



LUCKNOW: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

IN THE WORKPLACE IN THE SAME FORM

NIRANJAN KUMAR SINGH

RESEARCH SCHOLAR SUNRISE UNIVERSITY ALWAR

DR. MANJU SHUKLA

PROFESSOR SUNRISE UNIVERSITY ALWAR

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive view aims to examine the issue of crimes against women in the workplace, focusing on the city of Lucknow. The abstract provides an overview of the research, highlighting its objectives, methodology, key findings, and recommendations. By analysing the specific context of Lucknow, this study sheds light on the current status of crimes against women at the workplace, identifying patterns, causes, and potential solutions.

Keywords: - Women, Crime, City, Lucknow, Crime against Women.

I. INTRODUCTION

Everyone in the public is affected by crime, which is a serious problem. No general public exists without such a crime concern. In Indian culture, crime against women is a topic that causes real concern. Nowadays, sexual assault is reported pretty much every single time. Discrimination and criminal activity against women in our society serve a variety of interests, in violation of the constitutionally guaranteed rights to equality. Even in the present phase of development,

significant instances of crimes against women are reported, despite the fact that the Indian Constitution accords equal status to all members of the general public.

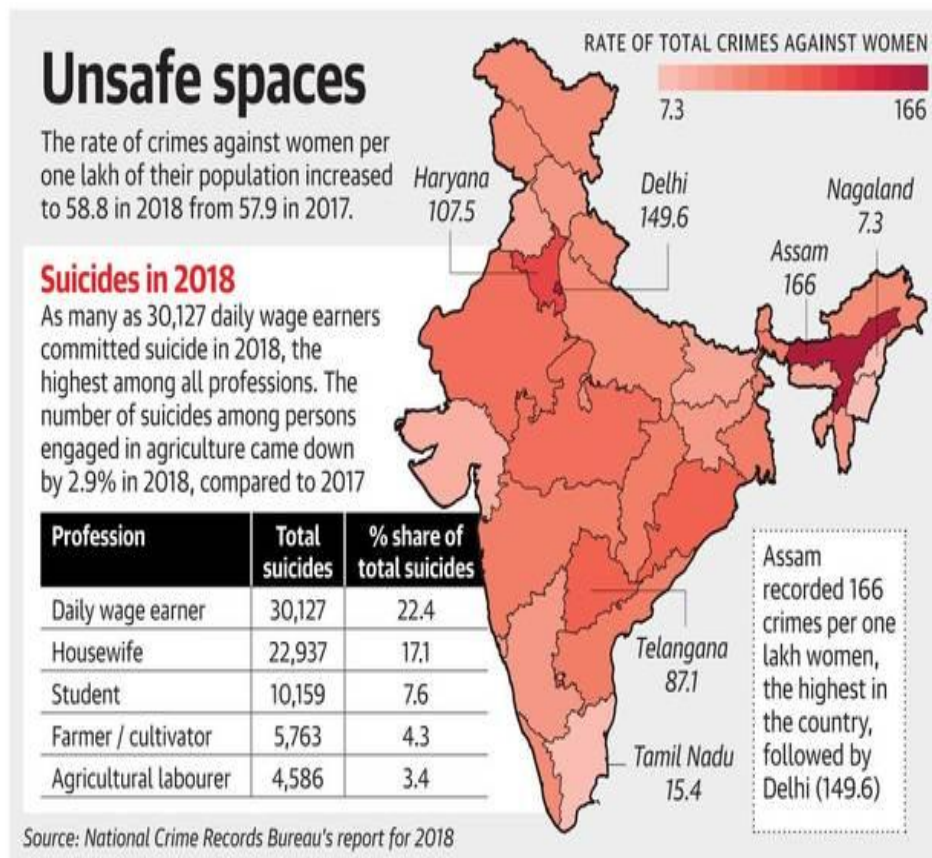
The most populous province in India and its capital city are both named Lucknow. As an inventive city, Lucknow is growing. Every cycle of life is filled with many investments made by women. In India, like in any other nation, crime has always been a major problem, particularly criminality that is motivated by gender. Crime against working women has become a major concern for law enforcement agencies all around the globe. Women who are employed or in the workforce deal with emotions, work demands, and a hostile atmosphere on a daily basis.

II. CRIMES IN UTTAR PRADESH

The annual Crime in India Report 2018 was released on Wednesday by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). As five States—West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Sikkim—did not give the explanations requested by the NCRB despite repeated warnings, it was released with preliminary information.

Following a two-year delay, the 2017 annual crime report was released on October 21 of that year.

According to the data, there were 3, 78,277 occurrences of crime against women reported in the nation, an increase from 3, 59,849 in 2017. With 59,445 instances, Uttar Pradesh came in last on the list, ahead of West Bengal (30,394) and Maharashtra (35,497). Despite the fact that 85.3% of rape-related instances resulted in charge sheets being filed, the conviction rate for these cases remained at 27.2%.



Cruelty by a spouse or his family members (31.9%), followed by assaults on women intended to insult their modesty (27.6%), made up a significant number of crimes against women, according to the survey.

- **Suicide's report**

The Accidental Death and Suicides in India 2018 report, also released by the NCRB, said that 10,349 people working in the homestead sector committed themselves in 2018, accounting for 7.7% of all suicides in the nation. 4,586 agricultural workers and 5,763 ranchers/cultivators were among those who committed suicide. 1, 34,516 people in total took their lives in 2018, a 3.6% increase over 2017, when 1, 29,887 instances were documented. Daily wagers accounted for the highest percentage of suicide fatalities (22.4%) with 26,589 deaths.

- **More murder cases**

As of 2018, there were 4816 episodes registered under the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes related Acts, down from 6729 in 2017.

A total of 29,017 murder cases were reported in 2018, representing a growth of 1.3% over 2017 (28,653 cases).

III. CRIME SCENARIO IN LUCKNOW CITY AGAINST WOMEN

Like in every other nation, crime has always been a major problem in India, particularly gender-based crime. Criminal activity targeting working women has become a major concern for law enforcement agencies throughout the globe. It's astounding how much criminality women face in societal structures. This is particularly true for women in countries with an agrarian economy. The complexity of crime against working women makes it difficult to eradicate without a protracted struggle. It requires several institutions and encounters a wide range of problems. It is ingrained in the way that power relationships between men and women are designed, and it is constrained by traditional gendered roles and presumptions. Women as a group often require access to the legal systems, financial resources, and educational opportunities that would equip them to put an end to this abuse. In any case, even when they are able to put an end to isolated acts of violence, these instances are the exception rather than the rule. The fundamental structures of society cannot be changed in the near term. However, each advancement in the ongoing effort to end violence puts pressure on those who ignore it and allow it to continue. No one country, international organization, or civil society organization can make a difference by operating alone. As a result, the community, neighborhood, family, civil society, media, educational system, criminal justice system, and official authorities all have a responsibility to fight sexual assault in the public view.

IV. CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN BIG CITIES OF UTTAR PRADESH: AN ANALYSIS

There is a prevalent belief that crime rates in big cities are much greater than those in small towns or rural areas. According to the National Crime Record Bureau, only those cities are included in the diagram of crime information that has a comparable amount of crime as other, smaller cities. India's largest state, Uttar Pradesh, also has the most notable population. Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Varanasi are seen to be important cities in the state of Uttar Pradesh. As soon as possible, data on crime in large cities in Uttar Pradesh was studied, with a focus on finding out the true criminal situation in Lucknow City, the only area under study.

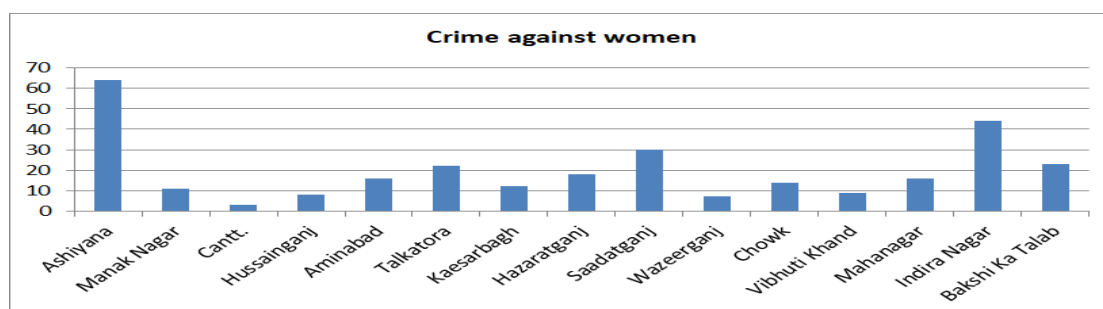


Fig 1. Crime against

Murder, rape, rioting, abduction, chain snatching, burglary, robbery, and crimes against women are among the crimes that have been examined. In addition to these crimes, there are other types of crime that often occur in urban areas or on roadways, such as pickpocketing, eve-teasing, molestation, and so on.

- **Age Group wise Victims of Incest (Rape) Cases- 2010**

In India, there were officially reported 288 occurrences of interbreeding rape in 2010, according to the NCRB crime report. Most incidences were found to occur in people between the ages of 18 and 30. Complete (99) cases out of (288) cases in this age group were detailed in India, followed

by (79) cases involving victims who were 14–18 years old, (59) cases involving victims who were 10–14 years old, (30) cases involving victims who were 30-35 years old, and (one) cases involving victims who were over 50 years old. In 2010, there were just four incidents of rape in Uttar Pradesh out of the 288 incidents across India. Just one instance of this sort of crime involving victims between the ages of 18 and 30 was described by the city of Agra.

- **Age Group Wise Victims of Others (Rape) Cases- 2010**

According to the Crime Report 2010, there have been 21905 more reported rape incidents throughout India. In all of India, there were 12650 cases of rape reported among victims between the ages of 18 and 30. This was followed by 3743 cases among victims between the ages of 30-35, 3491 cases among victims between the ages of 14 and 18, 1345 cases of other rape among victims between the ages of 10 and 14, and 541 cases among victims as young as 10 years. The least number of cases was 135 among victims over the age of 50. The most notable number of rape cases in Uttar Pradesh in 2010 was the whole 1559 instances described of victims.

- **Age Group Wise Victims of Rape Cases (Total) (Section 376- IPC), 2010**

According to Table-2.6, Section 376-IPC was used to account for a total of 22193 instances throughout all of India. The most cases (12749) were among victims who were between the ages of 18 and 30, followed by victims who were between 30 and 35 years old (3763 cases), victims who were between the ages of 14 and 18 years (3570 cases), victims who were between 10 and 14 years old (1404 cases), victims who were as young as 10 years old (571) cases, and victims who were over 50 years old (136 cases). Out of the 22193 instances in India, 1563 were mentioned in Uttar Pradesh.

- **Offender's Relation and Proximate to Rape Victims**

The National Crime Record Bureau's rape statistics were shown in Table-2.7. The offender's relationship with the victims was well reported. Absolute 21566 incidents with the connection between the perpetrator and victims were recorded in 2010, indicating that the rape victims knew the criminals at the time. Complete the 1562 instances in Uttar Pradesh where the victims knew the criminals.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this comprehensive view on crimes against women in the workplace in Lucknow highlights the alarming prevalence and impact of such crimes on women's lives and the overall work environment. The study reveals that crimes such as sexual harassment, gender discrimination, verbal abuse, and stalking persist in various industries and job roles, creating a hostile and unsafe workplace environment.

The research underscores several contributing factors, including gender bias, power imbalances, lack of awareness, ineffective policies, and societal norms that perpetuate these crimes. It is evident that despite the presence of legal frameworks and organizational policies, implementation gaps and inadequate support systems hinder effective resolution.

To address this issue, the study puts forward a set of recommendations. Strengthening legal frameworks, promoting awareness and training, establishing safe reporting mechanisms, encouraging organizational accountability, and providing support and rehabilitation services are key steps towards creating safer and more inclusive work environments.

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