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Get Know and Analysis: Key to Being Independent in A Dependent Society

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ABSTRACT

An environment free from all forms of harassment, discrimination, violence, and a well-educated society represent an ecology where women feel safe and protected. This can be accomplished in a number of ways, including by advancing gender equality, increasing public understanding of women's rights, supporting healthy relationships and education, putting into place appropriate legislation, and making sure survivors have access to support services.

This research paper focuses on women's safety awareness and provides them with the information and abilities to defend themselves and remain safe in a variety of circumstances. It covers topics including knowing one's rights, being aware of one's personal safety, getting assistance, which was given by the government. In this empirical research women and men from both rural and urban backgrounds, through a random sampling method, are provided with a questionnaire, through Google form.

People are aware of various crimes that take place against a woman and it has a generational link. People get exposed to different crimes depending on their age. The greater the awareness about various crimes, the greater is the room for precautions and prevention. The purpose of this study is to raise awareness and educate readers, both of which will be essential in educating women with this knowledge and empowering them. The suggestion drawn out is that though there is an awareness to some extent, there is room for analysing the same.

Keywords: *crime against women, awareness about crime against women, legal remedies, free legal aid, women police station.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Whether it is a welfare state or a police state, the common characteristic between both is that, people residing in that society expect to live in a safe and secure society. This safe feeling among people in a society, paves the path for further development in any aspect, be it economy, technology or whatever it is. For this hope, people need a hold. This hope can only be given by

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the government of that society. The sovereign must be well equipped with all its three wings in such a way it builds up and maintains this system of hope. In this aspect, we have two concepts namely, crime and law, which is noticed and balanced by the justice administration of the state. This field of justice administration cannot be restricted to one particular wing, rather all three have to work in such a way that each complement and supplement each other.

Though it is balanced by the government, it is reached to the public by means of mass communication. There could not have been recorded proves of any crime to have been happened, yet people can be kept in a state of mind, that a lot of such crimes are happening. The vice versa is also possible. To eradicate this mirage, people should be educated enough, such that they search, get know and analyse as to what is happening around them. And this is the reason why right to information has been declared as a fundamental right. A fearless and confident society can be created only through awareness. Even to create a vigilant society, we need awareness. Awareness should not be stopped with just obtaining an information. It has to develop further so that they there is analysis of the same. This capacity to analyse, leads to the creation of a more conscious society in the future. Creating a society with no social deviators and no crimes is not an ideal theory, when creating a conscious society is still possible.⁴

In that way, this research paper, with empirical research with 100 respondents, out of which 90 are shortlisted, aims to analyse how far people can analyse the information about the crime against women, they hear of. The research paper starts with asking the respondents about the crimes against women that they have heard of, recently in past 2023. Then selectively, certain trends and opinions about crimes were asked. Through this, the researchers have made an attempt to sort out the vital few crimes, which makes this society unsafe and insecure, in people's point of view. The second of the research goes with people's knowledge about the remedial systems available for them. comparison of both, gives an idea of how far people, to analyse information about a crime, that they receive.⁵

(A) Literature Review

The latest advancements concerning gender-based violence in India, taking into account the socioeconomic status of women in Indian society is commented by B. L. Himabindu.⁶ They considered how health workers, researchers, and public health professionals can influence the

⁴ Chauhan, R., & Baraik. V. K, *Mapping crime against women in India: Spatio-temporal analysis, 2001-2012*, 10(6) INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, 2243-2254 (2016).

⁵ Gupta, S., Sahoo, P. K., & Paltasingh, K. R, *Does development deter crime against women? Panel evidence from India*, 2(1) JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, 19-33 (2022).

⁶ B. L. Himabindu, Radhika Arora & N. S. Prashanth, *Whose problem is it anyway? Crimes against women in India*, GLOBAL HEALTH ACTION, 21 Jul 2014, at 23718.

social response to achieving gender parity in our nation by using secondary data on sex-selective abortions, crimes against women, and a critical analysis of how women are portrayed in Indian cinema.

In a paper by, Chandrima Chakraborty, the relative status of the states is established based on both Year to Year as well as Compound Annual Growth Rate. In addition to enforcement and punishment, policy approaches can also be beneficial in controlling crime against women. An intriguing discovery indicates that while crime against women may rise initially in response to economic expansion, it may then decline.⁷

In research by Michelle T. Hackett, as shown in the cities of less socially developed states and the rural areas of comparatively more socially developed states in India, challenges to traditional gender roles may result in domestic violence inside the family.⁸

(B) Objectives

1. To study the analysing capacity of people, about the various crimes against women that they hear of.
2. To sort out the vital few crimes which makes this society more dangerous, in the point of view of respondents
3. To analyse how far people have idea about the legal remedial systems available for such crime and their knowledge about it.

(C) Significance

1. The research paper gives the top most important crimes against women in the perspective of women.
2. The research paper makes it clear understanding of people's response from both urban and rural background towards various crimes against women.
3. The research paper analyses the ability of people to analyse and be vigilant.

⁷ Chakraborty, Chandrima, Afreen, Anam; and Pal, Dipyaman, *Crime against Women in India: A State Level Analysis*, 22 JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S STUDIES, Issue. 5, Article 1. (2021)

⁸ Hackett, M. T, *Domestic violence against women: Statistical analysis of crimes across India*, 42(2) JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE FAMILY STUDIES, 267-292 (2011).

(D) Sample Space Description

		Married		Unmarried		Total
		18 to 30 years	Above 30 years	18 to 30 years	Above 30 years	
Female	Urban	3 (3.33%)	6 (6.67%)	30 (33.33%)	3 (3.33%)	42 (46.67%)
	Rural	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	18 (20.00%)	0 (0.00%)	18 (20.00%)
Male	Urban	6 (6.67%)	0 (0.00%)	18 (20.00%)	0 (0.00%)	24 (26.67%)
	Rural	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	6 (6.67%)	0 (0.00%)	6 (6.66%)
Total		9 (10.00%)	6 (6.67%)	72 (80.00%)	3 (3.33%)	90 (100.00%)

Source: Computed

(E) Methodology

The researchers have used random sampling method in this empirical research. The questionnaire was passed through google forms for the ease of collection, 100 responses were received, out of which, 10 were delisted due to insufficient information received and 90 considered for further analysis. There were questionnaires set in both English as well as Tamil, for the preferable understanding of the respondents. For sorting out the top most important crimes which people find to be important, Pareto Table and Chart have been used, which runs with the 80-20 principle.

(F) Hypothesis

H₁ – Sexual offences and cyber-crimes, are the most important crimes, in the perspective of people.

H₂ – Though sexual offences are one among the vital few crimes according to people, most people have not witnessed any victim of sexual offences.

H₃ – Regardless of whether people have visited Free Legal aid and police stations, they comment that their functioning is not efficient enough.

(G) Limitations of the study

1. The study covers a minimum sample of only 90 and majority of the respondents are unmarried.
2. The time period of the study is very short, due to which only online response from the respondents were received.

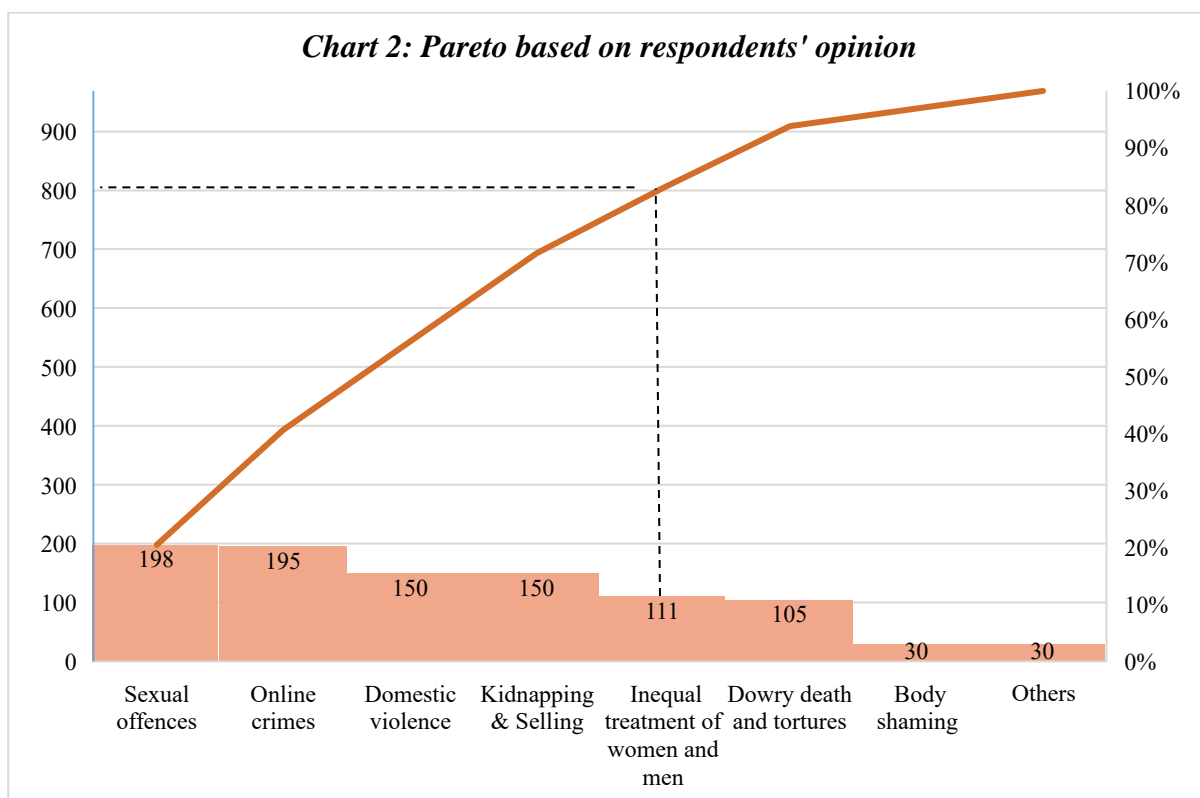
II. DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1 shows the offences which the respondents have heard of in recent days. Regardless of rural and urban background, many people have stated that sexual harassment or rape or marital rape is the offence, that they have heard of recently. Following it, an equal percentage of respondents have mentioned cyber-crimes (rural – 50.00 percent and urban – 54.44 percent) and inequal treatment of women and men (rural – 37.50 percent and urban – 36.36 percent). Whereas in case of domestic violence, more rural respondents (50 percent) have mentioned compared to urban respondents (36.36 percent). Whereas, in case of dowry-related offences, it is vice-verse (urban – 36.36 percent and rural – 12.50 percent).

<i>Table 1: Offences which the respondent's have heard of recently</i>					
Urban Respondents Opinion			Rural Respondents Opinion		
Offences Mentioned	Frequency	Percentage	Offences Mentioned	Frequency	Percentage
Body shaming	21	31.82	Body shaming	9	37.50
Cyber and social media - oriented offences	36	54.55	Cyber and social media - oriented offences	12	50.00
Domestic violence	24	36.36	Domestic violence	12	50.00
Dowry related offences	24	36.36	Dowry related offences	3	12.50
Inequal treatment of women and men	24	36.36	Inequal treatment of women and men	9	37.50
Kidnapping	24	36.36	Prostitution	3	12.50
Prostitution	15	22.73	Sexual harassment/ rape/ Marital rape	18	75.00
Selling minor women	15	22.73			
Sexual harassment/ rape/ Marital rape	57	86.36			

Source: Computed

With the various responses from the respondents with the questionnaire, pareto table has been drawn with a total cumulative frequency of 936 and with the pareto table, it has been found that, sexual offences, online crimes, domestic violence, kidnapping and selling women and inequal treatment of men and women comprise the top rated offences' list. This can be interpreted firstly as, the most crime heard by the people cover upon the major offences listed. Secondly, people feel that this society is insecure for women, majorly because of these offences and thirdly, if all these crimes are sort out by creating proper awareness about the existing legal systems, there are chances for creation of hope among people that they live in a safe and secure society. (chart 2)



Source: Computed

Though most of the respondents have marked that they have heard of sexual offences, only 33.33 percent of the respondents have witnessed victims of sexual offences. Majority of the respondents (66.67 percent), have not witnessed any victim in person. Notably, people from rural background, have not witnessed victims of more than 2. (Table 2)

	Rural	Urban	Total
I haven't seen any such victim in person.	18 (75.00%)	42 (63.63%)	60 (66.67%)
I am known 1 to 2 victims	6 (25.00%)	18 (27.27%)	24 (26.67%)
More than 5 people around me, I know are a victim	0 (0.00%)	6 (9.09%)	6 (6.66%)
Total	24 (100.00%)	66 (100.00%)	90 (100.00%)

Source: Computed

From table 3, it shows that 46.67 percent of the respondents opine that women are the most vulnerable, in case of domestic violence and, also, domestic violence has become a part of lifestyle of many people. 10 percent of the respondents have opined that women were not vulnerable and also domestic violence has not become a part of lifestyle of many people. 70 percent of the respondents have opined that domestic violence has become a part of lifestyle of many people and 56.67 percent have opined that women are the most vulnerable in case of

domestic violence.

Table 3: Respondents' Opinion on Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence become part of life	Women are most vulnerable	Agrees that women are vulnerable in DV	Disagrees that women are vulnerable in DV	Neither nor	Total
Agrees that DV has become a part of life		42 (46.67%)	6 (6.67%)	15 (16.67%)	63 (70.00%)
Disagrees that DV has become a part of life		3 (3.33%)	9 (10.00%)	0 (0.00%)	12 (13.33%)
Neither nor		6 (6.67%)	3 (3.33%)	6 (6.67%)	15 (16.67%)
Total		51 (56.67%)	18 (20.00%)	21 (23.33%)	90 (100.00%)

Source: Computed

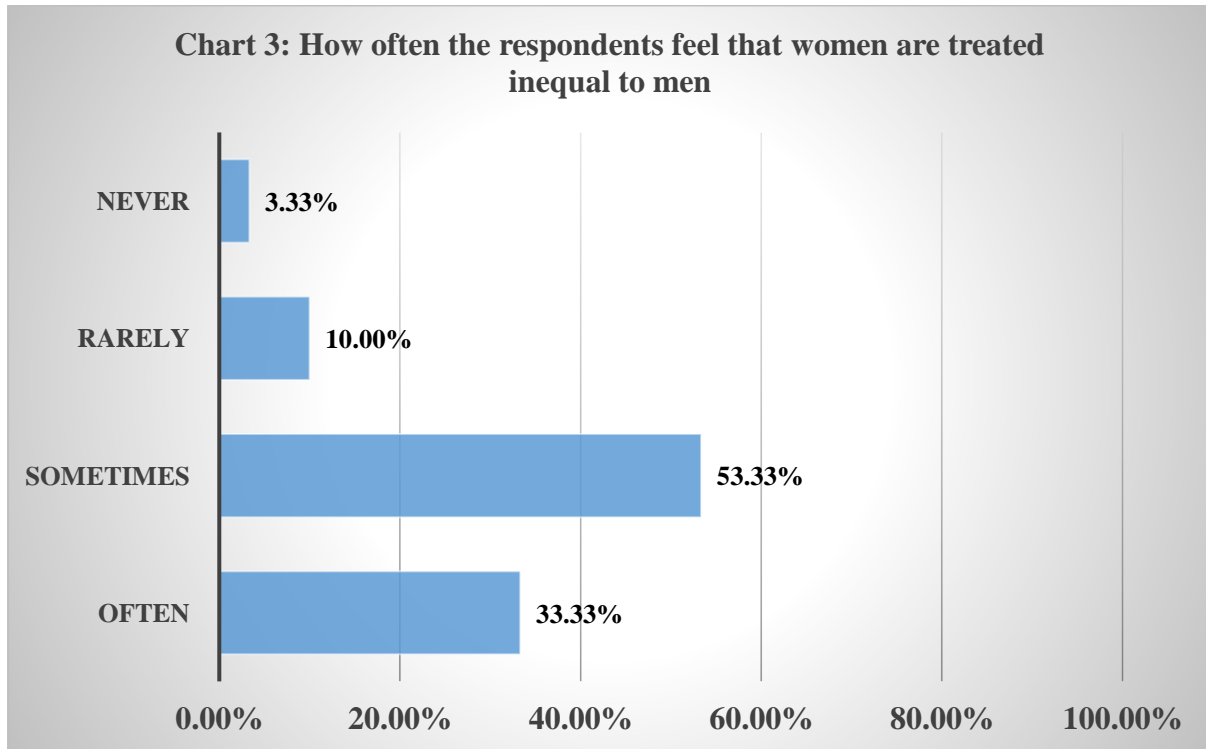
Almost 56.67 percent of the respondents have agreed that dowry death has been increasing in rural area than in urban area. Among rural respondents, 12.5 percent have given a negative response for this increasing trend, whereas, 4.54 percent of the respondents from urban background have given a negative response. (Refer Table 4)

Table 4: Respondents' Opinion on Dowry oriented offence

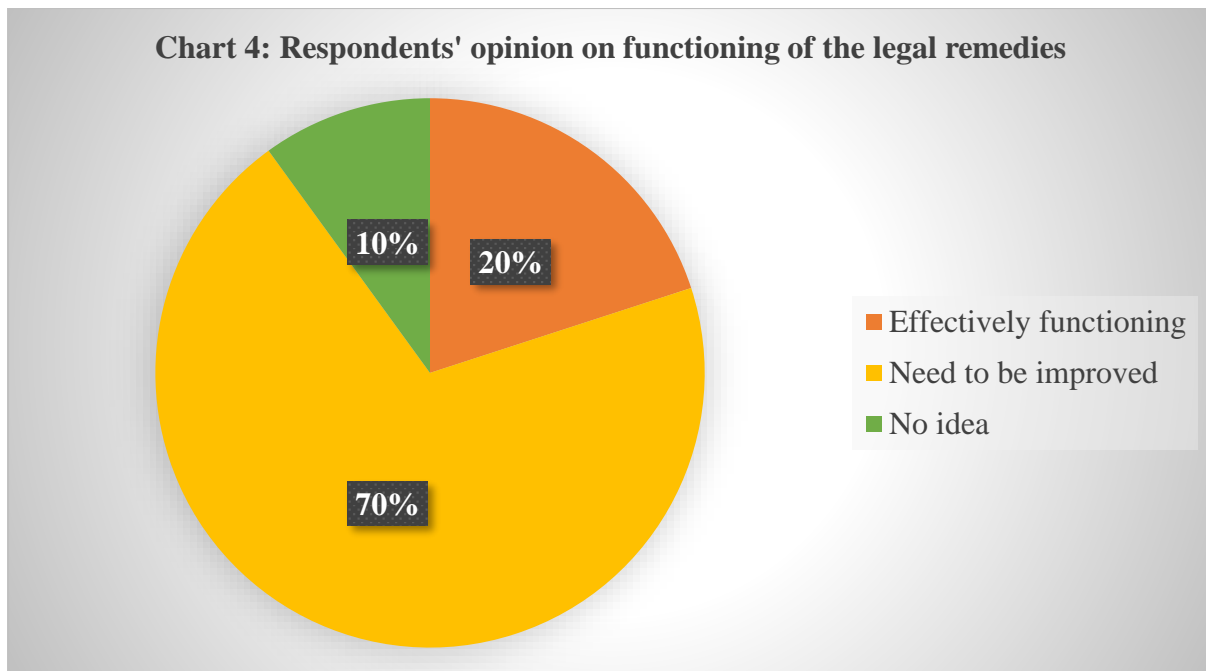
Dowry death are increasing in Rural than urban	Background	Rural	Urban	Total
Agree		9 (10.00%)	42 (46.67%)	51 (56.67%)
Disagree		3 (3.33%)	3 (3.33%)	6 (6.67%)
Neither nor		12 (13.33%)	21 (23.33%)	33 (36.67%)
Total		24 (26.67%)	66 (73.33%)	90 (100.00%)

Source: Computed

From chart 3, 65.33 percent have opined that, people have witnessed that there is an unequal treatment of men and women, from rare occasions to sometimes. As well, a considerable number of respondents, 33.33 percent have responded that they feel such unequal treatment, often. It is still glad to see that 3.33 percent have responded that the respondent have not witnessed of such unequal treatment.



Source: Computed



Source: Computed

70 percent of the respondents have opined that the existing legal system need to be improved, followed by 20 percent have responded that they function effectively and 10 percent have responded that they have no idea about it (Chart 4). From table 5, 80 percent of the female respondents have not visited a free-legal aid and almost. And, 80 percent of the female respondents have opined that the legal aid system needs to be improved further.

Table 5: Female Respondents' review on legal remedies available

Review on Legal remedies	Yes	No	Total
Effectively functioning	0 (0.00%)	9 (15.00%)	9 (15.00%)
Need to be improved	12 (20.00%)	36 (60.00%)	48 (80.00%)
No idea	0 (0.00%)	3 (5.00%)	3 (5.00%)
Total	12 (20.00%)	48 (80.00%)	60 (100.00%)

Source: Computed

Table 6 and 7, expresses that awareness of respondents about the free-legal system and women police system. Notably, 10 percent of the respondents, have no idea about free-legal aid (table 6). Only 43.33 percent of the respondents have opined that, complaints from transgenders can also be filled in women police station (table 7).

Table 6: Respondents' opinion on cases handled by WPS

People who can get relief from WPS	Frequency	Percentage
Woman	90	100.00%
Transgender	39	43.33%
Female kids	66	73.33%
Male kids	21	23.33%
Men	3	3.33%

Source: Computed

Table 7: Respondents' idea about Free Legal Aid

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
They give services for Economically Weaker Section of the society	60	66.67%
They give advocacy services at free of cost	60	66.67%
They give services for women, children, and senior citizen	42	43.33%
The office for free-legal aid is available in every police station	9	10.00%
No idea	9	10.00%

Source: Computed

60 percent of the respondents have responded that though they are aware of about the Kavalan app, they have not used it, whereas, 26.67 percent have used it and only 13.33 percent of the respondents have no idea about the Kavalan app (table 8).

Table 8: Usage of Kavalan App by respondents

Usage of Kavalan App	Frequency	Percentage
I do not know about it	12	13.33%
I know about it but have not used it yet	54	60.00%
Yes	24	26.67%

Source: Computed

Table 9: Gender-wise usage of Kavalan App

<i>Female</i>			<i>Male</i>		
<i>Usage of Kavalan App</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Usage of Kavalan App</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
I do not know about it	6	10.00%	I do not know about it	6	20.00%
I know about it but have not used it yet	33	55.00%	I know about it but have not used it yet	21	70.00%
Yes	21	35.00%	Yes	3	10.00%

Source: Computed

Table 10: Idea about Free-legal aid by respondents' who have not visited Free-legal aid

<i>Opinion on Free-legal Aid</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
They give advocacy services at free of cost	57	73.07%
They give services for Economically Weaker Section of the society	48	61.53%
They give services for women, children and senior citizens	30	38.46%
No idea	9	11.53%
The office for free-legal aid is available in every police station	6	7.69%

Source: Computed

Among the respondents who have not visited free-legal aid, 73.07 percent of the respondents have the basic idea that free-legal aid provides advocacy services at free of cost and 61.53 percent are sure that people falling under economically weaker section, are eligible for free-legal aid but only 38.46 percent of the respondents have responded that women, children, and senior citizens are eligible for free-legal aid (table 10).

Table 11: Respondents' opinion on Reasons for crime against women in society

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Narrow mindset of the society	63	70.00%
Social media (Mobile phone)	60	66.67%
Improper parenting	51	56.67%
Men	36	40.00%
Women	21	23.33%

Source: Computed

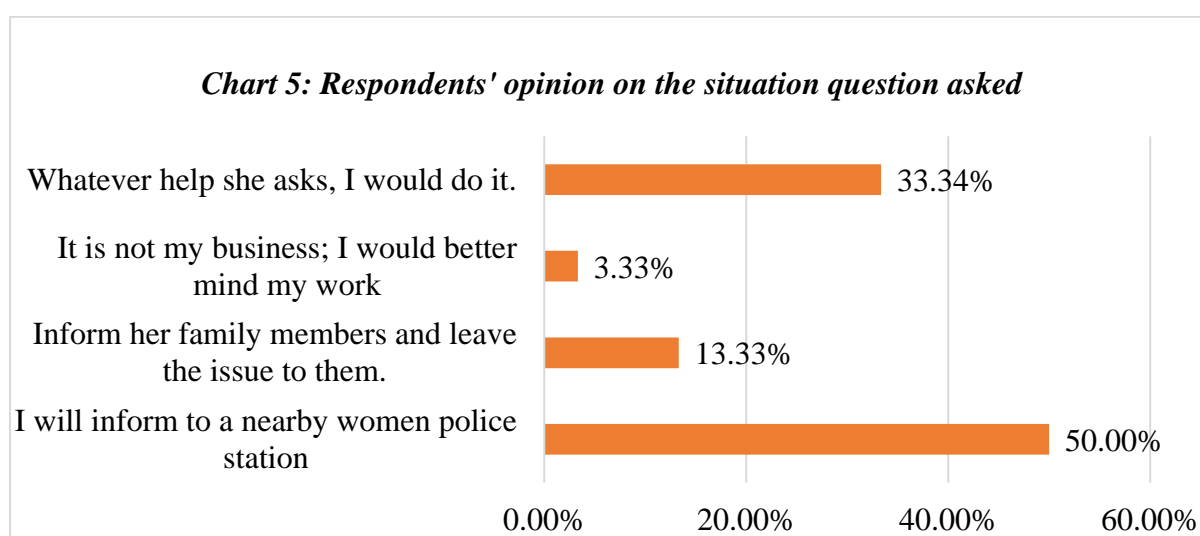
Table 11 and 12, gives the idea of people for reduction of crime in the society. Table 11 dealing with the reasons for crime against women in society, 70 percent of the respondents have mentioned narrow mindset of the society, followed by influence of social media (66.67 percent) and improper parenting (56.67 percent). Almost 40 percent of the respondents have mentioned that men are the reason for such crimes, whereas, only 23.33 percent of the respondents have mentioned women.

Table 12: Respondents' opinion on who should take steps against crime against women

<i>Opinion</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Government	69	76.67%
Parents	69	76.67%
Individuals	12	13.33%
Society	72	80.00%

Source: Computed

Getting into table 12, 76.67 percent of the respondents have mentioned that government and parents should take proper steps to reduce crime against women, whereas, 80 percent of the respondents have responded society has to change, for reduction of crime against women in this society.



Source: computed

Table 13: Various opinions of Respondents

<i>Statements</i>	<i>Likert Scale Value</i>
Sexual offences are more frequently happening compared to any other forms of crime against women.	0.81
Domestic violence has become a part of life for many marital relations.	0.74
Women are always the one who are the most vulnerable in domestic violence than men.	0.68
Dowry tortures and death are increasing in rural areas compared to urban areas.	0.72
Online crimes against women are increasing day by day.	0.82
A woman who is a victim of sexual offence or prostitution rather than being seen as a victim, is seen as a taboo	0.68

Source: Computed

III. MAJOR RESULTS AND HYPOTHESIS VERIFICATION

1. Regardless of rural (75 percent) and urban (86.36 percent) background, many people have stated that sexual harassment or rape or marital rape as the offence, that they have heard of recently. This proves H₁.

2. The vital few offences which people find to create an unsafe and insecure society for women are,
 - a. sexual offences,
 - b. online crimes,
 - c. domestic violence,
 - d. kidnapping and selling women
 - e. inequal treatment of men and women
3. Solving all these offences and by creating enough awareness about these offences and respective legal mechanism, a society where women feel safe and insecure can be created.
4. Majority of rural respondents (75 percent) as well urban respondents (63.63 percent) have not witnessed any sexual harassment victims. Thus, H₂ is proved.
5. 70 percent of the respondents have opined that domestic violence has become a part of lifestyle of many people.
6. A considerable number of respondents (36.67 percent) have opined a neither nor answer for the trend that dowry-oriented offences are increasing in case of rural background than in urban areas. This can be interpreted that people have no clear idea about it.⁹
7. 33.33 percent have responded that they feel such inequal treatment, often.
8. Among the female respondents, 20 percent of the female, respondents have visited free-legal aid, as well, all the 20 percent give an opinion that the legal remedial systems have to be improved further. Majority (60 percent) of the rest 80 percent of the female respondents, who have not visited free-legal aid, have also responded that there should be certain improvements in legal remedial systems. This can be interpreted in such a way that, people follow a trend which is also set in the society, though they have no idea about what exactly is happening in reality. Hence, H₃ is proved.
9. Though 73.33 percent of respondents have mentioned that offences against girl child can be registered in WPS, only 23.33 percent have mentioned about male child. Though majority of the respondents have not visited a free-legal aid, they have some basic knowledge about free-legal aid that they provide advocacy services at free of cost. Yet

⁹ Vicente, G., Goicoa, T., Fernandez-Rasines, P., & Ugarte, M. D., *Crime against women in India: unveiling spatial patterns and temporal trends of dowry deaths in the districts of Uttar Pradesh*, 183(2) JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY SERIES A: STATISTICS IN SOCIETY, 655-679, (2020).

many are not aware about the eligibility to obtain free-legal aid as well the place or exact location where they could avail such free-legal aid.

10. 60 percent of the respondents have responded that though they are aware of about the Kavalan app, they have not used it.
11. Only 13.33 percent of the respondents have the opinion that every individual has to take steps in order to reduce crime against women and in the situation-question asked, '*You see your neighbour being abused by her husband. He beats her daily and forces her to always be inside the house. What will you do?*' 50 percent of the respondents have mentioned that they would report Women Police Station. (Chart 5)

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

From table 13, respondents strongly agree that sexual offences as well, online crimes keep increasing nowadays, as well, respondents to certain extent accept that domestic violence has become a part of life and also, women are the most vulnerable in case of domestic violence. The awareness about the legal remedial systems, comparing with their experience in visiting it, shows that people follow the majority say what the society has framed. Though majority of the respondents have not visited a free legal aid or a women police station, they give an opinion that the legal remedial system is not functioning effectively and have to improve a lot. This shows that though people get the opportunity to get know about various offences and crimes that happen around them, they lack in researching the source before analysing the information. Thus, we have a significant awareness among people, but not the patience and habit of analysing the truthiness of the information and source of such information. Probably, most people are not used to a system of education where they are allowed to think and analysis, and connect the dots. Thus, the research paper ends with the suggestion that, education system should have 'making students to think and interpret' as the top most priority, followed by educating them with good manners, and knowledge.

V. QUESTIONNAIRE**(A) Personal Details**

1. Name _____
2. Mail id: _____
3. Age
 - a. Below 18 years
 - b. 18 to 30 years
 - c. Above 30 years
4. Background
 - a. Urban
 - b. Rural
5. Gender
 - a. Female
 - b. Male
 - c. Transgender
6. Marital Status
 - a. Married
 - b. Unmarried
 - c. Divorcee
 - d. Others
7. Type of family
 - a. Nuclear family
 - b. Joint family
8. No. of children _____

(B) Crime against Women

1. Recent crime against a woman that you have read about or has witnessed (you can pick more than one option)
 - Sexual harassment/ rape/ Marital rape

- Domestic violence
 - Dowry related offences
 - Inequal treatment of women and men
 - Body shaming
 - Cyber and social media - oriented offences
 - Kidnapping
 - Women trafficking
 - Prostitution
 - Others_____
2. Sexual offences are more frequently happening compared to any other forms of crime against women.
- a. Strongly Agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly Disagree
3. Have you witnessed of your friend or relative or any known person, being a victim of sexual harassment or rape?
- a. More than 5 people around me, whom I know are a victim
 - b. I am known of 3 to 5 victims
 - c. I am known 1 to 2 victims
 - d. I haven't seen any such victim in person.
 - e. Other_____
4. Domestic violence has become a part of life for many marital relations.
- a. Strongly Agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Disagree

- e. Strongly Disagree
5. Women are always the one who are the most vulnerable in domestic violence than men.
- a. Strongly Agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly Disagree
6. Dowry death and tortures have been reduced in 21st century compared to 1990s.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Other_____
7. Dowry tortures and death are increasing in rural areas compared to urban areas.
- a. Strongly Agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly Disagree
8. Online crimes against women are increasing day by day.
- a. Strongly Agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly Disagree
9. How often do you hear cyber-crimes such as online stalking, morphing, leaking private videos, leaking personal data, blackmailing with personal data, etc.,
- a. Often
 - b. Frequently
 - c. Sometimes

- d. Rarely
 - e. Never heard of it
10. Have you heard of a women kidnapped other than movies and series?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
11. Kidnapping women are mostly for indulging them in prostitution or selling them as slaves
- a. Have not come across such news
 - b. Have seen only in movies
 - c. Yes. Kidnapping usually ends up in that way
 - d. No. there are other reasons also.
12. How often have you felt that women and men are not treated equally?
- a. Often
 - b. Frequently
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Rarely
 - e. Never heard of it

(C) Legal remedies

1. There are sufficient legal remedies for all sort of crime against women
 - Effectively functioning
 - Need to be improved
 - I have not witnessed any such remedies
 - No idea
2. Women Police Stations are available to handle cases related to, (you can select more than one option)
 - Woman
 - Transgender
 - Female kids

- Male kids
3. Have you ever approached free-legal aid?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 4. Your idea about free-legal aid
 - They give advocacy services at free of cost
 - They give services for women, children, and senior citizen
 - They give services for Economically Weaker Section of the society
 - The office for free-legal aid is available in every police station
 - No idea
 5. You see your neighbor being abused by her husband. He beats him daily and forces her to always be inside the house. What will you do?
 - Inform her family members and leave the issue to them.
 - I will inform to a nearby women police station.
 - It is not my business; I would better mind my work.
 - Whatever help she asks, I would do it.
 - No idea.
 6. Have you used Kavalan App?
 - a. Yes
 - b. I do not know about it
 - c. I know about it but have not used it yet
 7. A woman who is a victim of sexual offence or prostitution rather than being seen as a victim, is seen as a taboo
 - a. Strongly Agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Neutral
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly Disagree