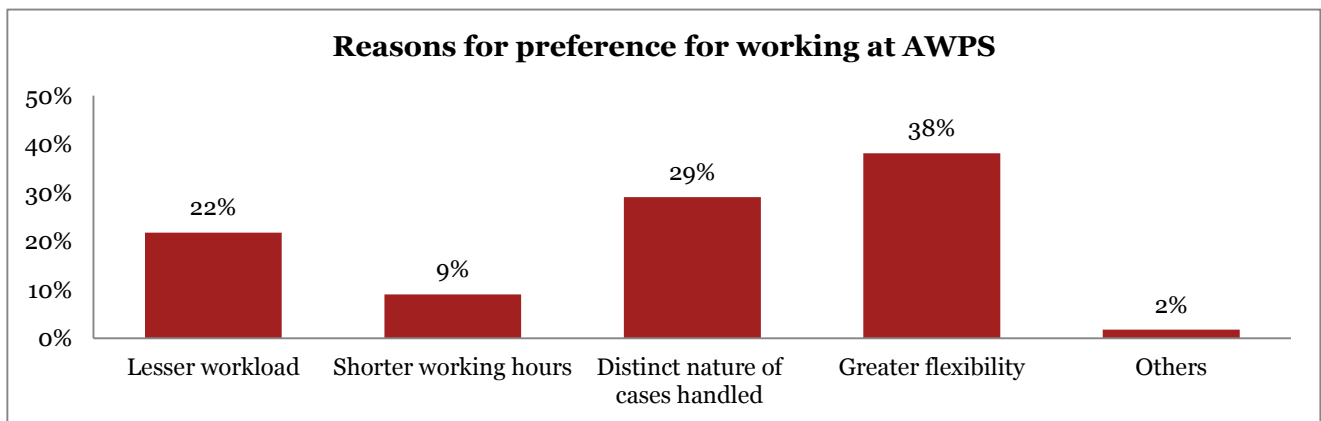


While 45% reported that the infrastructure at the AWPS was better, While 12% reported that it was the same at both and 43% reported it being much better at the conventional Police Station.

Nature of work

Overall 97% of the Officers reported that they preferred working in an AWPS and 3% reported that they preferred working in a conventional Police Station.

Of the 97% that reported preferring the AWPS, approximately **38% of the respondents preferred working at an AWPS as they reported that it provided them with more flexibility** while, 29% preferred AWPS due to the distinct nature of the cases handled, 22% reported that there was less workload and 9% reported shorter working hours at the AWPS. The remaining 2% of respondent officers reported other reasons such as increase in job satisfaction in working for women and children involved in such special cases and having suffered traumatic experiences.



However, some officers reported that monotony sets in as the cases handled at the AWPS are very similar in nature. Furthermore, they are dependent on the officers of the conventional Police Station for support for tasks related to arrests, investigations, summons, etc.

The table below summarizes the points in favour of and against working in both types of Police Stations.

All Women Police Station	conventional Police Station
Reasons for preference	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better work life balance due to less working hours • Distinct nature of cases handled • Better working environment as they are more comfortable working with other women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of a safer working environment due to the presence of male officers • Greater variety of cases handled • Access to better infrastructure and equipment
Reasons for lack of preference	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of lower safety due very few numbers of male officers and the nature of work • Monotony due to handling cases of a similar nature • Dependency on officers of conventional Police Station for some activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of specialization in cases handled • Comparatively longer working hours and higher workload

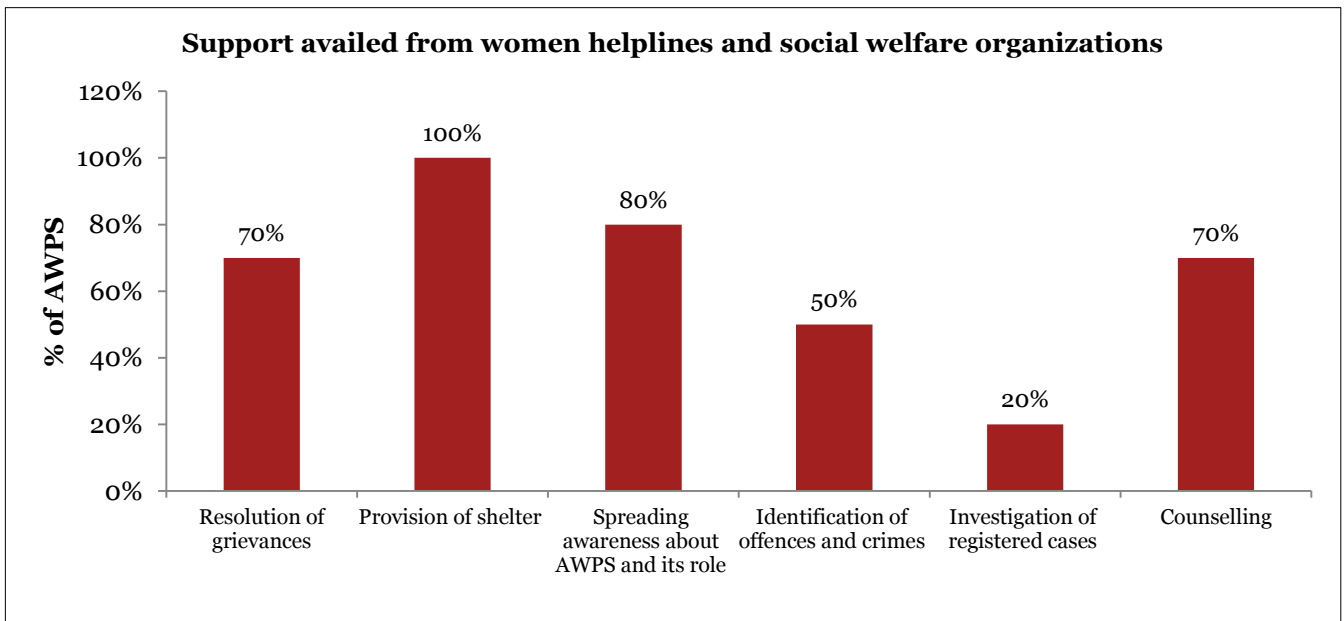
6. Linkages with other organizations

This section examines the level of co-ordination and collaboration between AWPS and social welfare organizations which work for women and child welfare.

Support availed from social welfare organizations

60% of the complainant respondents reported that they were referred to women helplines such as Mahila Sahaya Vani or other women and child organizations for counselling, shelter and accommodation.

All AWPS seek services of such organizations for provision of shelter to victims. 80% use their services for spreading awareness about AWPS while 70% avail support for counselling and resolution of grievances.



The specific services which are availed from these helplines, NGOs and social welfare organizations are highlighted in the following table:-

Sl. No.	AWPS	Support services sought from helplines, NGOs and women's organizations					
		Resolution of grievances of complainants	Provision of shelter/accommodation to complainant/victim	Spreading awareness about AWPS and its role	Identification of offences and crimes	Investigation of registered cases	Counselling
1	Bengaluru-Halassuru Gate AWPS	√	√	√	√	×	√
2	Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS	×	√	×	×	×	√
3	Belagavi AWPS	√	√	√	×	×	√
4	Davengere AWPS	√	√	√	×	×	√
5	Kalaburgi AWPS	√	√	×	×	×	√
6	Dharwad	√	√	√	√	√	√

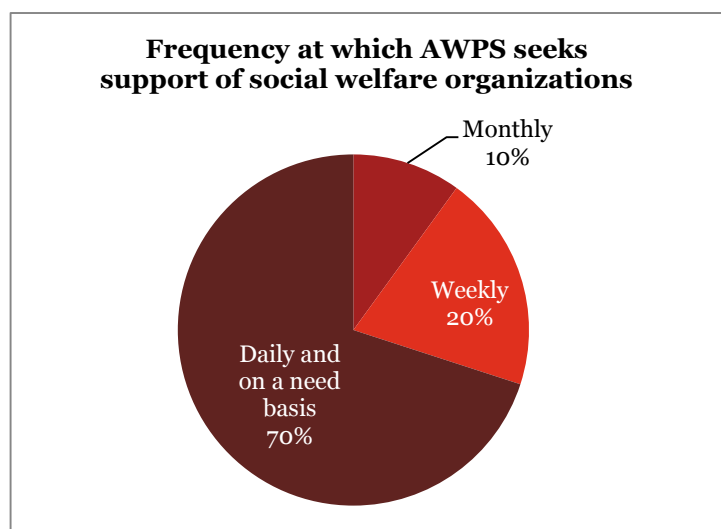
Sl. No.	AWPS	Support services sought from helplines, NGOs and women's organizations					
		Resolution of grievances of complainants	Provision of shelter/accommodation to complainant/victim	Spreading awareness about AWPS and its role	Identification of offences and crimes	Investigation of registered cases	Counselling
	AWPS						
7	Mangaluru AWPS	√	√	√	×	×	√
8	Mysuru AWPS	√	√	√	√	×	×
9	Shivamogga AWPS	×	√	√	√	√	×
10	Udupi AWPS	×	√	√	√	×	×

The officials of these NGOs and social welfare organizations reported that their collaboration with AWPS started when they accompanied victims of harassment, domestic violence, rape and family disputes, etc. to the AWPS to support them to register cases or to seek police intervention in resolution of issues. This subsequently led to the police officers referring complainants to the NGOs for counselling and provision of shelter and also availing the NGO's services for legal support, identification of offences and investigation of registered cases.

Frequency of collaboration between AWPS and social welfare organizations

It was reported that 70% of AWPS contact NGOs and social welfare organizations daily and sometimes more frequently on a need basis, 20% seek support weekly once and 10% seek such support once in a month.

On an average, the NGO officials in Belagavi and Dharwad reported that they are contacted by the AWPS weekly once to provide legal support and to help in rehabilitation of complainants. The Mahila Sahaya Vani officials in Udupi stated that they are generally contacted monthly once to help in counselling of complainants and for awareness generation for the AWPS.



All the NGO officials reported that they actively reach out to the AWPS very frequently for referring cases related to violence against women, dowry cases, child trafficking and women harassment.

Co-ordination between AWPS and social welfare organizations for closure of cases

It was reported that all the AWPS keep the NGO apprised of the progress made on its referrals. The

Setting up of NGO Help Desks at AWPS

In Dharwad AWPS, select NGOs set up Help Desks in the AWPS on designated days. This has helped the aggrieved women complainants to avail the NGO's services with ease and facilitates better coordination and collaboration between NGOs and AWPS.

AWPS in Bengaluru, Dharwad, Mangaluru, Mysuru and Shivamogga always provided relevant information pertaining to the options for case resolution, legal support which victims can avail, the time taken for approvals, etc. that the NGOs require to provide support to complainants.

The officials of the NGOs and social welfare organizations reported that they are satisfied with the handling of cases which they referred to the AWPS and the AWPS officers are prompt, efficient, confident, co-operative and expedited the solving of cases.

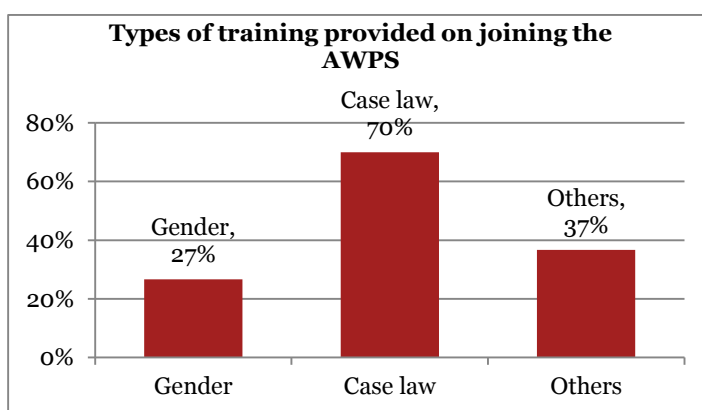
7. Training for officers of AWPS

Trainings Provided to AWPS Officers

Approximately **44% of all AWPS officers interviewed reported that they received some training/ orientation when they joined the AWPS** while the remaining 56% reported that they did not receive any training/ orientation when they joined the AWPS. Of this, a majority had been posted in a conventional Police Station where they received the regular training when they joined the police force, however, they did not receive any specialized training on joining the AWPS.

Of the 44% that reported to have received training, the AWPS was the first place of employment for approximately 23% of the respondents and the remaining 77% had worked in a conventional Police Station earlier.

Of the respondents that reported receiving training, **70% reported training on case law, 27% on gender sensitization and 37% reported receiving training on other topics such as basic IT training and additional lectures on topics such as women trafficking, rape, kidnapping etc.**



Approximately **88% of the Officers were satisfied with the quality of training** while 12% were not satisfied and reported that more relevant topics need to be covered and the trainings need to be more frequent and for a longer duration .

Reasons for dissatisfaction with the trainings provided at the time of joining AWPS

- *Lack of training on Karate or any form of self-defense:* Many officers claimed was required to increase in confidence of women officers
- *Limited training on counselling:* Officers reported that additional training on counselling will help them ensure that they can resolve a greater number of cases through this method. Though this is not primarily a task for the police, they still have to undertake some counselling so some training is required
- *Limited training on use of technology:* Officers reported requiring training on IT/Computers to ensure a greater level of digitization of the investigations
- Further, officers reported that as more responsibilities/duties get added to AWPS, training on those topics should be provided

Refresher Trainings Provided to AWPS Officers

While 22% of the officers interviewed reported that refresher trainings were held, approximately **77% reported that no such trainings were held** and 1% was indifferent in response. Of the respondents that reported receiving refresher trainings, 56% reported that these were held annually, 31% reported that monthly refresher trainings were held (Mainly from Kalaburgi District) and 13% reported that these were held occasionally or on a need basis.

Currently, the topics covered in the refresher trainings include:

- Amendments to sections of laws that are relevant to the AWPS
- Topics related to additional duties added
- Lessons learnt/best practices from the practical experience from difficult police cases

Impact of training on functioning of AWPS Officers

Opinion of the AWPS Officers

Over 91% of all respondents reported that the lack of training does not hinder their functioning however **9% reported that without specialized training, their ability to function effectively was reduced**. They reported that the lack of training hindered their work in the following ways:

- ***Inability to guide complainants on the legal recourse to an issue:*** Due to the lack of training, AWPS officers reported that they were **unaware of the various different legal recourses that a victim had and thus were unable to guide the victim to adopt the most effective solution**.
- ***Lack of awareness about modern investigation methods:*** AWPS officers reported that had they received some training on modern investigation methods such as **use of GPS for investigations and tracking, computers to access records and look up similar cases in other Districts, the investigations can be carried out faster**.
- ***Delay in the resolution of cases:*** Due to lack of knowledge of counselling methods, AWPS officers reported that some cases that otherwise could have been resolved quickly through counselling, were carried on for a longer duration.

Moreover, all the Circle/Sub-Inspectors interviewed were of the opinion that specialized training for the junior AWPS officers should be made mandatory.

8. Relevance and effectiveness of functioning of AWPS

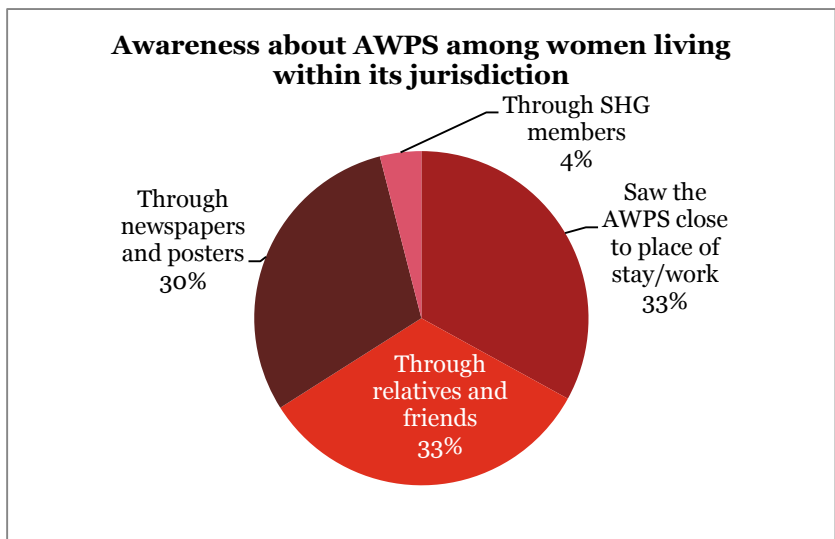
This section examines the awareness which the general public have about AWPS and its distinct functions, the effectiveness and efficiency with which AWPS officers handle cases and the relevance of AWPS vis-à-vis conventional Police Stations.

Awareness about AWPS and its functions

The NGO officials in all Districts other than Belagavi reported that people are adequately aware of the AWPS and its functions.

All women respondents living within the jurisdiction of the AWPS reported that they have heard about the AWPS. **33% saw the AWPS close to their place of stay/work, 33% heard of it through relatives, friends and colleagues, 30% through newspapers and posters and 4% through SHG members.**

The impact of print media in spreading awareness is higher in working women; 67% of those women who read about AWPS in newspapers and posters are working women and 33% are house wives and students.

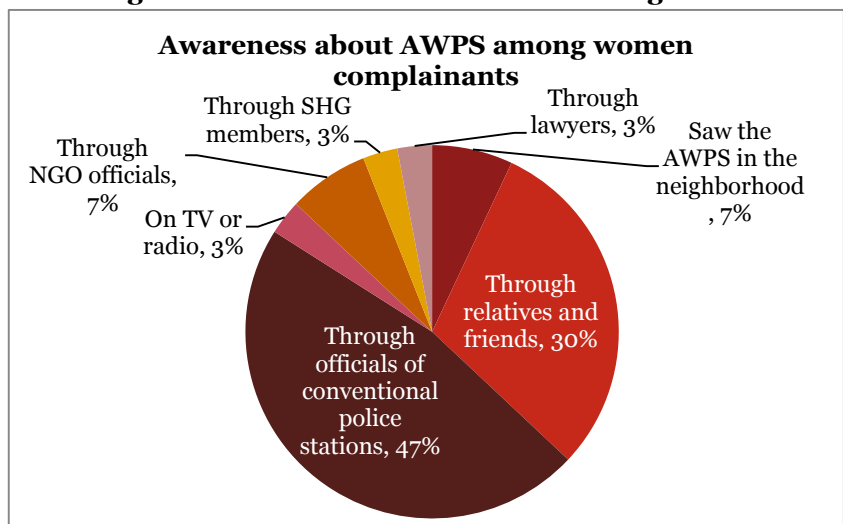


Print media is the most common media of awareness of AWPS in Dharwad and Shivamogga while ‘word-of-mouth’ publicity is most common in Belagavi, Davengere and Mysuru. The role of SHG members in generating awareness was observed in Udupi.

53% of the women in the jurisdiction of the AWPS reported that they are aware that AWPS specifically investigate offences related to women and children and solve tensions through counselling, the remaining 47% were not sure about the difference in the functions of AWPS and conventional Police Stations.

47% of women complainant respondents got to know about the AWPS through officers of conventional Police Stations which they had initially approached for registering complaints and resolution of issues; these complainants are majorly located in Davengere, Mysuru, Shivamogga and Udupi. **30% got to know from ‘word-of-mouth’ publicity through relatives and friends.**

The complainants mentioned that they have never seen any mention of AWPS in newspapers or print media. Complainants in Dharwad majorly got to know about the AWPS through officials of NGOs.



Effect of awareness on decisions related to approaching AWPS

60% of women complainants reported that they approached the AWPS directly for registering their cases because they were already aware of its specific functions or were advised accordingly by relatives, friends or NGO officials who were aware of their issues.

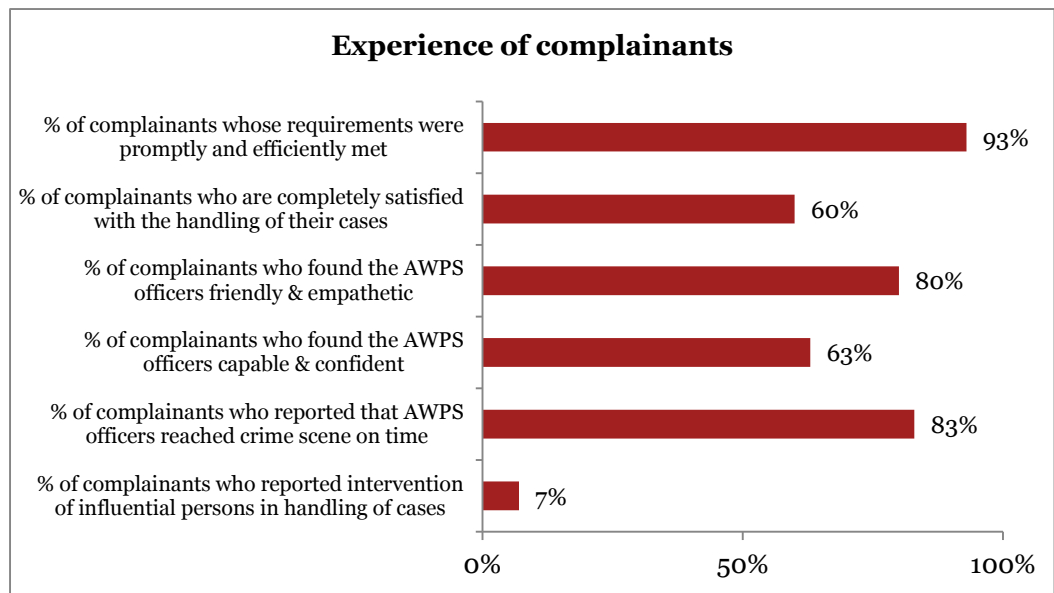
40% of complainants approached the conventional Police Stations first and were subsequently referred to the AWPS by officers of conventional Police Stations; these complainants are majorly from the Districts of Mysuru, Shivamogga and Udupi and attributed this to their unawareness about AWPS.

Effectiveness of Functioning of AWPS

A few of the State-level police officers reported that AWPS which are attached to a conventional Police Station are more responsive to the needs of the complainants since they can easily avail the support of men officers and also the DSP.

93% of women complainants felt that their requirements were addressed promptly and efficiently.

When asked about their levels of satisfaction with the handling of cases, **60% of complainants reported that they were fully satisfied with the functioning of the AWPS officers,** 33% were satisfied but remarked that their cases could have been handled slightly better and 7% were dissatisfied.



80% of women complainants felt that AWPS officers were friendly and empathetic while 20% found them indifferent to the grievances of the complainants.

63% of women complainants reported that the AWPS officers were capable and confident while handling their cases and the remaining 37% observed that the officers were reluctant to take action because they were wary of the consequences and a few of them were under political pressure. 7% of the complainants reported the intervention of influential persons like MLAs, ex-MPs, Corporators, etc. in their cases.

83% of women complainants reported that AWPS officers reached the scene of the crime (or the residence of the victim or offender) on time while 13% reported that there was delay in reaching the spot²⁶.

The women respondents in the jurisdiction who have visited the AWPS for accompanying complainants or were summoned as witnesses found the AWPS officers capable and confident

²⁶ In the remaining 4%, the type of the registered case was such that the AWPS officers were not required to visit the scene of the crime

and reported that their requirements were addressed promptly and efficiently. 80% reported that there was no intervention from influential persons.

The officials of the NGOs reported that they were satisfied with the handling of cases which they referred to the AWPS because the AWPS officers are prompt, efficient, co-operative and expedited the solving of cases. The Karnataka Integrated Development Services in Dharwad praised the officers of the Dharwad AWPS for taking special efforts to resolve family tensions of the complainants through counselling and repeated discussions with the victims and accused before registering FIR.

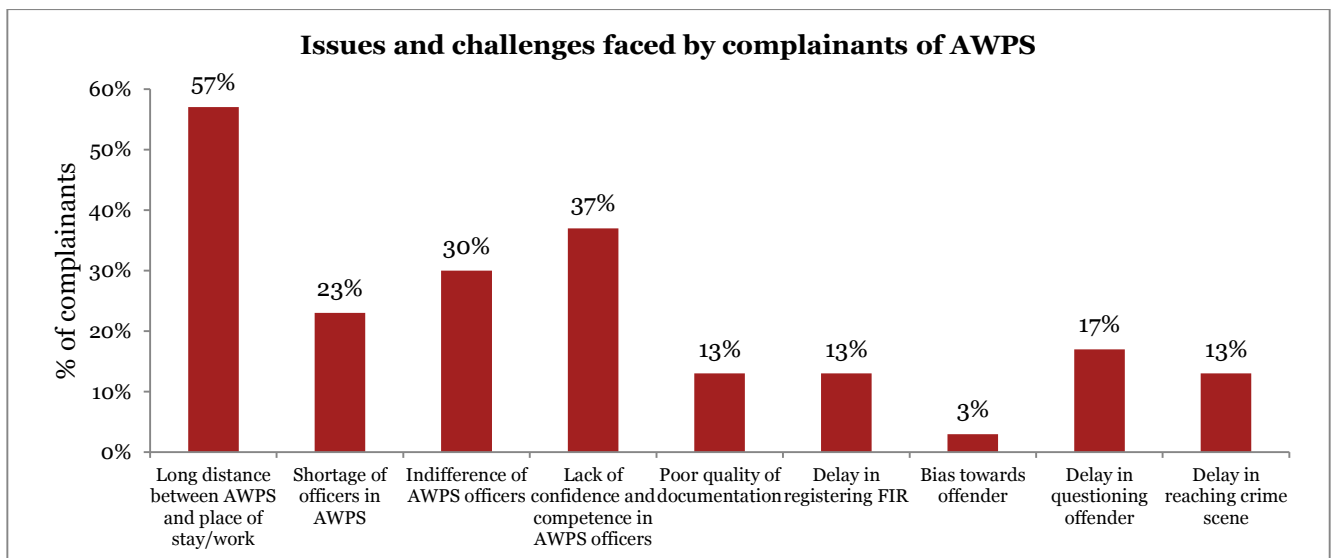
The officials of NGOs opined that the efficiency of the AWPS officers could be further enhanced through training on cybercrimes and on special sensitization.

The AWPS in Chennai conducts atleast 3 awareness camps every month to enhance the awareness of women about different offences and the support available from AWPS. These camps have helped to reduce many offences, as well as incidents of suicides within the city Limits.

Issues and challenges faced during case resolution at AWPS

93% of complainants reported that they faced challenges during the registration of their cases and 60% reported that they faced challenges during the investigation of their cases.

Among the issues highlighted, the major issues are difficulty in accessing the AWPS, lack of confidence and competence in AWPS officers, indifference and lack of empathy of officers, inadequacy of number of officers, delay in questioning offenders.



It was observed that AWPS faces shortage of officers who can undertake counselling, thus leading to longer waiting periods for complainants; this could be attributed to a government norm which specifies that only Inspectors, SIs and ASIs should interact with complainants since it is their responsibility to take decisions on the future course of action.

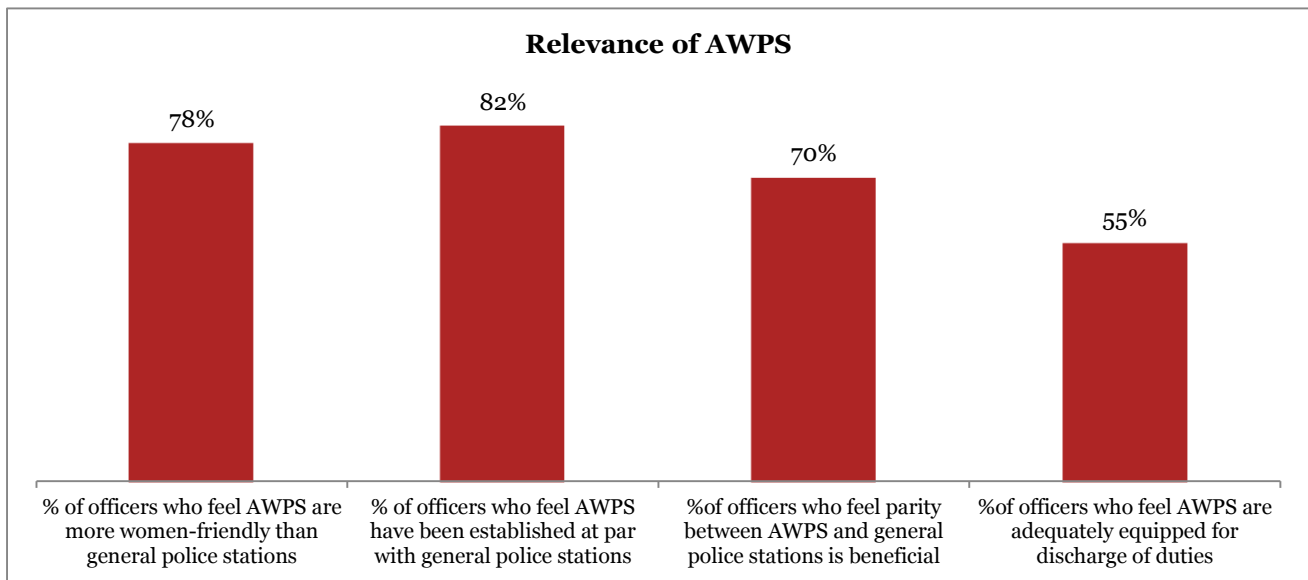
In Bengaluru, Mangaluru, Kalaburgi, Udupi, Belagavi and Dharwad, NGO officials felt that because AWPS can deal with only certain types of offences, they face difficulties or hurdles in the investigation of offences booked. Other challenges reported were lesser staff availability, limited involvement of men officers, lack of vehicles, inability to conduct investigations during night and limited infrastructural facilities. The NGO officials also opined that if greater number of AWPS could be set up, the issue of difficulty in accessing the AWPS could be addressed.

Readiness to recommend AWPS to friends, relatives and acquaintances

90% of complainants reported that they shall recommend the AWPS to their friends, relatives and acquaintances because majority of the officers are experienced, prompt, friendly, proactive and quick to take action. They were of the opinion that women get justice faster in AWPS, women understand the grievances of other women better, women complainants are more comfortable in confiding in women police about their problems, there is lesser waiting time in AWPS than in conventional Police Stations. **10% of complainants reported that they shall not advise others to go to AWPS because of shortage of number of AWPS officers and the lack of confidence in their capabilities.**

Relevance of AWPS

56% of NGO officials reported that AWPS are fulfilling the purpose for which they were set up while the remaining 44% felt that AWPS are not able to fully meet the requirements of the women who approach AWPS for resolution of their issues.



78% of AWPS officers felt that AWPS are more women-friendly and serve women better than conventional Police Stations and 22% felt that both are equally women friendly. Majority of the officers who reported conventional Police Stations are as good as AWPS in serving women are working at the Udupi AWPS and Shivamogga AWPS.

82% of officers of AWPS reported that AWPS have been established at par with conventional Police Stations while 11% felt that conventional Police Stations are at an advantage because these are higher in number, have larger number of male officers, have better infrastructural facilities, can handle greater number of offences, have fewer vacancies and have a relatively lighter work load and cases of lesser sensitive nature. The remaining 7% of officers were not sure about the parity of AWPS and conventional Police Stations.

70% of officers of AWPS are of the opinion that it will be useful and better that AWPS are at par with conventional Police Stations by giving them all functions of conventional Police Stations. 10% disagreed stating that women complainants are more comfortable talking to women officers and, moreover, the sensitive cases handled by AWPS require more time and special focus. The remaining 20% were not sure about the benefits of parity between the AWPS and conventional Police Stations.

55% of AWPS officers reported that AWPS are adequately equipped to handle all the designated offences and discharge the assigned responsibilities appropriately. However, 45% felt that non-availability or shortage of male officers and inadequacy of infrastructure and facilities hinder the effective functioning of AWPS; this was majorly reported in Bengaluru- Halasuru Gate AWPS, Bengaluru-Thyagarajanagar AWPS, Udupi AWPS and Mangaluru AWPS.

Preference for AWPS over conventional Police Stations

97% of complainants prefer approaching AWPS over conventional Police Stations and are of the opinion that AWPS solve women and child cases better and women officers are more empathetic and easy to approach. 3% prefer conventional Police Stations because they reported that the officers are braver, more competent and capable of quicker case closure.

NGO officials in Mysuru opined that there is equal acceptance for both AWPS and conventional Police Stations while those in Dharwad noted that women prefer approaching conventional Police Stations. In the remaining Districts, it was reported that AWPS have more acceptance than conventional Police Stations.

60% of the women within the jurisdiction of the AWPS are of the opinion that AWPS should continue to be a separate entity and not as a unit within the conventional Police Station because the special cases handled by AWPS require more time and special focus and women complainants are more comfortable talking to women officers confidentially. The remaining 40% felt that women complainants would continue to get their cases resolved at the same pace even if AWPS are attached to conventional Police Stations and operate as dedicated womens cells therein.

Felt need for greater number of AWPS

All the women in the jurisdiction of the AWPS felt that there should be greater number of AWPS set up in the District to address issues pertaining to inaccessibility of AWPS, large number of cases for AWPS to handle and delay in closing cases.

60% of the Inspectors²⁷ who head the AWPS are of opinion that larger number of AWPS would facilitate addressing the issues of increased number of women across different locations faster and more effectively.

²⁷ The Circle Inspector (CI) or the Sub-Inspector (SI) who heads the AWPS

9. A comparative analysis of functioning of AWPS in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

A comparison of the functioning of AWPS in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is presented in the table given below:-

Parameter	Characteristics of AWPS in Karnataka	Characteristics of AWPS in Tamil Nadu
Territorial jurisdiction of AWPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The jurisdiction is assigned considering women population and the crime-proneness in different areas. Jurisdiction can be the entire District (as in Belagavi, Davengere, Dharwad and Shivamogga), a number of subdivisions (as in Bengaluru and Mangaluru), the entire city (Mysuru, Kalaburgi) or one taluk (Udupi). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 AWPS is established in every Sub-Division; this may usually cover 3 conventional Police Stations in metros and 4 conventional Police Stations in second-tier cities. Since population is a factor considered while setting up conventional Police Stations, the same principles gets automatically applied into establishing the AWPS.
Caseload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of cases registered in 2014 ranges from 25 in Mangaluru AWPS to over 202 in Bengaluru district. Number of cases registered in Belagavi, Mangaluru and Udupi are comparatively lower as conventional Police Stations also register crimes under the special offence categories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On an average, 200-500 cases are handled per AWPS in a year; of which only 30 to 40 cases move into FIR, as all others are resolved through continual counselling and mutual consensus between the aggrieved. Since most of the cases relate to domestic family-related problems, more emphasis is given to counselling and conciliation than legal proceedings and prosecution.
Availability of officers in AWPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 CI position has been sanctioned in AWPS in all Districts except Belagavi, Kalaburgi and Shivamogga 2 APSI positions have been sanctioned in Belagavi, Kalaburgi, Dharwad, Mangaluru, Mysuru and Shivamogga while 1 has been sanctioned in the remaining AWPS. Posts for 1 Police Sub-Inspector, 6 Head Constables, 24 Police Constables, 2 Assistant Police Constables have been sanctioned in all AWPS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are at least 15-20 Constables, 2 SIs and 1 Inspector in each AWPS. 2 Constables are deployed on a regular patrol daily- 1 in the morning shift and the other in the afternoon shift.
Linkages with government departments and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AWPS works in close co-ordination with women helplines such as Mahila Sahaya Vani, NGOs and women and child welfare organizations for counselling, shelter and accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to linkages with organizations specializing on women and child issues, as well as professional counselling agencies, AWPS co-ordinates with Women's Welfare Department (DWWCD) to verify and validate complaints before initiation of legal action.
Special initiatives for community awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no special efforts proactively taken to improve community awareness on prevalent social issues and resolutions (including protection). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 3 awareness campaigns are conducted per month for awareness enhancement and confidence building of women and girls to reduce occurrence of domestic

		<p>offences and incidents of suicides. Examples of such proactive interventions include: awareness building and psychological preparation of kids who are awaiting examination results in their prime school years, say class X and XII; awareness and preparatory workshops targeted towards empowerment of girls and women.</p>
<p>Active support from conventional Police Stations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of getting concurrence and/ or support from conventional Police Stations in proceeding with legal actions is not forthcoming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close and continual working with the conventional Police Stations, on a regular day-to-day basis in activities such as ‘bandobast’ and ‘patrol’, have led to working relationship between the institutions. This has resulted in complementing support. Further, securing permission and/ or support from the local conventional Police Stations, in the case of arrests beyond the local jurisdiction of the AWPS, is facilitated through a simple communication to the respective conventional Police Station under whose purview the victim/ offender resides.
<p>Funding of the AWPS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-standard norms are followed across various AWPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard norms as applicable to the conventional Police Station are adopted for budgetary allocation and fund-release. Timely release of funds is ensured by the Finance Ministry.

Analysis of Alternate Operating Models of AWPS

Given that the State Police Department is undertaking efforts to establish at least 1 AWPS in all districts of Karnataka, it is important to study the relative merits of a model in which AWPS cease to exist as separate entities and are absorbed as units within conventional Police Stations. The evaluation findings show that 97% of women complainants, 60% of women within the jurisdiction of the AWPS and NGOs in 7 out of 9 Districts reported that AWPS, while operating as separate entities, solve cases with the additional time and focus which these special cases require and women are more comfortable talking to women officers in confidentiality. While this lends credence to the acceptability and relevance of the AWPS among the women population, it is imperative to examine the benefits of staffing select conventional Police Stations in each district with sufficient women police officers who can form a dedicated Women’s Cell which shall exclusively deal with women and child cases.

On the basis of consultations held with the State Police Department, the following two options were studied for AWPS:

1. Option 1: Establish AWPS in each sub-division as separate entities

Taking a cue from the successful AWPS model of Tamil Nadu, one AWPS in each sub-division may have 1 AWPS in the headquarters of the SDPO/ DYSP in districts and that of territorial DCPs in Commissionerate. This would ensure easier and quicker access to additional manpower, resources and infrastructure from conventional Police Stations. Incidentally, on an average, this would result in smaller territorial jurisdictions for AWPS than they are today. Smaller jurisdictions would help the AWPS staff to be more familiar with the territory. Effective/Faster investigation requires knowledge of the area and the people within the jurisdiction.

2. Option 2: Re-establishment of AWPS as structures with dual functions of operation

AWPS could be established in each sub-Division with dual responsibilities such that they function as conventional Police Stations within the territorial jurisdiction and as AWPS for the entire sub-Division.

The table below presents a comparative analysis of the two models based on the observations made during the study:

Advantages	Disadvantages
AWPS in each sub-division as separate entities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This model has been successfully running in Tamil Nadu and, thus, will can be implemented in Karnataka as a replication of ‘Best practices.’ • The existing AWPS in Karnataka are running under this model and will only require an extension of the present working system. Thus, implementing this model would be easier as it would mainly involve a scale up of the existing model. • For a police station, conviction rates are very important. Further, the surety of a punishment is more important than the severity of the punishment for some crimes such as dowry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policing requires extensive knowledge of the jurisdiction and the people and this may be difficult for the AWPS staff to gain under this model as their work is focused only on specific activities • Due to the sensitive nature of cases, the officers at the AWPS first try counselling the various parties involved and if no resolution is reached only then more stringent action is taken. This may affect the psychology of the victim as the duration of resolution of the case is longer. • Due to the difference in the nature of crime addressed by AWPS and conventional Police Stations, there is likely to be lesser importance given to AWPS in terms of the establishment and

Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>harassment and domestic violence. Under this model, the AWPS are set up to exclusively cater to these offences and, thus, have a more focused approach to solving such crimes, thus, ensuring that conviction rates continue to remain high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, the presence of an AWPS may help increase the awareness of women and girls in the society to come forward to the police in cases related to dowry harassment, etc. 	<p>facilities provided. This may discourage some of the staff at the AWPS.</p>
Re-establishment of AWPS as structures with dual functions of operation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this model, the AWPS will be re-established as structures with dual functions of operation. This will ensure that the AWPS' are gender neutral and will address all cases in their jurisdiction. • Since this model would address all cases, it will ensure better policing in the jurisdiction as the officers will be familiar with the territory and the people. Thus, faster action can be taken and more visibility may be provided to these crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since these AWPS will serve a dual function, there is a possibility that more attention will be paid to day-to-day law and order activities than women and children related crimes that may seem small compared to what they see daily in other cases. • This is a new model and will require time to set in and function smoothly.

On the basis of the pros and cons of each model studied, **it is proposed that the TN model is adopted wherein AWPS are established in each sub-division as separate entities.**

Based on this model, the cost of establishing an AWPS will include construction costs and infrastructure costs and may be calculated as below:

ESTABLISHMENT COST FOR 1 AWPS		
A. CONSTRUCTION COST		
Rooms required	Size (in sq ft)	Cost of construction* (INR)
1 for Circle Inspector of Police (SHO)	200	300,000
1 for both PSIs	200	300,000
1 hall for all constables	500	750,000
2 lockups	100 (50 each)	150,000
Ancillary facilities (wireless room etc.)	300	450,000
TOTAL (A)	1300	19,50,000
B. INFRASTRUCTURE COST		
Infrastructure	Estimated Cost (INR)	
1 four wheeler vehicle	750,000	
2 motorcycles	100,000	
Computers	200,000	
Furniture	200,000	
TOTAL (B)	12,50,000	
TOTAL COST (A+B)	32,00,000	

*Assuming a construction cost of INR 1500 per sq ft

Thus, the total cost of establishing 1 AWPS is approximately INR 3,200,000. Based on this calculation, the cost of establishing 100 AWPS will be approximately INR 320,000,000.

The operating cost of each AWPS is approximately INR 25,000 per annum. Since salaries will be paid out of the State budget, they have not been included in this analysis.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. The number of AWPS (10) forms nearly 1% of the 906 Police Stations in Karnataka. Comparing the effectiveness of functioning and outreach of AWPS against that of conventional Police Stations is not statistically reliable and valid. This is more so when the performance of the population of AWPS is studied whereas in case of conventional Police Stations, all the nearly 900 stations are studied as a lumped group.
2. AWPS were set up to provide better hearing to women and children. They function like conventional Police Stations but designated to take cognizance of and investigate limited type of offences against women and children. Though their territorial jurisdiction is large, and very variable from district to district, their legal jurisdiction is limited.
3. AWPS are under-staffed and under-resourced like conventional Police Stations. AWPS are not found to be lacking in capability, commitment and delivery. Though the number of crimes registered per year is lesser than that registered by conventional Police Stations, the time taken from the receipt of complaint to registration of First Information Report (FIR) is much higher as repeated counselling sessions are conducted to settle complaints through counselling. It was reported that, in certain cases, the AWPS staff undertake counselling for 2-3 weeks even before a FIR is registered. A large number of cases which are resolved through counselling and mutual consensus do not get registered as FIR.
4. AWPS was intended to be an ideal mix of regulation with positive reconciliation/persuasion. It has stood the test of time in this regard.
5. On the whole, AWPS in Karnataka are still in a nascent stage, capable and having potential to be tapped further to bring solace and comfort to women and children who are victims of violence and harassment.

Recommendations

1. More numbers of AWPS is the need of the hour.

Most (almost two thirds) of the women from the jurisdiction who had been to an AWPS with some complaint at some point of time expressed satisfaction regarding the efficiency, initiative and capability of the staff of AWPS. Such being the case and considering that the number of crimes against women and children is increasing, the society, courts and governance is becoming more sensitive to these crimes, greater number of AWPS should be set up. This shall also enhance the visibility of AWPS.

2. Tamil Nadu model of AWPS should be adopted

The TN model should be adopted wherein AWPS are established in each sub-division as separate entities. For AWPS to operate with relevance and effectiveness, the following should be ensured:-

- The State Police Headquarters should have a strong commitment towards supporting the existence and efficient operations of AWPS. A favorable political will, administrative co-operation from conventional Police Stations and concerted efforts to fill the vacancies in AWPS should be ensured.
- Given that most of the cases handled by AWPS involve counselling, there is a high tendency for the urgency in investigation to be misconceived by conventional Police Stations. Though the ACP is empowered to instruct the men officers of conventional Police Stations to support the AWPS within his jurisdiction, it has been reported by AWPS officers that their requests for support of men officers is sometimes over-looked due to perceived lesser caseload and lesser urgency of the offences handled.

Since the non-availability of male officers in majority of the AWPS makes it challenging for women officers in AWPS to undertake arrests, summons, late-night investigations, long-distance travel, etc. the requirement for establishing a formal linkage between AWPS and conventional Police Stations should be examined.

Complementing support from conventional Police Stations within the same jurisdiction or within jurisdiction of the area where the arrest or summon or investigation is scheduled should be mandated within specified timeframe (say within 24-48 hours of request from AWPS).

Adequate awareness building needs to be undertaken for officers of conventional Police Stations on the role of AWPS in crisis prevention and the crucial need to avoid any time delay in investigation

- Adequate staffing of AWPS should be undertaken to ensure that sufficient number of officers are available for various activities like counselling, investigation, documentation, arrests, etc. Officers of AWPS should mandatorily be assigned duties for patrol and bandobast duties within specific time-frames. This shall enable the Police Department to overcome shortage of women police officers within conventional Police Stations for special duty and maintaining law and order. A mutually supportive mechanism between AWPS and conventional Police Stations should be encouraged.

Presently, the sanctioned number of officers is almost similar for all the AWPS irrespective of their jurisdiction (ranging from 1 taluk to the entire District) and the women population (ranging from 2 lakhs to more than 23 lakhs). This should be revisited and appropriately revised after due consideration of the jurisdiction of the AWPS, the women population within the jurisdiction and the crime prone-ness of the area. Hence, the staffing model followed in Tamil Nadu may be followed where in a Commissionerate, AWPS are established where the DCP sits and in a non-Commissionerate, it is established where the DYSP sits. In Karnataka, there are currently 77 territorial DYSPs and approximately 22 DCPs and, thus, we are considering a total of 100 AWPS (including the 10 existing ones).

In each AWPS in Tamil Nadu, there are at least 15-20 Constables, 2 SIs and 1 Inspector. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh each AWPS has 1 Inspector, 2 SIs, 1 Head Inspector, 19-20 constables and 6-7 home guards. Based on these two models, each AWPS in Karnataka may be staffed as: 1 CI, 2 PSIs, 18-20 constables including 2 constable drivers and 4-6 home guards. Thus, the same total number of sanctioned staff is maintained, however, there is some re-distribution across levels to ensure ease in undertaking the work and, at the same time, reducing the expenditure.

- Standard norms should be established for funding, resourcing, infrastructure provisioning, work timings, proportion of men officers to be posted in each AWPS, linkages with NGOs, mutual support between AWPS and conventional Police Stations, etc. should be developed by the State Police Headquarters.

Compliance to these norms should be ensured for streamlining the functioning of AWPS across Karnataka need to be developed

- Institutional linkages with specialized NGOs and counselling experts should be facilitated especially in rural areas where there are limited opportunities for complainants to avail professional counselling services. The services of the NGOs could also be utilized to impart training and life skills to complainants/victims to empower them to earn a livelihood, link them with SHGs which undertake income generation activities, etc.

3. A dedicated Inspector General (IG) and special courts for handling women and child offences could enhance the effectiveness of functioning of AWPS

Considering that the number of crimes against women and children is increasing, the society, courts and governance is becoming more sensitive to these crimes, it is time that a senior level IPS officer is assigned the special duty of looking into the cases of crimes against women and children which AWPS takes cognizance of. This will ensure better monitoring of the cases booked and better deterrent mechanism against crimes against women and children. It is recommended that an IG could be appointed specifically for women and child offences or an existing IG could be assigned a special function for handling women and child offences. Alternatively, a dedicated Cell headed by a DIG or IG could be constituted to focus on bringing succor to women and children and monitor the functioning of AWPS.

4. The capabilities of AWPS officers should be enhanced through relevant trainings required to handle special cases and by engaging them productively

It was reported by the AWPS officers in Tamil Nadu that most of the case documents transferred from AWPS in Karnataka are weak and not comprehensively drafted. Effective case resolution and closure at AWPS requires in-depth knowledge about relevant case laws and amendments, high sensitivity towards gender issues and offences related to women and children, ability to undertake counselling, conversance with use of IT, etc. Hence, it is imperative that all officers posted at AWPS mandatorily undergo relevant trainings which shall enable them to improve their capabilities and competence to handle special cases. Refresher trainings should also be conducted regularly such that all AWPS officers across designations participate in such training at least once in a year. The training curriculum should be updated regularly.

Division-level workshops could be conducted for AWPS officers to share their experiences of handling special cases. These workshops could be conducted in a phase-wise manner throughout the year so that all AWPS officers are able to attend these workshops at least once in a year.

AWPS officers should be encouraged to engage in writing and scripting case details rather than merely typing out documents scripted by their senior officers. This shall enhance their professional growth and shall also prepare them for official duties which they shall have to undertake on their promotion. Also, since officers below the rank of ASI cannot interact with complainants as per government norms, it would be prudent to encourage junior officers to be present during counselling sessions undertaken by their seniors and observe case resolution and case closure activities.

5. The scope for case resolution by AWPS should be expanded to include all women-related offences under their ambit

AWPS should be empowered to register and investigate offences related to cheating cases under Section 420 (related to women), rape cases, sexual blackmail cases, IT cases related to pornography and all sexual harassment cases. Presently, victims of pornography cases are required to approach conventional Police Stations and they find it difficult to discuss their issues with male police officers and show the videos/photos in which they are portrayed in pornographic acts.

6. AWPS should proactively design and implement women and child friendly awareness campaigns and undertake efforts to garner support of volunteers from the general public

Awareness campaigns could be conducted at housing colonies, Anganwadi centers, work places, women's hostels, children's homes, juvenile homes, SHG meeting places, etc. to increase awareness of women and children about offences related to violence, kidnapping, trafficking, etc. and to enlighten them about efforts which they can make to prevent occurrence of such incidents, resolve and report such issues. Awareness of the existence of AWPS and its role in case resolution and mentorship shall also be enhanced through such campaigns.

The State Police Department should provide adequate funds to meet the operational expenses of awareness campaigns. The minimum number of monthly awareness camps should be mandated such that efforts are made for reduction or prevention of occurrence of all relevant crimes- for example: awareness campaigns conducted at schools before examinations or publishing of results could result in reduction of suicides,

campaigns at girls/women's hostels could ensure safety measures, campaigns among communities could address issues on dowry, female infanticide, domestic violence, child labour, etc.

AWPS could invite volunteers from the general public to support it in identification of cases, counselling and follow-up. These volunteers could be individuals from general public, SHG members, NGOs, etc.

Annexures

Annexure 1: Terms of Reference

Karnataka Evaluation Authority

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF FUNCTIONING OF ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS IN KARNATAKA

1. Title of the study:

The title of the study is "*Functioning of All Women Police Stations in Karnataka*".

2. Background Information:

In India, Delhi has the oldest and longest history of policing through the institution of "Kotwal". Malikul Umara Faqrudin is said to have been the first *Kotwal* of Delhi in 1237 AD when he was 40 years of age. He was a man of great integrity. When some Turkish nobles requested him to get Balban's order confiscating their estates withdrawn by payment of a bribe, he is recorded to have said "*My words will carry no weight if I accept any bribe from you*".

In Karnataka, Diwan Purnaiah is credited with starting the "*Kandachar or Taluk Peon*" system in Police, after the neglect and decline of village police institution. It was in 1834 by a "*Hukumname*" that they were made exclusively Police Peons, though employed in rotation for collection of revenue.

The first All Women Police Station (AWPS) of the country was inaugurated on October 27, 1973 in Calicut by the then Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This was believed to be successful, and was followed by opening two more AWPS in Trivandrum and Cochin.

Against a back drop of rising crime against women in the late 1980s, particularly crime associated with the dowry practice, in Tamilnadu the Police commission undertook a detailed study of the role of woman police officers. While it stated that policewoman are "*an integral part of the force requiring no concessions or special status*" it noted that female victims generally prefer to confide in crimes against women and recommended the setting up of a few all-women police stations, as a stop gap arrangement until the number of police woman in the force increased to permit each police station to have its full complement of woman.

Karnataka Evaluation Authority

The report was generally welcome, but police women themselves were not entirely happy with the proposed all women police stations. They had the following apprehensions in support of their displeasure –

1. There will be a tendency in the department to treat all-women stations with condescension and accord them second class status.
2. Segregated all-women police stations run the risk of isolation and lack of co-operation from other sections of the police.
3. Jurisdictional police stations will wash their hands of all crimes involving women and generally minimize the gravity of those offences.

Notwithstanding the apprehensions, Tamilnadu went ahead with opening AWPS in a big way, so much so that it has the maximum number of AWPS in the Country. As on 01.01.2013, the number of AWPS in the country is as follows-

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of All Women Police Stations
1	Andhra Pradesh	32
2	Assam	1
3	Bihar	40
4	Chhattisgarh	4
5	Goa	1
6	Gujarat	32
7	Haryana	2
8	Jammu Kashmir	2
9	Jharkhand	22
10	Karnataka	10
11	Kerala	4
12	Madhya Pradesh	9
13	Manipur	9
14	Meghalaya	7
15	Odisha	6
16	Punjab	7
17	Rajasthan	29
18	Tamilnadu	196
19	Tripura	2
20	Uttar Pradesh	71
21	Uttarakhand	2
22	West Bengal	10
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
24	Puducherry	3

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Total	502
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Home Department started recruiting Women Police as a social reform measure. Their services were considered essential for escorting female Jail inmates from one place to another and keeping them safely, questioning the women suspects and criminals. Cases of Immoral Traffic provision Act 1986 and further proceedings were also to be done before women police only. The services of women police are essential for handling women crowds during political functions, Satyagrahas, Market days, festivals etc.

To protect women from the violence and exploitation the State Government had targeted to open at least one women police station in each district. The first AWPS was started in Halsoor Gate in Bangalore urban district. Later, AWPS were started in Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad and Mangalore on 10.02.1994 and in Gulbarga, Belgaum and Shimoga on 04.08.1994. Due to the recent increase in the violence and outrage against women, dowry cases, violence from husbands and in laws and women are subjected to exploitation, another 3 AWPSs were started in Bangalore Urban, Kundapura and Davanagere districts. Till date, there are 10 AWPS in Karnataka. Their district wise break up is as follows-

SLNo.	District	Number of All Women Police Stations
1	Bangalore	2
2	Mysore	1
3	Mangalore	1
4	Hubli-Dharwad	1
5	Belgaum	1
6	Udupi (Kundapura)	1
7	Davanagere	1
8	Gulbarga	1
9	Shimoga	1
Total		10

and there is a programme of having 10 more AWPS in Karnataka by the end of 2015-16.

AWPS are empowered to investigate only the offences under the Children Act 1960, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1986, Juvenile

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Justice Act 1986, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and offences under sections 304B, 312 to 318, 341 to 348, 354, 357, 358, 363 to 373, 376 to 376 D and 493 to 498A of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

The numbers of crimes against women registered in these 10 AWPS in 2012 and 2013 is as follows-

Sl No.	Details of	Year	
		2012	2013
1	Number of Complaints	955	1326
2	Cases solved	904	949
3	Highest solving (Mangalore)	212	305
4	Lowest solving (Halsoor Gate)	143	248

The staff strength and other requirements of these police stations is as under:

Sl. No	Sanctioned	Bangalore (Urban)	Mysore & Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad	Gulbarga, Belgaum and Shimoga
1	Circle Inspector	1	1	-
2	Police Sub-inspector	1	1	1
3	Assistant Police Sub inspector	1	2	2
4	Head Constable	6	6	6
5	Police Constables	24	24	24
6	APC (Driver)	2	2	2

Vehicles and other requirements	Nos.	Gulbarga/Belgaum, Shimoga
Jeeps	1	1
Matador Van	1	1
Scooters	3	3
Telephone	2	2
Wireless Sets	3	2
Walki Talkie	4	3
Stationery (worth)	30,000	30,000

3. Evaluation Scope, purpose and objectives:

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The scope of the study is confined to 9 districts of the State where the ten AWPS are functioning. The purpose of the study is to know about adequacy of AWPS across the State in view of increasing violence and atrocities against women. The objective is also to know whether the objectives with which the AWPS were started have been achieved. Are conditions and facilities in AWPS adequate enough to discharge all functions allotted to them? Are the AWPS discriminated vis a vis conventional Police Stations? It also aims to elicit suggestions from stake holders, support organizations (NGOs) and general public for better and effective functioning of AWPS so that cases are solved and timely justice is delivered to victim women.

4. Evaluation Questions (inclusive not exhaustive):

1. What are the personnel available in AWPS against the sanctioned staff strength provided in Government of Karnataka order nos. HD149 POP 1993, dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994? Are the vacancies more than that existing in conventional Police Stations? What is the commitment of the Police department to fill up vacancies in AWPS?
2. What is the infrastructure provided to each AWPS against that sanctioned by Government of Karnataka order nos. HD 149 POP 1993, dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994? What is the present condition of the infrastructure?
3. How are AWPS located with regards to ease of accessibility, visibility, type of building in which it is housed, the state of maintenance of the building etc. compared with usual Police Stations in the vicinity?
4. What is the average number of conventional police stations within the territorial jurisdiction of one AWPS? What is the average extent and population an AWPS serves?
5. Does the fact that AWPS can deal with certain types of offences (details highlighted in background information before) only cause any difficulty or hurdles in the investigation of offences booked in AWPS?
6. Is any special training in gender sensitization, case laws and best practices in investigations of the offences they are empowered to deal with specifically provided to the personnel posted to AWPS? If not, is it hindering their functioning in any way?
7. What is the year wise, AWPS wise type of crime wise data for the years 2009 to 2013? How many of these year wise, AWPS wise type, crime wise are taken cognizance of directly, and how many are referred cases? What is the crime solving and conviction rate (nature of crime wise) in cases booked by

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AWPS? How does it compare with the figures of the State for similar offences (comparison may be made with district figures which do not have AWPS)? If the difference between the two is significant, what can be the reasons attributed to it?

8. By interviewing women staff of AWPS who have earlier worked in conventional police stations, it may be deduced and reported as to whether women police prefer to work in AWPS or conventional police stations. The points in favour and against in both types of police stations may be given?
9. What is the level of confidence, preparedness and ability in Police Officers and Officials of AWPS with regards to tackling the crimes they are empowered to take cognizance of and in reaching the scene of crime or the place where victim or offender stays at all times of duty?
10. What is the linkage that AWPS has with Mahila Sahaya Vani and Women's and Child organizations who work to provide succor to women and child victims in the area?
11. Are AWPS more women friendly and serve women better than conventional police stations?
12. What is the level of awareness of existence of AWPS in the citizens of Karnataka?
13. Whether it will be useful, correct and better that AWPS are made at par with conventional police stations in terms of giving them all functions of conventional police stations?
14. Tamilnadu is a neighboring state which has the largest number of AWPS in the Country. Are AWPS there different from Karnataka? If yes, what are the differences between AWPS of the two States? What lessons can be learnt from AWPS of Tamilnadu and what best practices followed?

5 Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:

There is no sampling provided for the AWPS of Karnataka as all AWPS are to be studied.

In case of Tamilnadu AWPS to be studied for answering evaluation question 10, at least 4 AWPS may be studied. If there are rural and urban AWPS in Tamilnadu, at least 2 AWPS from rural and 2 from urban should be studied.

The first four evaluation questions, the last sub-question of the fifth evaluation question and the ninth need to be answered by collection of data and the personal interview of the Station House Officer and the Officers who investigate offences.

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In answering evaluation question 6, more constables and head constables need to be interviewed personally. The seventh evaluation question should be answered by conducting Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with staff of AWPS.

The seventh evaluation question needs to be answered by conducting FGDs with women living in the jurisdiction of the AWPS. Personal interviews should be done with those women who have been complainants for cases in AWPS. Her experience of what happened in the AWPS, what was the approach and behavior of AWPS staff towards her, whether they registered an FIR without hassles and delay or happened only after some person deemed powerful in the locality intervened, how the case was investigated and final report given etc needs to be converted into writing and analyzed. The Consultant Evaluation Organization can look into the report titled "*People-friendly Police Practices in Karnataka: A case study in Gender Sensitization of Police Personnel*" done by UNICEF and CSCS, Bangalore.

6 Deliverables and time schedule:

The Consultant Evaluation Organization should complete the study in 4 months time excluding the time taken for approval. They are expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables or be quicker than the follows.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a. Work plan submission | : One month after signing the agreement. |
| b. Field Data Collection | : 1.50 months from date of work plan approval. |
| c. Draft report Submission | : One month after field data collection. |
| d. Final Report Submission | : 1/2 month from draft report approval. |
| e. Total duration | : 4 months. |

7 Qualifications of the consultants and method of selection:

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as below-

- i. A legal Advocate/retired Law Graduate with at least five years experience at bar (for both cases),
- ii. An expert of Gender issues,
- iii. Statistician, and,
- iv. Data collection research assistants.

Since the study involves inspection and conversation with women primarily, **the personnel mentioned at serials ii and iv have to be women only, and in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.**

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Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

8 Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

1. By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).
2. Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly. Please refrain from using glossy, super smooth paper for the entire volume overloaded with photographs, graphics and data in multicolor fancy fonts and styles.
3. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should form the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
4. The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.
5. In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-
 - (A) **Short Term practicable recommendations**
These may not be more than five in number. These should be such that it can be acted upon without major policy changes and expenditure, and within say a year or so.
 - (B) **Long Term practicable recommendations**
There may not be more than ten in number. These should be such that can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes.
 - (C) **Recommendations requiring change in policy**

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There are those which will need lot of time, resources and procedure to implement.

9 Cost and schedule of budget releases:

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The **first installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable as advance to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The **second installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The **third and final installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Taxes will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluating agency/consultant is expected to pay services tax at their end.

10 Contact person for further details:

Shri. Kamal Pant. IG No.22213431 & Sri. Ravindra telephone no. 22942885 (mobile no. 9448484614) will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN(2)/2011 dated 11 th July 2011 and orders made there under.

This ToR is sanctioned in the 14th meeting of the Technical Committee held on 14th October 2014.

Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Annexure 2: List of documents referred to

1. National Crime Records Bureau of India. (2013). *Statistics of Crime in India*
2. Karnataka State Police. (2013). *Statistics of Crime in Karnataka*
3. Government of Karnataka order no HD149 POP 1993 dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994
4. Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, *Census of India 2011*
5. Adithi N Rao, Diana Lee, Parul, Shaughn A. McArthur, Takfumi Iwasaki. (2008). *People-friendly Police Practices in Karnataka, A Case Study on Gender Sensitization of Police Personnel*, by UNICEF in collaboration with the Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bengaluru
6. Tamil Nadu Police Commission. *Commission report on Women Police*
7. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2014). *Human Development Report*
8. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (OSRSG/VAC). (2013). *Breaking the Silence on Violence against Indigenous Girls, Adolescents and Young Women*.
9. Devika Prasad. (2012). *Police Complaints Authorities in India – A rapid study*; by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI).
10. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). (2014). *NGO Submission, 58th Session*
11. Nishi Sharma. (1999). *Best Practices among Responses to Domestic Violence in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh*; by Women's Studies Unit, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)
12. Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). (2013). *Evaluation of Community Policing Programme in Kerala*
13. Nadine Jubb and Gloria Camacho, Almachiara D'Angelo, Gina Yáñez De la Borda, Katty Hernández, Ivonne Macassi León, Cecília MacDowell Santos, Yamileth Molina, Wânia Pasinato. (2008). *Regional Mapping Study of Women Police Stations in Latin America*; by CEPLAES
14. Institute of Economic Affairs – Kenya. (2009). *Status of Gender Desks at Police Stations in Kenya – A Case Study in Nairobi Province*

Annexure 3: Study tools

3.1. Interview Schedule for State-Level Officials

Evaluation of Functioning of All Women Police Stations in Karnataka

KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STATE-LEVEL OFFICIALS OF KARNATAKA STATE POLICE

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the State	:	_____	A2. State Code	:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
A3. Name of the Official	:	_____	A4. Designation	:	_____		
A5. Department/Wing	:	_____	A6. Contact No.	:	_____		
A7. Interviewer's Name	:	_____	A8. Date of Interview	:	___/___/___		
A9. Supervisor's Name	:	_____	A10. Date of Review	:	___/___/___		
A11. Interviewer's Signature	:	_____	A12. Supervisor's Signature	:	_____		

Section B – Institutional

B1.	Is setting up an AWPS better than having a dedicated Cell at conventional Police Station? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) go to B2, if (2) go to B3, if (3) go to B4	:	CODE	
B2.	If B1 is yes, what are the key advantages of having a Dedicated Cell?			
B3.	If B1 is no, what are the distinct advantages of having an AWPS?			
B4.	What is your closest link to an AWPS?			
B5.	What is your role in AWPS and their functioning? Code: (1) Involved in setting up of AWPS, (2) Contributed towards drafting AWPS guidelines, (3) Regulatory measures, (4) Overall monitoring and supervision, (5) Worked at an AWPS before (6) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B6.	Have you ever visited an AWPS within the State? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2), go to B8	:	CODE	
B7.	If Yes, what is your opinion of their functioning vis-à-vis the conventional PS?			
B8.	Have you ever visited an AWPS in any of the other States? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2), go to B10	:	CODE	

B9.	If Yes, in what way Karnataka's AWPS better or not-better when compared to those AWPS?		
B10.	Should there be a formal link between the AWPS and a conventional Police Station? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3), go to B12	:	CODE
B11.	If Yes, what type of association exists and what is the purpose of such association?		
B12.	Have there been instances of policewomen requesting transfer to or from AWPS? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3), go to B14	:	
B13.	If Yes, what are the common reasons for the transfer?		
B14.	What factors were taken into consideration when deciding the location of an AWPS? (<i>Note to interviewer: All AWPS except the one in Kundapura are located in the vicinity of the District Police HQ</i>) Code: (1) Proximity to Police HQ, (2) Distance from the Court, (3) Accessibility to public modes of transport, (4) locations where higher domestic violence against women is recorded, (5) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE
B15.	Could you please elaborate on the process of establishing an AWPS?		
B16.	What is the average extent, population and geographical jurisdiction served by 1 AWPS?		
B17.	In your opinion, is the location appropriate? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B19	:	CODE
B18.	If no, where do you think this is the ideal location for AWPS?		
B19.	In districts where there are no AWPS, how are the similar cases handled in those geographies?		
B20.	Are there additional support systems for AWPS, say, Help Line, Grievance Redressal Cell, Missed-Call/ SMS Facility, NGO Interface, etc.		

	Separate helpline	:	CODE	
	Grievance redressal cell	:	CODE	
	Missed call/SMS facility	:	CODE	
	NGO interface	:	CODE	
	Others, please specify	:	CODE	
	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know			
B21.	In your opinion, is the staffing sufficient?	:	CODE	
	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B23			
B22.	If no, what is the ideal number/type of staff required?			
B23.	In your opinion, is the capacity/ competency of the staff sufficient?	:	CODE	
	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B25			
B24.	If no, what additional skills are required?			
B25.	In your opinion, is infrastructure sufficient?	:	CODE	
	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B27			
B26.	If No, what additional infrastructure is required?			
B27.	What, in your opinion are the distinct characteristics of the cases dealt within AWPS?			
B28.	In what way are the cases handled at AWPS different from that of conventional Police Stations?			
B29.	Does the distinct characteristics of the type of cases, require specialized training for the staff?			
B30.	What are the key challenges usually faced by the AWPS Staff?			
B31.	What are the key ways in which the AWPS staff can overcome the challenges stated?			
B32.	Are AWPS established at par with that of the conventional PS?	:	CODE	

	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B34							
B33.	If no, in what manner are they different?							
B34.	Do you think it will be useful, correct and better that AWPS are made at par with conventional Police Stations in terms of giving them all functions of conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B36	:	CODE					
B35.	If no, why not?							
B36.	What is the year wise, AWPS wise type of crime wise registered cases data for the years 2009 to 2014?							
	Crime type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
B37.	How many of these cases are taken cognizance of directly, and how many are referred cases?							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
	Directly							
	Through referrals							
	Also please provide a detailed breakdown by each AWPS of the same							
B38.	What is the crime solving and conviction rate (nature of crime wise) in cases booked by AWPS?							
	Crime type	Rate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	1	Solved						
		Convicted						
	2	Solved						
		Convicted						
	3	Solved						
		Convicted						
	4	Solved						
		Convicted						
B39.	How does the solving/conviction rate of AWPS compare with the figures of the State for similar offences (comparison may be made with district figures which do not have AWPS)? Code: (1) Much lower; (2) Lower; (3) equal; (4) higher; (5) Much higher; If (2), (3) or (4) go to B41	:	CODE					
B40.	If (1) or (5) then what in your opinion, could be the reasons for the same?							
B41.	Are the vacancies in AWPS more than that existing in conventional Police Stations?	:	CODE					

	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B43			
B42.	If yes, why?			
B43.	Does the police department take special efforts to fill up vacancies in AWPS? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) go to B45 or (3) go to B46	:	CODE	
B44.	If yes, kindly elaborate on the efforts undertaken			
B45.	If no, what is the reason for the low priority?			
B46.	Is there a distinct recruitment process for AWPS as compared to that of conventional Police Station? If Yes, what are the differences? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If, (2) or (3) go to B48	:	CODE	
B47.	If yes, how is the recruitment process for the AWPS different from that of conventional Police Stations?			
B48.	Is there a distinct performance appraisal between the AWPS and conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If, (2) or (3) go to B50	:	CODE	
B49.	If yes, how is the appraisal for the AWPS different from that of conventional Police Stations?			
B50.	Is there a separate career path of progression for staff in AWPS and other Conv. PS? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If, (2) or (3) go to B52			
B51.	If yes, how is the career path for AWPS different from that of conventional Police Stations?			
B52.	Is there a standard list of trainings provided to the staff at the AWPS? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B58	:	CODE	
B53.	If yes, what are types of trainings are provided? Code: (1) Orientation only (2) Orientation and refresher (3) Others, specify	:	CODE	
B54.	Who conducts the training? Code: (1) Members of the AWPS (2) External experts (3) listed NGOs; (4) Other Community Organisations; (5) Academic Institutions; (6) Police Academy (7) Others, specify	:	CODE	

B55.	What topics are currently included in the training? Code: (1) Gender sensitization (2) Case laws and best practices (3) training on legal provisions; (4) training on counselling; (5) handling cases of Juveniles (6) Others, specify	:	CODE									
B56.	What is the duration of these trainings? Code: (1) 1 day (2) 1-3 days (3) 3-5 days (4) others, please specify	:	CODE									
B57.	How frequent are these trainings conducted? Code: (1) Only Once at time of joining (2) Quarterly (3) Bi-Annually (4) Annually (5) Random/Not fixed If (2), (3) or (4) go to B59	:	CODE									
B58.	Do you think the lack of periodic training hinders their functioning? If so, how?											
B59.	If answer to B57 is 2, 3 or 4, do you think the trainings have helped the staff at AWPS tackle crimes more confidently? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know	:	CODE									
B60.	What additional topics do you think should be included in the training?											
B61.	Do the AWPS in the state have a linkage with Mahila Sahaya Vani and Women's and Child organizations who work to provide succor to women and child victims in the area? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B63	:	CODE									
B62.	How are these organizations involved in the day to day functioning of the AWPS?											
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Name of organization</i></th> <th><i>Area of functioning</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Area of functioning</i>						
<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Area of functioning</i>											
B63.	Do the AWPS work closely with any other government departments? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B65	:	CODE									
B64.	If yes, which departments and in what role?											
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Department</i></th> <th><i>Area of functioning</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<i>Department</i>	<i>Area of functioning</i>						
<i>Department</i>	<i>Area of functioning</i>											
B65.	Is there any monitoring process that is in place for AWPS,	:	CODE									

	for overseeing its functioning Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B67			
B66.	Is yes, please elaborate on the process			
B67.	How according to you have AWPS performed in Karnataka when compared to other states? (<i>Performance in terms of the location, availability and functioning of the AWPS, number of cases registered, etc</i>) Code: (1) Better (2)Worse (3) Same	:	CODE	
B68.	Please provide reasons for the performance			
B69.	What are the issues and challenges faced in running AWPS?			
B70.	What in your opinion are the 5 key suggestions for improving the implementation of AWPS in Karnataka? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____			

Secondary data to be collected:

- What is the average number of conventional Police Stations within the territorial jurisdiction of one AWPS?
- Data on vacancies and the time/ date on which some of the vacancies were filled-up
- Policy adopted for transfers of staff – (a) between AWPS; and (b) between AWPS and conventional Police Station
- Total number of Policewomen in the State, and the proportion working within AWPS.

3.2. Interview Schedule for Officers of AWPS

Evaluation of Functioning of All Women Police Stations in Karnataka KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OFFICERS OF AWPS

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the State	:	_____	A2. State Code	:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
A3. Name of the AWPS	:	_____	A4. AWPS code	:	_____		
A5. Name of the Official	:	_____	A6. Designation	:	_____		
A7. Department/Wing	:	_____	A7. Contact No.	:	_____		
A8. Interviewer's Name	:	_____	A9. Date of Interview	:	___/___/___		
A10. Supervisor's Name	:	_____	A11. Date of Review	:	___/___/___		
A12. Interviewer's Signature	:	_____	A13. Supervisor's Signature	:	_____		

Section B – Institutional

B1.	Which AWPS do you serve at?	_____		
B2.	In which year did you join this AWPS?	_____		
B3.	Is it your first place of employment? Code: (1) Yes, (2) no	:	CODE	
B4.	If no, have you worked in a conventional Police Station Code: (1) Yes, (2) no If (2) go to B8	:	CODE	
B5.	Do you enjoy working in a AWPS more than working in a conventional Police Station? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2) go to B7	:	CODE	
B6.	If yes, why? Code: (1) Better career growth (2) Lesser workload (3) Shorter working hours (4) Distinct nature of cases handled (5) Greater flexibility (5) Any other, pls. specify	:	CODE	
B7.	If no, why? Code: (1) Poor career growth (2) Greater workload (3) Longer working hours (4) Distinct nature of cases handled (5) Safety concerns (6) Difficulty in handling cases (7) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B8.	What is the total number of years for which you have served in AWPS? Code: (1) <5 (2)5-10 (3)10-15 (4) 15-20 (5)20-25	:	CODE	
B9.	How were you recruited to serve in the AWPS?	:	CODE	

	Code: (1) Interview (2) Written test (3)Both (4) Deployment/Deputation from conventional Police Station (5)Others, please specify			
B10.	Before joining the AWPS, how many years of work experience did you have in the Police force? Code: (1) Nil (2) 0-5 years (3) 5-10 years (4) > 10 years	:	CODE	
B11.	Does the non-availability of men officials in your AWPS negatively impact its functioning? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Can't say If (2) or (3) go to B13	:	CODE	
B12.	If Yes, how does it affect the functioning of the AWPS? Code: (1) Lower safety for women officials (2) Difficulty in responding to official emergencies in late evening or night hours (3) Difficulty in dealing with accused who are men (4) Difficulty in undertaking long-distance travel (5) Issues w.r.t arrest and summons (6) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B13.	Do you think that staff at AWPS are treated differently when compared to those at conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2) go to B15	:	CODE	
B14.	If yes, how are AWPS staff treated differently when compared to those at conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Denial of timely promotions (2) Poor quality of infrastructure (3) Poor commitment from State Dept. to fill up vacancies (4) Any other, pls. specify	:	CODE	
B15.	How according to you, has the working in an AWPS affected your career growth? Code: (1) Yes; (2) No; (3) May have or May not/ Not sure If (2) go to B17	:	CODE	
B16.	If answer to the question mentioned above is (1) or (3) , please give reasons for your answer			
B17.	Did you receive any training/ orientation when you joined the AWPS Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2) go to B20	:	CODE	
B18.	If yes, what types of trainings did you receive Code: (1) gender sensitization (2) case laws and best practices (3) others, please specify	:	CODE	
B19.	Were you satisfied with the quality of the training? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know	:	CODE	
B20.	What additional trainings do you think should be included as part of the orientation 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____			

	4. _____						
	5. _____						
B21.	Are any additional/refresher trainings held?			:	CODE		
	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) go to B24						
B22.	If yes, how often?			:	CODE		
	Code: (1) Annually (2) Monthly (3) Any other, specify						
B23.	What topics are covered in the refresher trainings?						
B24.	If no, do you think refresher trainings should be included and what topics should be covered?						
B25.	Do you think the lack of training hinders your functioning? If so, how?						
B26.	What types of offences does your AWPS deal with? (<i>Select all the relevant options</i>)			:	CODE		
	Code: (1) Offences under Children Act 1960 (2) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1986 (3) Juvenile Justice Act 1986 (4) Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 (5) 304B, 312 to 318, 341 to 348, 354, 357, 358, 363 to 373, 376 to 376 D and 493 to 498A of the Indian Penal Code 1860 (6) Any other, please specify						
B27.	Are the complaints that are dealt with by the AWPS also being dealt with by the conventional Police Stations?			:	CODE		
	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B29						
B28.	If yes, which are they?			:	CODE		
	Code: (1) Offences under Children Act 1960 (2) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1986 (3) Juvenile Justice Act 1986 (4) Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 (5) 304B, 312 to 318, 341 to 348, 354, 357, 358, 363 to 373, 376 to 376 D and 493 to 498A of the Indian Penal Code 1860, (6) Any other, please specify						
B29.	Are there any difficulties in the investigation of offences booked by AWPS since they deal with a limited number of issues?			:	CODE		
	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B31						
B30.	If yes, what difficulties are faced and what can be done to overcome these difficulties?						
B31.	What is the year wise, type of crime wise registered cases data for the years 2009 to 2013 for your AWPS?						
	Crime type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014

B32.	How many of these are taken cognizance of directly, and how many are referred cases?							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
	Directly							
	Through referrals							
	Also please provide a detailed breakdown by each AWPS of the same							
B33.	What is the crime solving and conviction rate (nature of crime wise) in cases booked by AWPS?							
	Crime type	Rate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	1	Solved						
		Convicted						
	2	Solved						
		Convicted						
	3	Solved						
		Convicted						
	4	Solved						
		Convicted						
B34.	Are AWPS more women friendly and serve women better than conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Very friendly (2) More Friendly (3)Both are same (4) Less friendly (5) Not at all friendly			:	CODE			
B35.	What is your perceived level of safety of working in an AWPS as compared to working in a conventional Police Station or any other place of work prior to AWPS? Code: (1) Very low (2) Low (3) Neutral (4) High (5) Very High			:	CODE			
B36.	Give reasons for your answer to the above question.							
B37.	Please rate the experience of working in an AWPS in comparison to working in a conventional Police Station in terms of:							
	(a) Infrastructure	:	CODE					
	(b) Trainings provided	:	CODE					
	(c) Others, please specify	:	CODE					
	Code: (1) Much better (2) better (3) the same (4) poor (5) very poor							
B38.	Have you ever faced any discrimination in comparison with the conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Never (2) Sometimes (3) Often (4) Always 5) Can't Say If (1) or (5) go to B40			:	CODE			
B39.	If answer is (2), (3) or (4), what is the discrimination which you have been subject to? Code: (1) Deputation/Deployment of officials to locations which they donot prefer (2) Shortage of staff and resources (3) Poor quality of infrastructure (4) Lack of co-operation from other Police Stations (5) Any other, pls specify			:	CODE			
B40.	What are the personnel available in AWPS against the sanctioned staff strength provided in Government of Karnataka order?							
	Designation	Sanctioned	Filled positions	Number of deputed				

	Positions		staff
	Circle Inspector		
	Police sub-inspector		
	Asst. Police Sub-inspector		
	Head constable		
	Police Constable		
	APC (Driver)		
B41.	Are the vacancies more than that existing in conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B43	:	CODE
B42.	If yes, why?		
B43.	Does the police department take special efforts to fill up vacancies in AWPS? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B45	:	CODE
B44.	If yes, kindly elaborate on the efforts undertaken		
B45.	What is the average extent and population served by 1 AWPS?		
B46.	Is this number sufficient? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B48	:	CODE
B47.	If No, what is the ideal number?	:	
B48.	Does the AWPS seek help from conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B50	:	CODE
B49.	If yes, how frequently? Code: (1) Very frequently (2) Frequently (3) Sometimes (4) Rarely	:	CODE
B50.	What are the incidents, when the help of conventional Police Stations is sought? Code: (1) Arrest (2) Summons (3) Investigation/Enquiry (4) Documentation (5) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE
B51.	How is the response of the officials from conventional Police Stations when such help is sought? Code: 1) Very cooperative 2) Cooperative 3) Neutral 4) Cooperative only sometimes 5) Not at all cooperative	:	CODE
B52.	Are AWPS established in par with that of the conventional PS? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B54	:	CODE

B53.	If no, in what manner are they different?																																																										
B54.	Whether it will be useful, correct and better that AWPS are made at par with conventional Police Stations in terms of giving them all functions of conventional Police Stations?	:	CODE																																																								
	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B56																																																										
B55.	If No, why?	:	CODE																																																								
	Code: (1) The special cases handled by AWPS require more time and special focus (2) Women complainants are more comfortable talking to women officers (3) Any other, pls specify																																																										
B56.	Does the AWPS have any linkages with NGOs /other women organizations?	:	CODE																																																								
	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B58																																																										
B57.	What kind of linkages and support is sought from these organizations?	:	CODE																																																								
	Code: (1) Resolution of issues/grievances of the complainant(2) Provision of shelter/accommodation to complainant or victim (3) Creation of awareness about AWPS and its role (4) Identification of offences and crimes (5) Investigation of registered cases (6) Any other, pls specify																																																										
B58.	What is the infrastructure provided to each AWPS against that sanctioned by Government of Karnataka order nos. HD 149 POP 1993, dated 10.02.1994 and HD 266 POP 1992, dated 04.08.1994?																																																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Sanctioned number</th> <th>Available number</th> <th>Is the item being used presently (Y/N)</th> <th>If No, pls give reasons</th> <th>Is it adequate?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jeeps</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matador vans</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scooters</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wireless sets</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walki Talkie</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stationery (worth)</td> <td>30,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any other, pls specify</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Item	Sanctioned number	Available number	Is the item being used presently (Y/N)	If No, pls give reasons	Is it adequate?	Jeeps	1					Matador vans	1					Scooters	3					Telephone	2					Wireless sets	3					Walki Talkie	4					Stationery (worth)	30,000					Any other, pls specify					
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Walki Talkie	4																																																										
Stationery (worth)	30,000																																																										
Any other, pls specify																																																											
B59.	How have AWPS in your district performed when compared to other Districts? (In terms of the location, availability and functioning of the AWPS?)	:	CODE																																																								
	Code: (1) Better (2)Worse (3) Same																																																										
B60.	Why?																																																										
B61.	According to you, are the AWPS equipped enough to handle all the designated offences and discharge the assigned functions appropriately by themselves?	:	CODE																																																								

	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B64			
B62.	If No, why do you think so? Code: (1) Non-availability of male staff is an issue (2) Lack of appropriate infrastructure and facilities (3) Poor quality of existing infrastructure (4) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B63.	What more facilities or flexibilities are required to handle the cases to your best?			
B64.	Are the funds provided to each AWPS sufficient for the functioning of the AWPS? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B66	:	CODE	
B65.	If no, how much additional funding is required and for what additional facilities			
B66.	What are the issues and challenges faced in running AWPSs?			
B67.	What in your opinion are the 5 key suggestions for improving the implementation of AWPS in Karnataka? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____			

3.3. Interview Schedule for police officers who have worked in both AWPS and conventional Police Stations

Evaluation of Functioning of All Women Police Stations in Karnataka KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN POLICE OFFICERS WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY WORKED IN AWPS

A1. Name of the State	:	_____	A2. State Code	:	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			
A3. Name of the District	:	_____	A4. District Code	:	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			
A5. Name of Respondent	:	_____	A8. Designation	:	_____			
A5. Contact number	:	_____	A6. Address	:	_____			
A7. Interviewer's Name	:	_____	A8. Date of Interview	:	___/___/___			
A9. Supervisor's Name	:	_____	A10. Date of Review	:	___/___/___			
A11. Interviewer's Signature	:	_____	A12. Supervisor's Signature	:	_____			

Section B – Institutional

B1.	How many years have you worked in an AWPS? Code: (1) <5 years (2) 5-10 years (4) 10-15 years (4) 15-20 years (4) >20 years	:	CODE	
B2.	How many years have you worked in a conventional Police Station? Code: (1) <5 years (2) 5-10 years (4) 10-15 years (4) 15-20 years (4) >20 years	:	CODE	
B3.	How were you recruited to serve in the AWPS? Code: (1) Interview (2)Written test (3)Both (5) Deployment (4) Transfer (5) Others, please specify	:	CODE	
B4.	Do you enjoy working in AWPS more than working in a conventional Police Station? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2) go to B6	:	CODE	
B5.	If yes, why? Code: (1) Better career growth (2) Lesser workload (3) 'Social' aspects of cases handled (5) Greater flexibility in working hours (5) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B6.	If no, why? Code: (1) Poor career growth (2) Greater workload (3) Inconvenient working hours (4) Limited types of offences investigated (5) Safety concerns (6) Difficulty in handling cases (7) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B7.	Do you think that staff at AWPS are treated differently when compared to those at conventional Police Stations Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2) go to B9	:	CODE	
B8.	If yes , how are AWPS staff treated differently when compared to those at conventional Police Stations?			

	Code: (1) Denial of timely promotions (2) Poor quality of infrastructure (3) Poor commitment from State Dept. to fill up vacancies (4) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B9.	How according to you, has working in an AWPS affected your career? Code: (1) Helped me achieve a better career growth (2) Career growth remains unchanged (3) Lowered/Hampered my career prospects If (2) go to B11	:	CODE	
B10.	If answer to the question mentioned above is (1) or (3) , please give reasons for your answer			
B11.	Are there any difficulties in the investigation of offences booked by AWPS since they deal with a limited number of issues? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B13	:	CODE	
B12.	If yes, what difficulties are faced and what can be done to overcome these difficulties?			
B13.	Do you think AWPS are more women friendly and serve women better than conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Both are equally women-friendly	:	CODE	
B14.	How would you rate the safety of women officers? Code: (1) Greater safety in conventional Police Stations (2) Greater safety in AWPS (3) Both are equally safe	:	CODE	
B15.	Please rate the experience of working in an AWPS in comparison to working in a conventional Police Station in terms of:			
	(a) Infrastructure	:	CODE	
	(b) Trainings provided	:	CODE	
	(c) Others, please specify	:	CODE	
	Code: (1) Much better (2) better (3) the same (4) poor (5) very poor			
B16.	Have you ever faced any discrimination in comparison with your counterparts in conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Never (2) Sometimes (3) Often (4) Always 5) Can't Say If (1) or (5) go to B18	:	CODE	
B17.	If answer is (2), (3) or (4), what is the discrimination which you have been subject to? Code: (1) Deputation/Deployment of officials to locations which they do not prefer (2) Shortage of staff and resources (3) Poor quality of infrastructure (4) Lack of co-operation from other Police Stations (5) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B18.	Should AWPS be made at par with conventional Police Stations in terms of giving them all functions of conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know	:	CODE	

	If (1) or (3) go to B20			
B19.	If No, why? Code: (1) The special cases handled by AWPS require more time and special focus (2) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B20.	For those offences which can be investigated only by AWPS, which Police Station is preferred by the general public? Code: (1) AWPS (2) conventional Police Stations (3) Equally preferred	:	CODE	
B21.	In your opinion, which Police Station has better collaboration with NGOs and women and child organisations? Code: (1) AWPS (2) conventional Police Stations (3) Both have same levels of collaboration	:	CODE	
B22.	In the question above, why do you say so?			
B23.	Are there any difficulties in the investigation of offences booked by AWPS since they deal with a limited number of issues? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know If (2) or (3) go to B25	:	CODE	
B24.	If yes, what difficulties are faced and what can be done to overcome these difficulties?			
B25.	What are the issues and challenges faced in running AWPS?			
B26.	What in your opinion are the 5 key suggestions for improving the functioning of AWPS in Karnataka? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____			

3.4. Interview Schedule for Women living in the jurisdiction of AWPS

Evaluation of Functioning of All Women Police Stations in Karnataka KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN LIVING IN THE JURISDICTION OF AWPS

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the AWPS	:	_____	A2. AWPS Code	:	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			
A3. Name of the District	:	_____	A4. District Code	:	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			
A5. Name of Respondent	:	_____	A8. Occupation	:	_____			
A5. Contact number	:	_____	A6. Address	:	_____			
A7. Interviewer’s Name	:	_____	A8. Date of Interview	:	___/___/___			
A9. Supervisor’s Name	:	_____	A10. Date of Review	:	___/___/___			
A11. Interviewer’s Signature	:	_____	A12. Supervisor’s Signature	:	_____			

Section B – Awareness about AWPS

B1.	Have you heard about the AWPS in your District? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2), donot proceed further	:	CODE	
B2.	If yes, how did you hear about it? Code: (1) Happened to see the AWPS in my neighborhood (2) Through relatives and friends (3) Through officials of conventional Police Stations (4) Newspaper or print media (5) TV/Radio (6) Through NGO (7) Through SHG members (8) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B3.	Have you visited the AWPS in your District? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2) go to B4	:	CODE	
B4.	If Yes, for what reason did you approach the AWPS? Code: (1) To register a complaint (2) Accompanied a complainant to the AWPS(3) Was summoned as a witness (4) Any other, pls specify.....	:	CODE	
B5.	Please share your experience at the AWPS			
B6.	Did you find the AWPS officials capable and confident? Code: (1) Yes (2) No	:	CODE	
B7.	Were your requirements addressed promptly and efficiently? Code: (1) Yes (2) No	:	CODE	
B8.	Did an influential person have to intervene to facilitate the investigation? Code: (1) Yes (2) No	:	CODE	
B9.	Do you think that the functions of the AWPS are different from those of conventional Police Stations?	:	CODE	

	Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Not sure If (2) or (3) go to B11			
B10.	If yes, then how is the AWPS different from the conventional Police Stations in your District? Code: (1) Investigates offences related to women and children (2) priority is to solve tensions through counselling; (3) personalized approach to case solving, (3) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B11.	What kinds of offences are investigated by the AWPS in your District? Code: (1) Violence against women (2) Immoral trafficking (3) Dowry harassment (4) Domestic disputes between husband and wife (5) Not sure (6) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B12.	What is the general perception about AWPS in your neighbourhood/community? Code: (1) AWPS are more women friendly and serve women and children better than conventional Police Stations (2) Both AWPS and conventional Police Stations are equally women friendly (3) conventional Police Stations re more women friendly and serve women and children better than AWPS	:	CODE	
B13.	Do you think there should more AWPS per District, than one or less than one as it is now? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2), go to B15	:	CODE	
B14.	If yes, why? Code: (1) AWPS is inaccessible (2) Too many cases for AWPS to handle (3) Delay in closing cases (4) Any other, pls specify.....	:	CODE	
B15.	Should AWPS stand as a separate entity or a dedicated unit within the conventional PS? Code: (1) Separate entity (2) Dedicated unit (3) Don't know If (2), or (3) go to B17	:	CODE	
B16.	If (1), why? Code: (1) The special cases handled by AWPS require more time and special focus (2) Women complainants are more comfortable talking to women officers (3) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B17.	What in your opinion are the 5 key suggestions for better functioning of the AWPS in your District? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____			

3.5. Interview Schedule for Women Complainants

**Evaluation of Functioning of All Women Police Stations in Karnataka
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA)
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN COMPLAINANTS**

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the AWPS	:	_____	A2	AWPS Code	:			
A3. Name of the District	:	_____	A4.	District Code	:			
A5. Name of Respondent	:	_____	A8.	Occupation	:	_____		
A5. Contact number	:	_____	A6.	Address	:	_____		
A7. Interviewer’s Name	:	_____	A8.	Date of Interview	:	___/___/___		
A9. Supervisor’s Name	:	_____	A10.	Date of Review	:	___/___/___		
A11. Interviewer’s Signature	:		A12.	Supervisor’s Signature	:			

Section B – Experience with AWPS

B1	How did you know about the AWPS in your District? Code: (1) Happened to see the AWPS in my neighborhood (2) Through relatives and friends (3) Through officials of conventional Police Stations (4) Newspaper or print media (5) TV/Radio (6) Through NGO (7) Through SHG members (8) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B2	Did you approach the AWPS directly or through reference from a conventional Police Station? Code: (1) Directly (2) Referred through conventional Police Stations	:	CODE	
B3	Which of these cases did you register in the AWPS Code: (1) Violence against women (2) Immoral trafficking (3) Dowry harassment (4) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE	
B4	Were your requirements addressed promptly and efficiently? Code: (1) Yes (2) No	:	CODE	
B5	Please share your experience at the AWPS			
B6	How satisfied were you with the response of police women at the AWPS? Code: (1) Completely satisfied (2) Satisfied (3) Not satisfied	:	CODE	
B7	Were the AWPS officials friendly and empathetic? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (1) go to C9	:	CODE	

B8	If No, please give reasons to substantiate your answer		
B9	Did you find the AWPS officials capable and confident? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (1) go to C11	:	CODE
B10	If No, please give reasons to substantiate your answer		
B11	Did the AWPS staff reach the scene of the crime or the residence of the victim or offender on time? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Not Applicable	:	CODE
B12	Did an influential person have to intervene to facilitate the investigation? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2) go to C14	:	CODE
B13	If yes, what was his designation/position?		
B14	Did the AWPS staff refer you to Mahila Sahaya Vani or any women and child organizations? Code: (1) Yes (2) No If (2) go to C16	:	CODE
B15	If yes, what services of the Mahila Sahaya Vani or women and child organizations did you avail? Code: (1) Counselling (2) Shelter/accommodation (3) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE
B16	What were the issues and challenges you faced before and during the registration of your case? Code: (1) Distance between AWPS and place of stay/work (2) Non-availability of officials (3) Indifference of officials (4) Bias towards offender (5) Poor documentation (6) Delay in registering FIR (7) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE
B17	What were the issues and challenges you faced while your case was being investigated? Code: (1) Indifference of officials (2) Lack of confident and competent officials (3) Delay in reaching crime scene (4) Delay in questioning offender (5) Poor documentation (6) Any other, pls specify	:	CODE
B18	Would you recommend AWPS to your friends and relatives? Code: (1) Yes (2) No	:	CODE

<p>B19</p>	<p>Do you prefer approaching AWPS over conventional Police Stations when you have an issue?</p> <p>Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) No preference for either If (2) go to C21 or (3) go to C22</p>	<p>:</p>	<p>CODE</p>	
<p>B20</p>	<p>If yes, give reasons</p> <p>Code: (1) More comfortable for women to approach women officers (2) Women officers are more empathetic (3) AWPS solves women and child cases better (4) Closer to my home (5) Any other, pls specify</p>	<p>:</p>	<p>CODE</p>	
<p>B21</p>	<p>If no, give reasons</p> <p>Code: (1) Officials are not brave and competent (2) Delay in closing cases (3) Far from home (4) Any other, pls specify</p>	<p>:</p>	<p>CODE</p>	
<p>B22</p>	<p>If you were asked to think of 10 ways in which your case could have been handled better, what would those be?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 			

3.6. Interview Schedule for officials of NGOs

Evaluation of Functioning of All Women Police Stations in Karnataka KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OFFICIALS OF NGOS

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the NGO	:	_____	A2. NGO Code	:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
A3. Full address of NGO	:	_____					
A4. Respondents name	:	_____	A5. Designation within NGO	:	_____		
A6. Department/Wing	:	_____	A7. Contact No.	:	_____		
A8. Interviewer's Name	:	_____	A9. Date of Interview	:	___/___/___		
A10. Supervisor's Name	:	_____	A11. Date of Review	:	___/___/___		
A12. Interviewer's Signature	:			A13. Supervisor's Signature	:		

Section B –Organizational Information

B1.	Name of the NGO	_____
B2.	Year of establishment of NGO	_____
B3.	Years of experience of working in the field of women's welfare/social welfare/women's education?	_____
B4.	Activities undertaken within the NGOs mandate :	
	1. _____	
	2. _____	
	3. _____	
	4. _____	
	5. _____	

Section C- Institutional

C1.	How many AWPS are you currently working with	:	<input type="text"/>
C2.	Years of experience of association with AWPS? Code: (1) > 5 years (2) < 5 years	:	CODE <input type="text"/>
C3.	How did your NGO start collaborating with the AWPS?		
C4.	What support services do you provide to the AWPS? Code: (1) Referring cases to the AWPS (2) Offering legal support to AWPS (3) Helping in the rehabilitation of complainants (4) Awareness generation for AWPS (5) Counselling (5)Others, please specify	:	CODE <input type="text"/>
C5.	If you have referred cases to the AWPS, how satisfied were you with how the cases were handled? Code: (1)Very satisfied (2) satisfied (3) not satisfied If (3) go to C7	:	CODE <input type="text"/>
C6.	If satisfied or very satisfied, please elaborate on what the AWPS did well		

C7.	In not satisfied, please give reasons			
C8.	What do you think the AWPS could have done to better handle the case?			
C9.	Did the AWPS keep you appraised about the progress made on your referral? Code: (1) Yes (2) No	:	CODE	
C10.	How often does the AWPS contact you to provide legal support or to help in the rehabilitation of complainants? Code: (1)Daily (2) Weekly (3) Once a month (4) Never, we have to reach out to the AWPS and offer support (5) N.A (6) Others, please specify	:	CODE	
C11.	How frequently do you contact the AWPS for solving issues/problems/cases filed by the complainants to the NGOs? Code: (1) Always (2) Sometimes (3) Rarely (4) Never	:	CODE	
C12.	What are the cases for which you refer the complainants to AWPS? Code: (1) Violence against women (2) Dowry cases (3) Child trafficking (4) Any other, pls specify.....	:	CODE	
C13.	Are you provided with the relevant information that you require to provide support to complainant? Code: (1) Always (2) Sometimes (3) Rarely (4) Never (5) Not applicable If (1), (2) or (5) go to C15	:	CODE	
C14.	If rarely or never, what other information do you need to provide support to complainant?			
C15.	Do you think people in the District are adequately aware of the AWPS and its functions? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Not sure If (1)or (3) go to C17	:	CODE	
C16.	If No, what could be the reasons for low awareness?	:	CODE	
C17.	How accessible is the AWPS to people staying far away from it? Code: (1) Very easily accessible; (2) Easily accessible; (3) Not accessible	:	CODE	
C18.	In your opinion, does the AWPS in your District have more acceptance among women than conventional Police Stations? Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Both have equal acceptance (4) Not sure	:	CODE	

<p>C19.</p>	<p>Do you think the AWPS are fulfilling the purpose for which they were set up?</p> <p>Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Both have equal acceptance (4) Not sure</p>	<p>:</p>	<p>CODE</p>	
<p>C20.</p>	<p>Do you think that because AWPS can deal with only certain types of offences, they face difficulties or hurdles in the investigation of offences booked?</p> <p>Code: (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know</p> <p>If (2), (3), go to C22</p>	<p>:</p>	<p>CODE</p>	
<p>C21.</p>	<p>If yes, what kind of difficulties do they face and how can they be overcome?</p>			
<p>C22.</p>	<p>What in your opinion are the 5 key suggestions for improving the functioning of AWPS in Karnataka?</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p>			

Annexure 4: List of State-level Police officers consulted

Sl. No	Name of the Official	Designation
1.	Alok Kumar	Additional Commissioner of Police, Bengaluru West
2.	Charan Reddy	Inspector General of Police, SIT, Lokayukta
3.	Kamal Pant	Inspector General of Police (Prisons)

Annexure 5: List of NGOs consulted

Sl. No	Name of the NGO	Designation of the Official Consulted	District	Year of Establishment of the NGO
1.	Sabale Mysuru	Secretary	Mysuru	2000
2.	Mahila Santwana Kendra	Secretary	Shivamogga	2001
3.	Spandana Vanita Sahaya Kendra	ASI	Bengaluru	2014
4.	Prerana Development Samaste	Secretary	Mangaluru	2002
5.	Nandhi Rural Development Society	Secretary	Kalaburgi	2006
6.	Mahila Sahaya Vani	Secretary	Udupi	2008
7.	Parihar	Coordinator	Bengaluru	1993
8.	United Social Welfare Association	Coordinator	Belagavi	1990
9.	Karnataka Integrated Development Services	Counselor	Dharwad	1997

Annexure 6: District wise Crime Data

Key:

T- Total Cases registered at the AWPS

S- Cases solved during the year

C- Cases that ended in convictions/arrests

- Solved figures include acquittals and convictions

Shivamogga

	Childrens Act 1960			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986			Juvenile Justice Act 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			Indian Penal Code, 1860		
	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C
2009	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	92	4
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	98	2
2011	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	86	1
2012	0	0	0	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	71	2
2013	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	43	2
2014	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	10	1

Bengaluru

	Childrens Act 1960			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986			Juvenile Justice Act 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			Indian Penal Code, 1860		
	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C
2009										266	108	0	79	32	0
2010										158	89	1	54	25	0
2011										115	17	0	23	8	0
2012										121	14	0	37	5	0
2013				216	19	0				48	8	0	51	0	6
2014										169	8	0	33	0	0

Mangaluru

	Childrens Act 1960			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986			Juvenile Justice Act 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			Indian Penal Code, 1860		
	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C
2009	0	0	0	25	25	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	1	0
2010	0	0	0	15	15	10	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	21	17	14	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	1	0
2012	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0
2014	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	16	0	0

Dharwad

	Childrens Act 1960			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986			Juvenile Justice Act 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			Indian Penal Code, 1860		
	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C
2009				9	7	6							49	33	6
2010													39	19	0
2011				4	4	1							51	22	0
2012				23	23	20							65	19	0
2013				1	1	1							79	14	0

2014		1	0	0		41	0	0
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Mysuru

	Childrens Act 1960			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986			Juvenile Justice Act 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			Indian Penal Code, 1860		
	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	55	0	68	35	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	21	0	25	6	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	29	0	25	7	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	12	0	18	6	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	22	0	44	9	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	3	0	40	2	0

Belagum

	Childrens Act 1960			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986			Juvenile Justice Act 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			Indian Penal Code, 1860		
	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	39	35	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	32	21	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	31	16	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	35	14	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	29	13	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	0	43	4	0

Kalaburgi

	Childrens Act 1960			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986			Juvenile Justice Act 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			Indian Penal Code, 1860		
	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C
2009	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	70	39	1
2010	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	99	47	1
2011	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	87	32	0
2012	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	16	2	0	49	18	0
2013	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	33	4	0	31	14	0
2014	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	40	4	0

Udupi

	Childrens Act 1960			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986			Juvenile Justice Act 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			Indian Penal Code, 1860		
	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C
2009										7	2	0	4	0	0
2010										5	3	0	2	0	0
2011															
2012															
2013													9	1	0
2014															

Davengere

	Childrens Act 1960			Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986			Juvenile Justice Act 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			Indian Penal Code, 1860		
	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C	T	S	C
2009				1	0	0							48	34	0
2010				2	0	0							64	37	2
2011													44	20	0
2012				4	0	0							58	18	2
2013				8	1	0				15	1	0	76	21	0
2014	4	0	0	3	0	0				34	3	0	67	5	0



EXTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT NO: 16 OF 2016



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

EVALUATION STUDY ON *EVALUATION OF FUNCTIONING OF ALL
WOMEN POLICE STATIONS IN KARNATAKA*