

## CHAPTER – 4

### TRENDS OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN 2000-13: AN ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 CRIME STATISTICS

Globally, the best available index for crime is recorded with the police by the citizens or crimes discovered by the police and recorded in their records. In India, the national agency for collection of these crime incidents and records is National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. For the purposes of this study on crimes against women, the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB) data has been studied and analyzed. The National Crime Records Bureau data is the principal reference document for gaining insights into various aspects of crime in India. It provides statistical data collected across States and Union Territories to evaluate ground realities and the trends. The data is exhaustive enough to analyze patterns and nature of crimes to find out causes and remedies. The data is collected through proform as from State Crime Record Bureau of all States and UTs and fifty-three mega-cities (population of 10 lakh or more). The data pertains to police recorded crime cases. The data is not perfect and suffers from societal and criminal justice system biases and deficiencies with regard to under reporting, attitudes towards crime, aptitude, skills and competencies of agencies involved.

#### 4.2 DEFINITIONS, CONCEPT AND UNDERLINING PRINCIPLE

The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) classifies all the crimes into two categories:

(i) **Cognizable** - Sec.2(c) Cr.P.C.(ii) **Non-cognizable** - Sec.2(l) Cr.P.C.

*Cognizable Crimes:* A cognizable offence or case is defined as the one which an officer in-charge of a police station may investigate without the order of a magistrate and effect arrest without warrant. The police have a direct responsibility to take immediate action on the receipt of a complaint or of credible information in such crimes, visit the scene of the crime, investigate the facts, apprehend the offender and arraign him before a court of law having jurisdiction over the matter. Cognizable crimes are broadly categorized as those falling either under the 'Indian Penal Code (IPC)' or under the 'Special and Local Laws (SLL)'.

*Non-cognizable Crimes:* Non-Cognizable crimes are defined as those which cannot be investigated by police without the order of a competent magistrate. Police do not initiate investigation in non-cognizable crimes except with magisterial permission.

*Crime Rate:* number of crimes per lakh of population. 'Crime rate' for crimes committed against women has been calculated using only female population based on Registrar General of India's projected mid-year female population for the year 2013.

*Incidence of Crime:* total number of crime reported in a State or at National level

*Counting unit of crime is cases reported* In India, the basic unit of counting a crime is a criminal case registered by police. A case may have many sections of law. But for statistical purposes, it is counted as a single case by the NCRB.

*Principal Offence Rule:* If more than one offences are reported in one registered case, in such situation most heinous considered for counting of offence.

*Reference Period:* A completed calendar year i.e. from January to December of reference year is considered for reporting period.

*Population:* Census actual population was used for Census year while mid-year projected population were used for non-Census year for States & UTs. For Mega cities, populations of adjacent Census year were used due to non-availability of their population. The population of the country in the decade (2003-2013) has increased by 15.0% with an annual compound growth rate of 1.4%.

*Scope and Coverage:* The crime statistics are only police recorded crime cases, the unreported crimes are excluded.

### **4.3 TREND ANALYSIS OF GENERAL CRIMES**

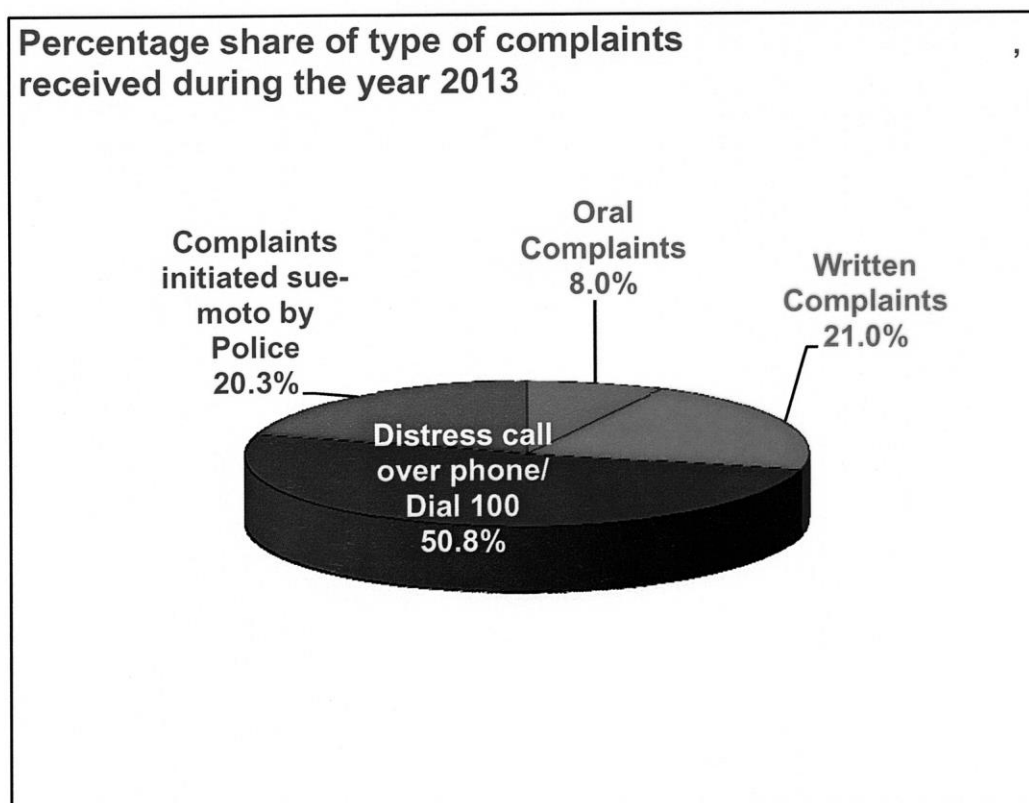
*Cognizable Crimes :* As many as 66,40,378 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2013 comprising 26.5 lakh cases registered under the IPC and 39.9 lakh cases registered under the SLL showing an increase of 9.9 percent over 2012. The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:2.2 in 2003 to 1:1.5 in 2013. The rate of total

cognizable crimes (IPC + SLL) was reported as 540.4 in the year 2013 showing an increase of 42.5 percent over 2012.

*Complaints received by police:* The total number of complaints received by police including oral, written, distress call or the ones initiated *suo-moto* by police is being collected since 1999 by NCRB in order to assess the quantum of work load of police. A total of 1,86,84,289 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2013 as compared to 1,07,82,638 complaints received during the year 2012 showing an increase of 73.3% over 2012. The nature of their origin is given below in Figure 4.1. Nearly, 35.5% of these complaints were registered as cognizable offences (66, 40,378 out of 1, 86,84,289 case).

Around fifty percent of complaints are received through phone. There may be explanation to this that dial 100 not only makes easy to report in terms of overcoming barriers of physical accessibility and insensitivity but it may also empower citizen to report crime without fear, and intimidation.

**FIGURE-4.1**  
**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF TYPE OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED IN 2013**



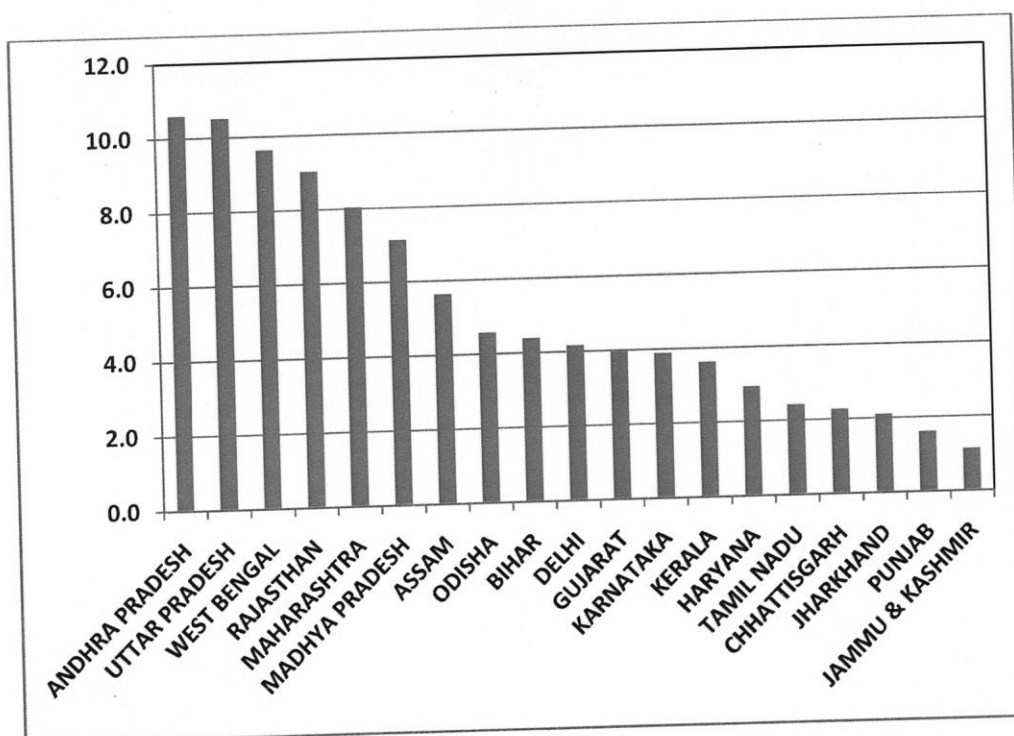


#### 4.4 CRIME TRENDS AGAINST WOMEN: AN ANALYSIS OF RECENT STATISTICS OF VARIOUS CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

Total of 3,09,546 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country in 2013, as compared to 2,44,270 in the year 2012, showing an increase of 26.7 percent. Andhra Pradesh with 7.3 percent share of country's women population accounted for nearly 10.6 percent of total crime incidence against women at All India level, by reporting 32,809 cases, followed by Uttar Pradesh (accounting for nearly 16.7% of the country's women population, has accounted for 10.5% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 32,546 cases) during the year 2013. Besides Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have shown more than 6.0 percent share of total such crimes reported at all India level during 2013. These are all big states therefore higher crime rates is not surprising. The comparison after adjusting population effect would give a better reflection of crime scenario. However, percent shares of different States in total reported incidence and rate of crime across States /UTs are given below in Figure 4.3 for better understanding of crime reporting pattern across States in the country:

FIGURE-4.3

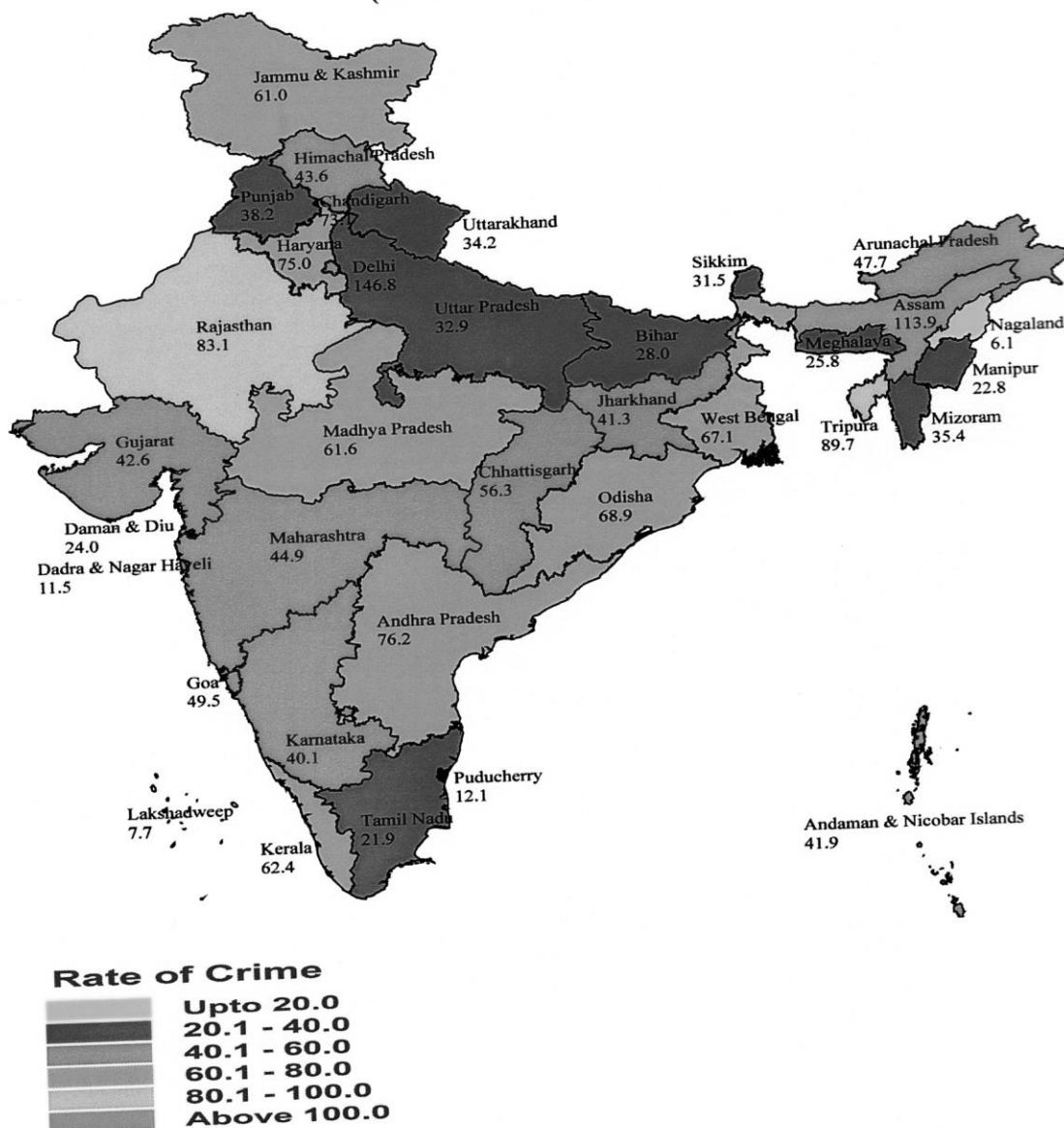
STATE/UT WISE PERCENTAGE SHARE UNDER CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2013



*Crime Rate:* The rate of crime committed against women was observed as 52.2 (per 100's thousand women population) in 2013 as compared to 41.7 in the year 2012, showing sharp increase of more than 10% in total crimes against women. Delhi reported exceptional highest rate of crime (146.8) nearly three times of national average, followed by Assam (113.9) and Tripura (89.7). The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crime has increased from 2000 to 2013. The Figure 4.4 depicts crime rates against women across States/UTs are presented below for better comparison of crime situation.

**FIGURE-4.4**

**RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN 2013 ACROSS STATES/ UNION TERRITORIES  
(All India Average 52.2)**



#### 4.5 ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (2000-2013)

On the basis of the data for the last three years it is difficult to draw out comparative analysis on trends and patterns of crime. Therefore, data for fourteen years has been analyzed and plotted on the graph. The total number of reported incidents has doubled with 1, 41,373 cases reported in 2000 and 3, 09,546 number of cases reported in 2013. In percent terms, total incidence of crime against women has increased by 119.0% from base year 2000. State/ UT wise details with percent variation over the years are placed at Annexure-I. The Figure 4.5 depicts total crimes against women during 2000-13 which clearly indicates substantial increase in crimes.

**FIGURE-4.5**

**TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN CASES DURING 2000 - 2013 AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR AND OVER 2000**

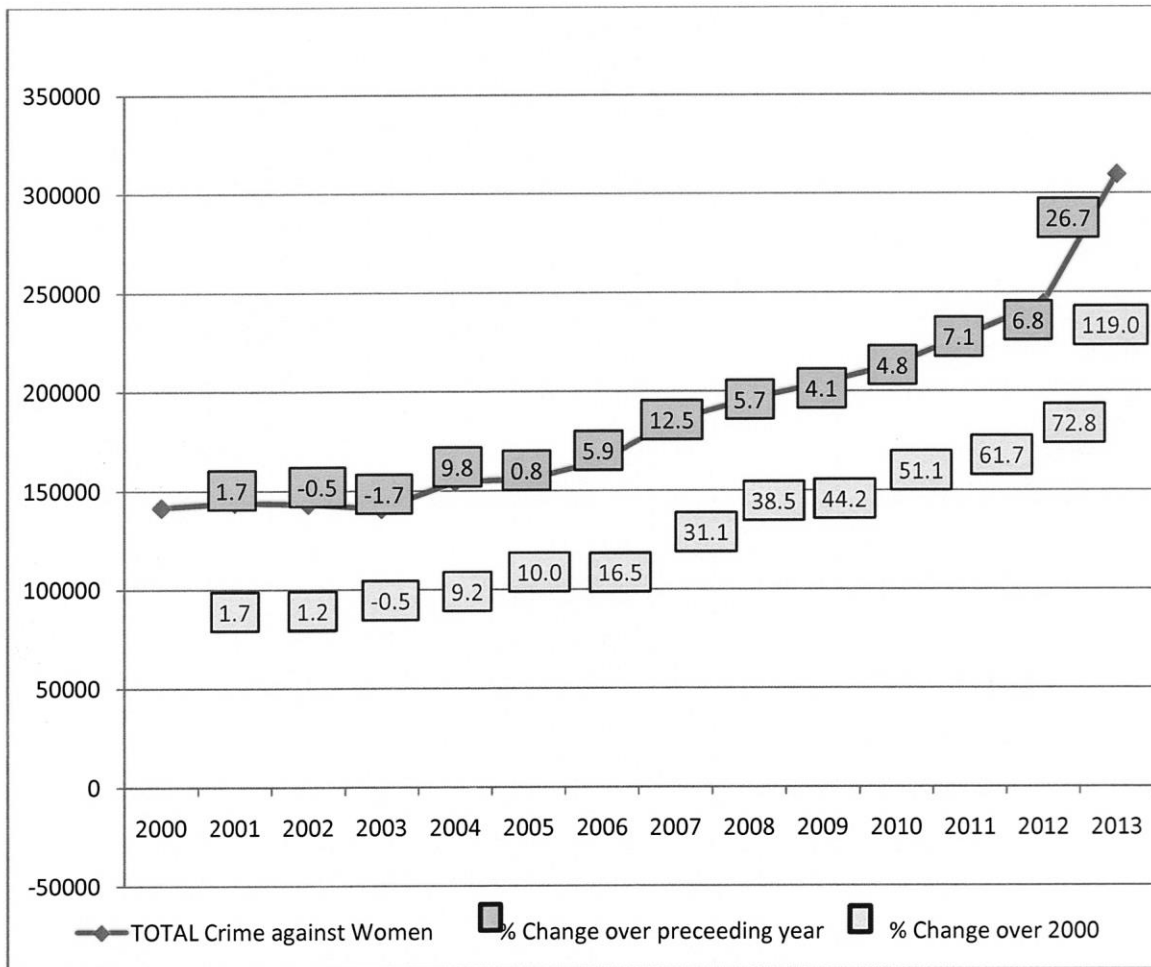
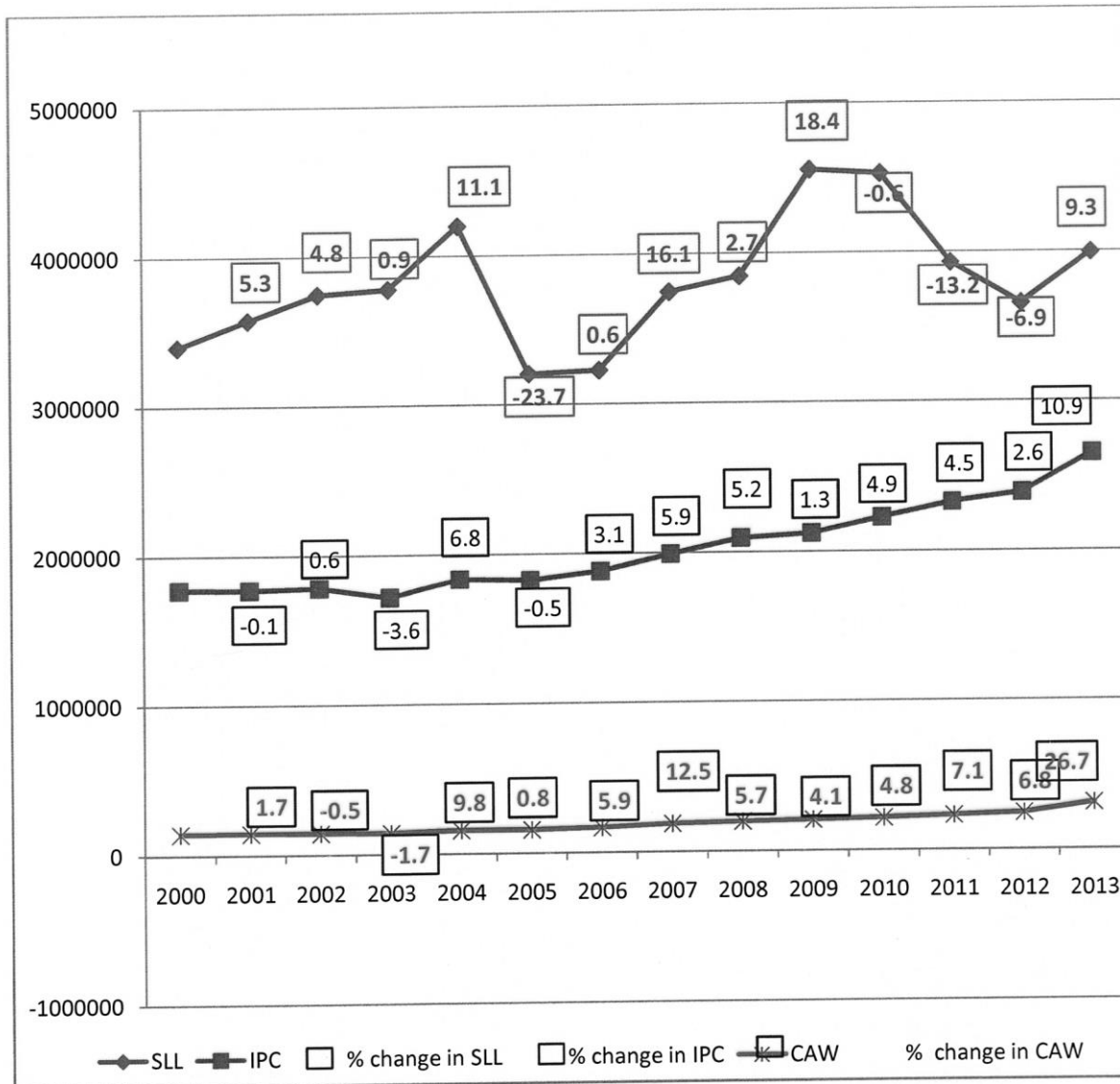


FIGURE-4.6

PATTERNS OF IPC, SLL AND CRIME AGAINST WOMEN(CAW) AND THEIR PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 2000 - 2013



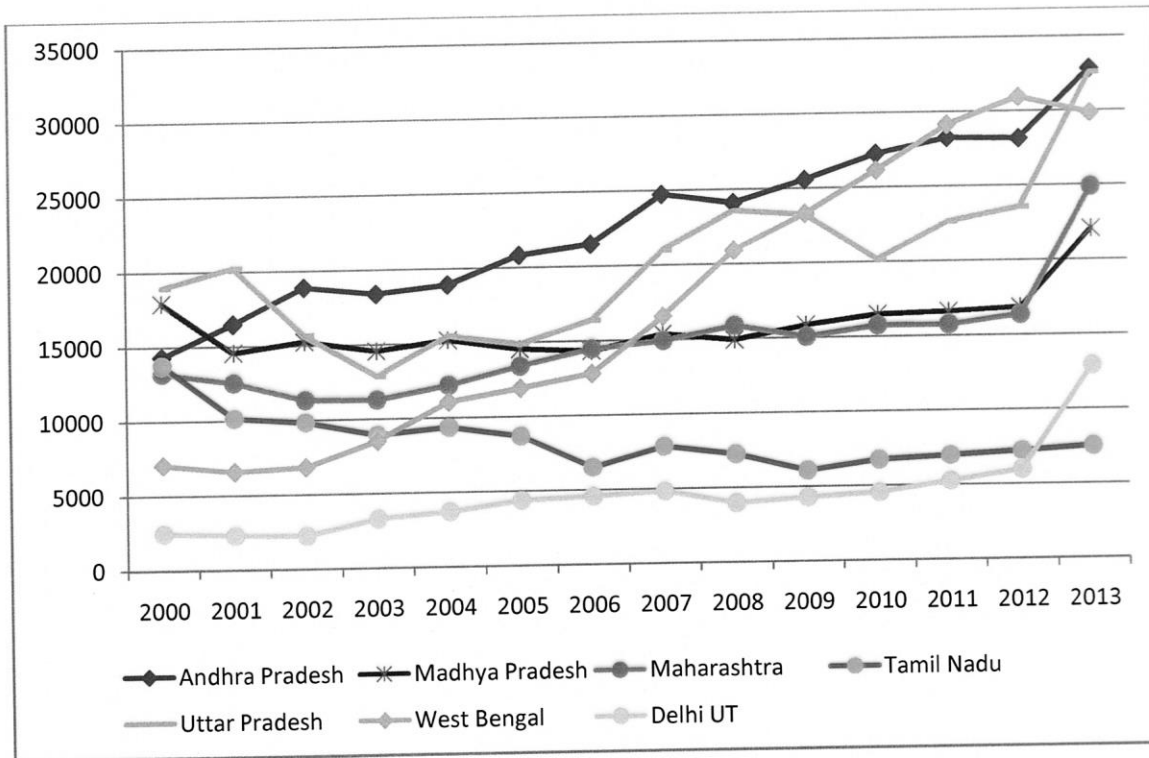
*Comparison with General Crime:* The Figure 4.6 depicts that with an exception of 2002 and 2003, which was marked by slight decrease in total reported incidences of crime. It is followed by a spurt of 9.8 percent in year 2004 and another spurt of 12.5 percent in year 2007. The crime incidences have increased steadily showing an exceptional jump of 26.7 percent in the year 2013. The Figure 4.6 shows that total number of cases under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special Local Laws (SLL) and total cases reported under crimes against women. Till 2005, a mixed trend was found under total IPC crimes.

Thereafter a rising trend was observed albeit percentages rise it was lower than that of case related to crimes against women. Since 2005 both exhibited the same rising pattern. However, in 2013, total IPC crime has risen by 10.9 percent over 2012 as compared to crime against women which have risen by 26.7 percent. On the other hand crimes reported under SLL had shown a mixed trend during 2000 – 2013.

*The total CAW trends against Women in Major States:* The Figure 4.7 presents the analysis of total incidents of crime against women in selected states representing all regions of country and capital like States of Andhra Pradesh, UP, MP, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Delhi has been carried out to see patterns across the States during 2000-2014. It is seen that States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Utter Pradesh and Delhi) out of seven States have reported large increase of crimes against women over these years. In West Bengal, a State with comparatively low incidence of crime in 2000 (7043), crime against women risen to (29133) in 2011 and peaking to (30942) in 2012 with slight decline (29826)in 2013. Tamil Nadu is a major state with higher incidences of cases in 2000 (13732) there has been steady decline in number of reported incidences of crime except marginal increase in 2007. Strangely, this is only major State which did not show sharp increase in total incidence in 2013 as compared to sharp increase in registered cases in large number of States in 2013. The actual number of reported incidence in Tamil Nadu in 2013(7475 cases) were half as of reported incidences in 2000(13732 cases). Maharashtra has also shown almost a flat curve, except 2013, wherein it has shown a very sharp increase. This could be attributed to the state having the largest share of the women police force. UP shows a very interesting graph with sharp increase and sharp declines which clearly indicates the role of social and political factors in shaping crime statistics. It is interesting to note that in all bigger states except Tamil Nadu incidences of crimes against women have multiplied. In the state of West Bengal the crimes have quadrupled since the year 2000 which is a cause for deeper investigation. Interestingly, Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated since 1992 many interventions such as reservations of women in police force, establishing all women police stations in all sub-divisions of the state. The Women's Cell were also established in all police stations along with initiatives in sensitization and awareness in all police force.

FIGURE-4.7

TRENDS OF TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN MAJOR STATES  
2000-13



4.6 ANALYSIS OF SHARE OF DIFFERENT CRIMES TO TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

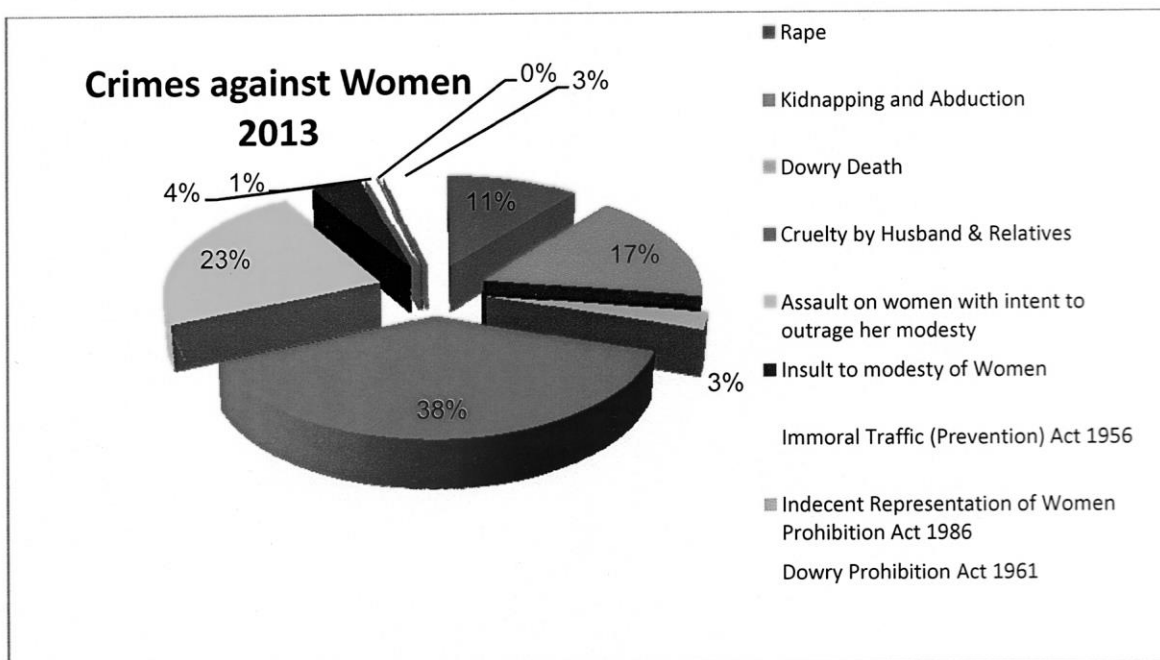
The Figure 4.8 presents the cruelty by husband and relatives forms a huge share of 38 percent of total CAW followed by assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty under section 354 (23 percent), and kidnapping and abduction (17 percent) and rape (11 percent). Sexual crimes (rape, molestation and insult to modesty of women) together constitute 38 percent of total crime. Domestic violence (under 498 A (38 percent) and Sexual crime (38 percent) account for 76 percent of total crime against women, dowry death (3 percent) and Kidnapping and abduction (17 percent). This constitutes 96 percent of total crime. Crime under SLL contributes only meager 4 percent of total crime, making IPC crime as major form of crime against women. It also indicates despite enactment of special laws their enforcement and implementation on the ground is big challenge either due to lack of awareness

among police, society at large and women themselves. Moreover more than sixty of crime against women to total crime against women is committed by husband, near relative, friends and neighbors as Cruelty by husband (38.4 %), Dowry death (2.63%), Dowry Prohibition Act (3.5 %) rape (10 %, offender known to victims in 96 % cases).

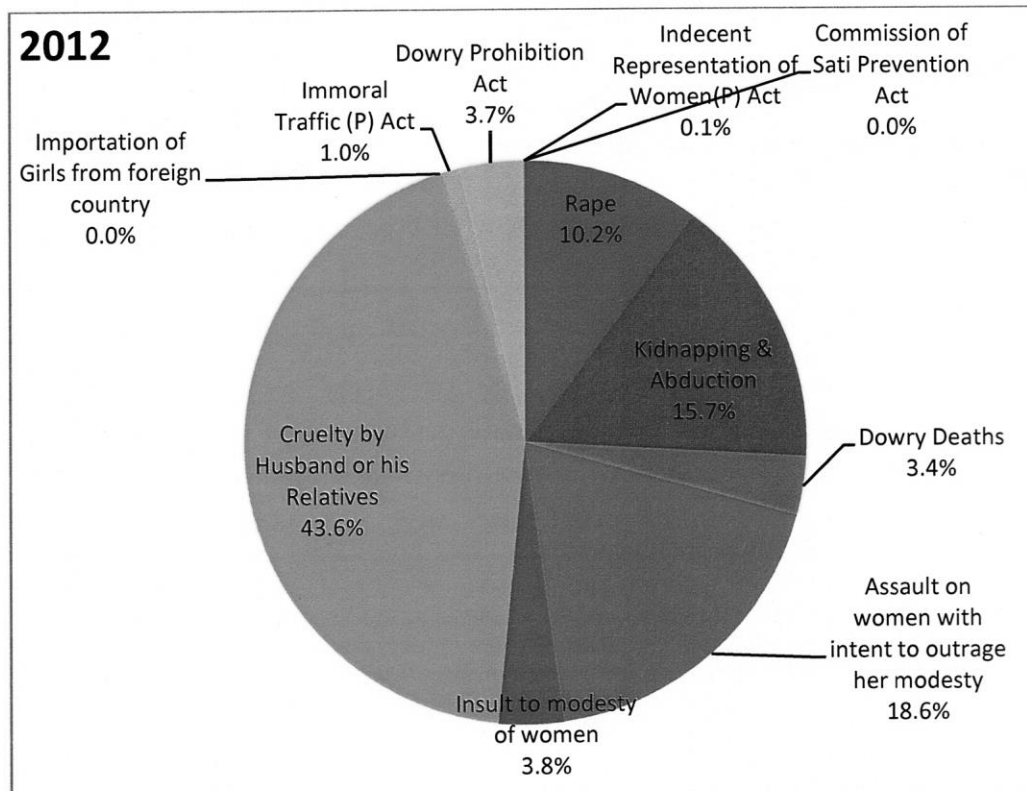
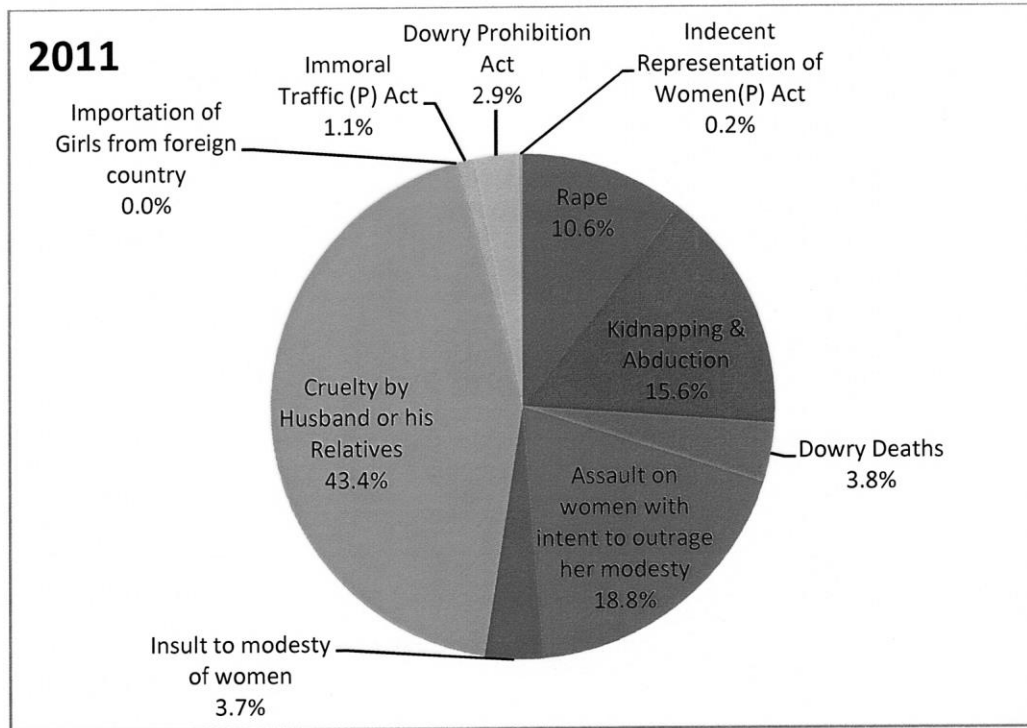
The Figures 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 shows a comparison of last three years of these are of different crimes perpetrated against women with cruelty by husband and relatives which is around 43.5 % in 2011 and 2012 has declined to 38 % in 2013 . On the other hand assault on outrage modesty under section 354 has increased from 18 % in 2011 and 2012 to 23 % in 2013. The share of rape in total crime against women has also remained same while cases of kidnapping and abduction have increased by one percent.

**FIGURE 4.8**

**SHARE OF DIFFERENT CRIMES TO TOTAL CRIMES/ CRIME HEAD WISE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION DURING 2013, 2012, 2011**



**FIGURE-4.9  
OVERVIEW OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN 2011-12**



The analysis of major forms of crimes in Tables 4.1; 4.2 show that all crimes have shown a major increase in 2013 except dowry deaths and incidents of crime reported under indecent representation of Women Act and Immoral Traffic Prevention Act. Assault on women to outrage her modesty, kidnapping and abduction and rape have shown bigger upsurge in 2013 over 2012 as compared to cruelty by husband although this is largest chunk of crime against women. The exponential rise in crimes has been most noted in 498-A which relates to cruelty of husbands and relatives against women.

**FIGURE 4.10**

**PATTERNS OF MAJOR CRIME HEADS UNDER CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2000 - 2013**

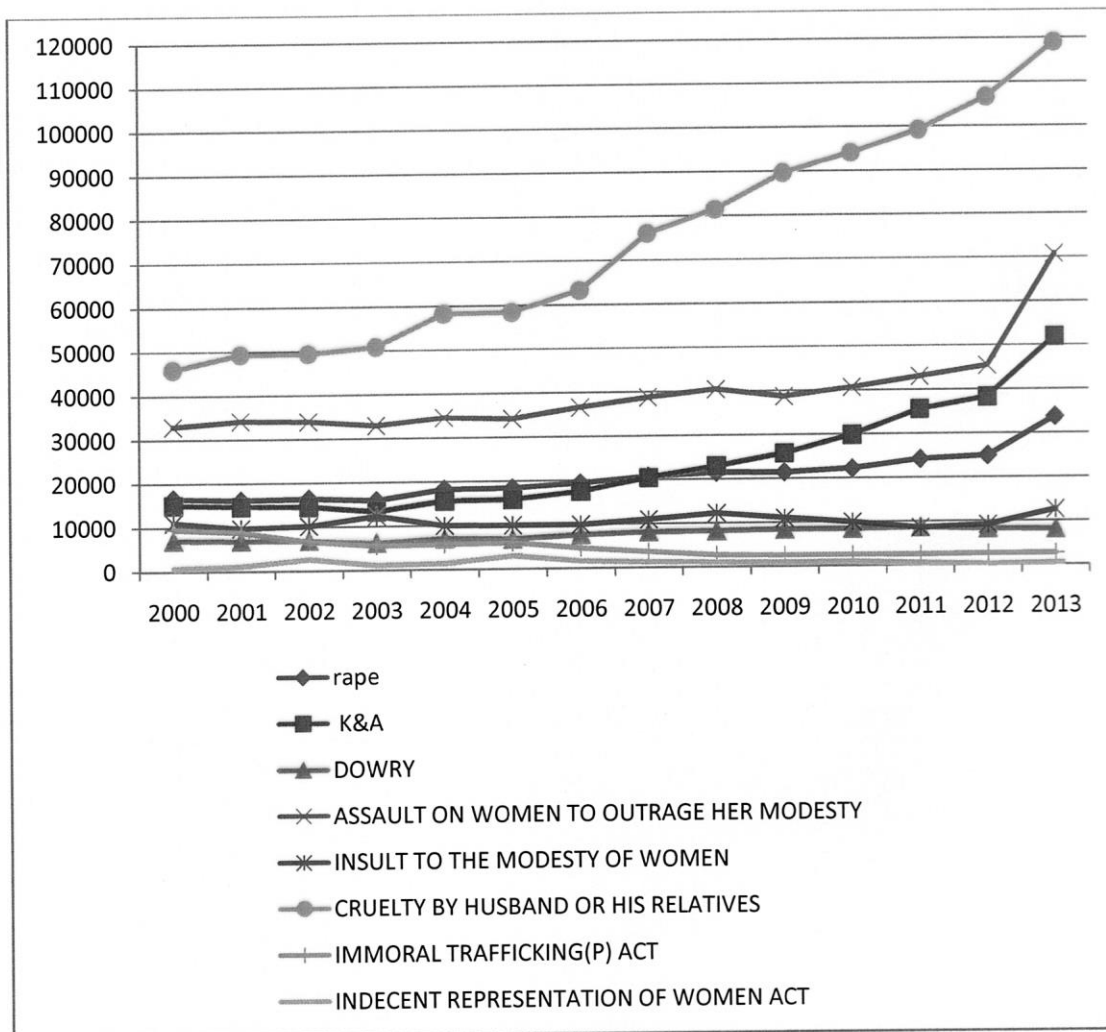


TABLE-4.1

## OVERVIEW OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

	<b>CRIME HEADS &amp; RELEVANT IPC SEC.</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	21,397	22,172	24,206	24,923	33,707
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC)	25,741	29,795	35,565	38,262	51,881
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302/304 IPC)	8,383	8,391	8,618	8,233	8,083
4.	Cruelty by husband & relatives (Sec. 498A)	89,546	94,041	99,135	106,527	1,18,866
5.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)	38,711	40,613	42,968	45,351	70,739
6.	Insult to modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)	11,009	9,961	8,570	9,173	12,589
7.	Importation of Girls from foreign country (Sec. 366B of IPC)	48	36	80	59	31
<b>A.</b>	<b>Total IPC Crime against women</b>	<b>194,835</b>	<b>205,009</b>	<b>219,142</b>	<b>232,528</b>	<b>2,95,896</b>
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	— 0	1	-	0
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2,474	2,499	2,435	2,563	2,579
1	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	845	895	453	141	362
1	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,650	5,182	6,619	9,038	10,709
<b>B</b>	<b>Total SLL crime against Women</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>8,576</b>	<b>9,508</b>	<b>11,742</b>	<b>13,650</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>203,804</b>	<b>213,585</b>	<b>228,650</b>	<b>244,270</b>	<b>3,09,546</b>

Year	ACID ATTACK					HUMAN TRAFFICKING						
	CR	WMV	CS	PAR	PCS	Year	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2011	83	98	70	122	122	2011	3517	3091	982	9000	8683	2220
2012	85	101	72	132	117	2012	3554	2860	786	8927	7851	1611
2013	66	80	41	82	68	2013	3940	3277	702	8869	8211	1688

**Cases Registered (CR), Women Victim (WMV), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV)**

..... *National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)*

**As per the National Crime Records Bureau's (NCRB) 2013 Crime Clock, situation in India is :**

- (i) *1 crime committed against women every two minutes*
- (ii) *1 molestation case every 8 minutes*
- (iii) *1 sexual harassment case every 45 minutes*
- (iv) *1 kidnapping and abduction case every 10 minutes*
- (v) *1 rape case every 15 minutes*

**Some more :**

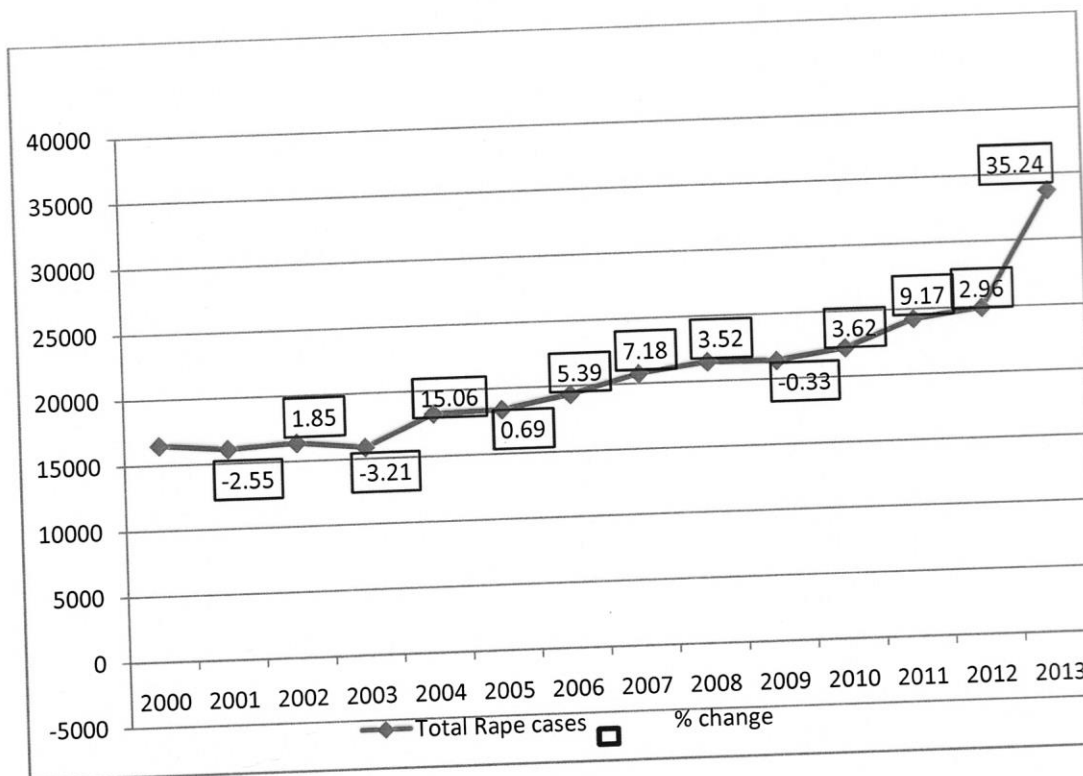
- (i) *Two out of every 10,000 women in India have experienced violence in the home by husband or relatives.*
- (ii) *Five out of every 10,000 women have suffered at least one incident of physical or psychological violence in their life.*
- (iii) *30.3% women among exposed to crimes have experienced at least one moderate form of physical violence*
- (iv) *According to the NCRB, approximately 8,000 women are killed in India every year because of dowry*
- (v) *Unofficial estimates are as high as 15,000 deaths a year. In other words, between 16 and 40 women die every day because of dowry*

#### 4.7 SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN

*Rape:* In the year 2013, total 33,707 incidence of rape were reported in the country as compared to 24,923 number of rape incidences in 2012 with average crime rate of 5.7. In percent terms incidence of rapes have risen by 35.6 % in 2013 over total incidences in 2012. Madhya Pradesh (4,335 out of 33,707 cases) accounted for 12.9% of total rape cases followed by in Rajasthan (9.8% , and 3,285 cases), Maharashtra (9.1%, and 3,063 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (9.08 % and 3,050 cases). Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate of 18.6 as compared to national average of 5.7.

An increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2000-2013, while 16,496 cases of rape were reported in 2000 across all States and UTs, in 2013, the figure stood at 33,707 - indicating an increase of 104.3%. Amongst the 28 states and UTs, Delhi stood at top by showing increase by 276.1% compared to the figure reported in 2000 when the UT of Delhi reported 435 cases. It is seen that from 2000 to 2003, there is a slight downtrend in number of reported cases with sharp rise of 15.06 % in 2004 and there onward there is steady increases each year. These cases have reported an increase of 3.5% in the year 2008 over the year 2007, a decline of 0.3% in the year 2009 over 2008 and an increase of 3.6% in 2010 over 2009 and further an increase of 9.2% in the year 2011 over the year 2010, increase of 2.96 % in 2012 over 2011 and exceptional rise of 35.34 % in the year 2013 indicating taboo on reporting of sexual violence has been broken. All States /UTs reported increased incidences in 2013 over 2012 except Mizoram and West Bengal which showed decline of 13.59% and 17.64 % respectively. In West Bengal rape cases are rising since 2000 wherein it reported 814 incidences till 2011 when State reported highest number of rape cases. Its decline to 2046 cases in 2012 and further to 1685 in 2013 needs further examination.

**FIGURE-4.11**  
**TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF RAPE CASES AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION 2000-13**



The number of cases reported in Maharashtra increased by 135%, rising from 1,310 in 2000 to 3,063 in 2013. In Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh, the number of cases reported was more than double the figure reported in 2000. Madhya Pradesh which account for large percent share of total rape cases reported, high number (3737 cases) of reported in 2000 never reached this figure and declined till 2012 but this figure rose to 4335 in 2013. This might be due to enhanced media discourse and awareness after Delhi gang rape case in December 2012. Another reason for the increase in number of cases reported in 2013 would be the fear of punishment in the minds of police officers to whom cases of rape are reported.

During the 14-year period, Madhya Pradesh reported the most number of rapes at 44,159. The average figure for Madhya Pradesh is more than eight rapes per day during the 14-year period. This is 52.7% higher than that of West Bengal which stood second with 23,286 cases reported which averages almost five incidents of rape per day across the state. It is followed by Uttar Pradesh with 23,973 rapes reported;

averaging 4.7 incidents a day, Maharashtra with 22,359 instances and Rajasthan with 20,325 cases during this period complete the list of top five for the 14-year period. On an average, more than four rapes occurred a day in Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Delhi reported 8,495 cases during this period, much more than the larger states of Tamil Nadu (8,413 cases), Karnataka (6,485 cases) and Gujarat (5,311 cases).

States with more than double the crime rate of rape as compared to national average of 5.2 are Delhi (18.63), Mizoram (17.80), Sikkim (14.58), Meghalaya (13.74) Tripura (12.84), Assam (12.65), MP (12.11), Chhattisgarh (11.08). Big States like UP (with crime rate of 3.09 %), Tamil Nadu (2.71%), West Bengal (3.79), AP (3.80), Bihar (2.32), Gujarat (2.17), Karnataka (3.44) show crime rate of rape well below national crime rate despite perception of higher crimes in some of these states like UP, West Bengal and Bihar. There might be reasons at various levels for the low rate of crime.

The 2000-2013 year analysis of crime data of rape reveals that a nearly 57 rapes were reported every day. This averages over two rapes every hour, every day during the last 14 years. A total of 2,89,340 cases were reported across 28 states and seven UTs in this period.

#### **4.7.1 Incest rape**

Incest rape cases have increased by 36.7% from 392 cases in 2012 to 536 cases in 2013 as compared to 35.2% increase in overall rape cases. 20.1% of such cases were registered in Maharashtra (108 out of 536 cases), wherein 117 victims of incest rape (rape by blood relatives) were reported. It is to be noted that 52.2% of incest rape victims (286 out of 536 victims) were in age group of 10-18 years.

#### **4.7.2 Victims Age Profile**

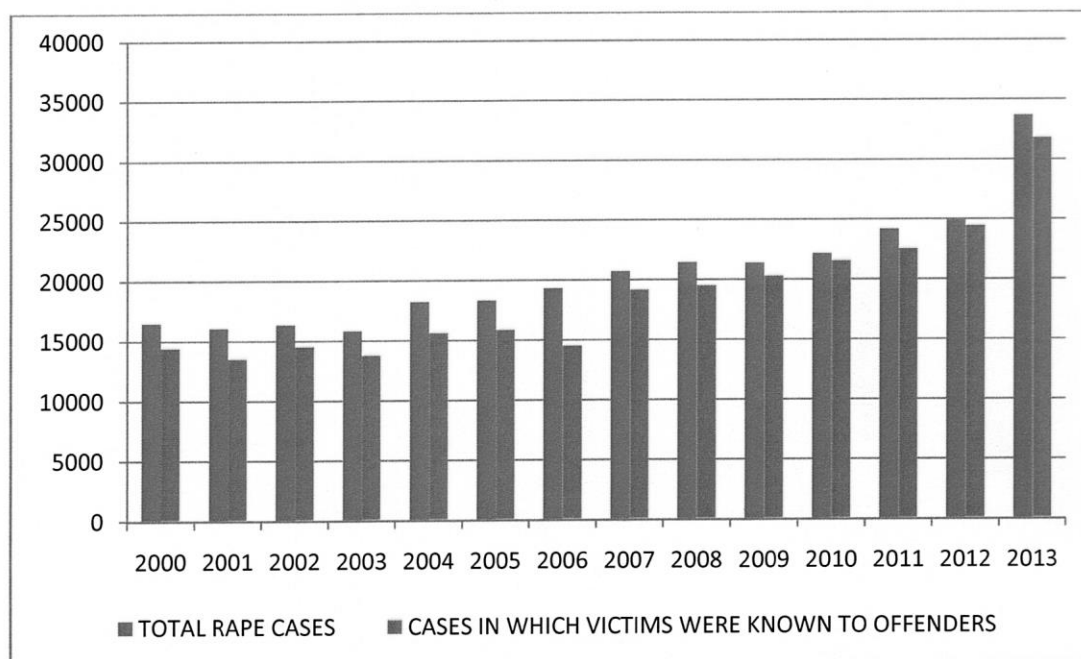
13.1% (4,437 out of 33,707) of the total victims of rape were girls under 14 years of age, while 26.3% (8,877 victims out of 33,764) were teenage girls (14-18 years), 46.1% (15,556 victims) were women in the age-group 18-30 years with 13.8% (4,648 victims) victims in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.7% (256 victims) was over 50 years of age.

### 4.7.3 Offenders Profile

The data also unveiled a disturbing fact that in the majority of the cases, the offenders were known to the victims. During 2013, offenders were known to the victims in as many as in 94.4% of rape cases (31,807 out of 33,707 cases). It is to be noted 15 out of 35 States/UTs have reported 100% of such cases wherein in 100 % of reported rape cases offenders were known to victims., These States & UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Uttarakhand, A & N Island, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. Most of offenders were reported as neighbours accounting 33.9% (10,782 out of 31,807 cases). Parents / close family members were involved in 1.7% of these cases (539 out of 31,807 cases) whereas relatives were involved in 7.3% cases (2,315 out of 31,807 cases). However, in 57.1% of rape cases offenders were reported as other known persons.

The Figure 4.12 presents the analysis of the rape cases from 2000 to 2013 with specific reference to if the offenders were known to the victims or not. Around 98 percent of offenders were known to the victims. This is very important while working for intervention in heinous crimes such as rape. Strangers by rape where there can be direct impact of many of the interventions is statically but overhyped and sensationalized by media. Many of these cases especially where victims are in the age group of 14-18 years young people exploring sexual love and rape charges filed by parents. As we have not gone into details of primary data of FIRs, it cannot be said with certainty but it can be one of the interpretations keeping in view social taboos on sex and the fact that offenders were known to victims or it may be wrong interpretation of relationship but certainly these are not the brutal, bestial cases. Matter of serious concern are 13 percent cases where victims are under 14 and do not have emotional, cognitive and physical maturity to enter such relationship. Such cases need most stringent interventions.

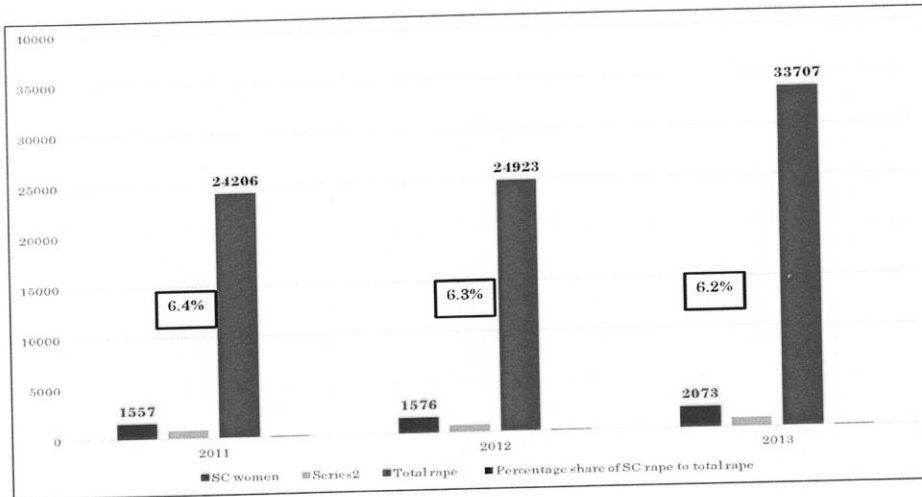
**FIGURE-4.12**  
**INCIDENCE OF RAPE IN WHICH OFFENDERS WERE**  
**KNOWN TO VICTIMS 2000-13**



The Figure 4.13 depicts the violence against women from the Scheduled Caste and Tribe communities. The National Crime Record Bureau records the cases of rape against SC and ST women as sub-category of total rape cases against women. In 2011, 2012, 2013, 6.4, 6.5 6.2 percent of the rape cases were of SC women out of the total cases number of registered rape cases. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have recorded the highest number of crimes against women from lower castes and tribes. Historically, violence against women from SC and ST was socially acceptable especially in public humiliation of women and men from this community was common. This community is also less likely to receive support from the police and judiciary because of their social location. However, this is changing due to progressive legislation in favour of the SC and ST community. The crimes against ST women has shown a decline from 5.2 percent in 2011 to 2.5 in 2012 to 2.9 in 2013.

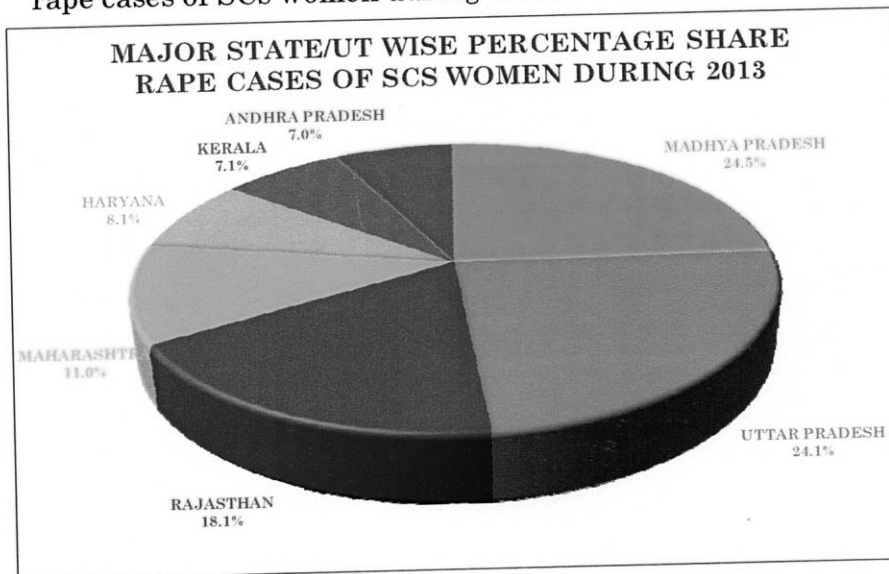
**FIGURE-4.13**  
**RAPE CASES REPORTED AGAINST SC WOMEN**

**RAPE CASES REPORTED AGAINST SCs WOMEN AND WOMEN(TOTAL)  
AND THEIR PERCENTAGE SHARE DURING 2011-2013**



**SHARE OF DIFFERENT STATES IN RAPE CASES AGAINST SC WOMEN**

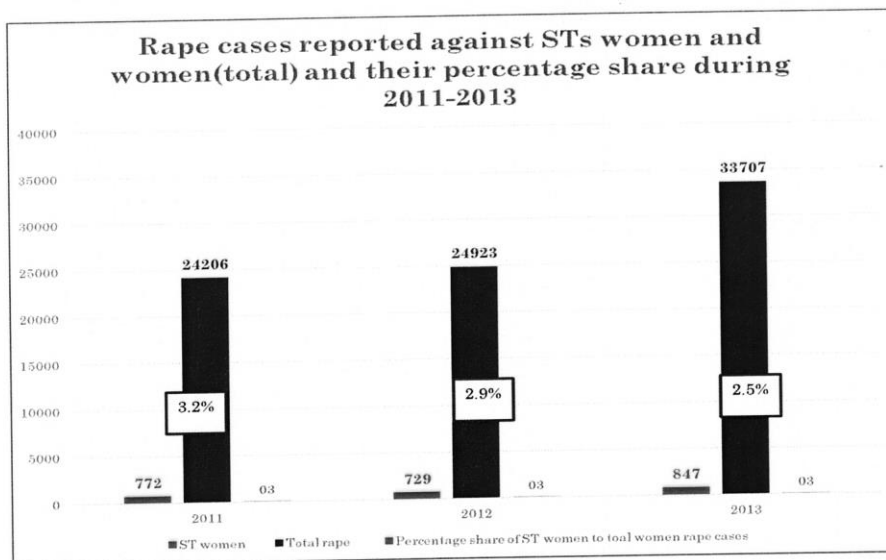
- Only 7 out of 35 States/UTs have contributed 78.2% of total rape cases of SCs women during 2013.



**FIGURE-4.14**

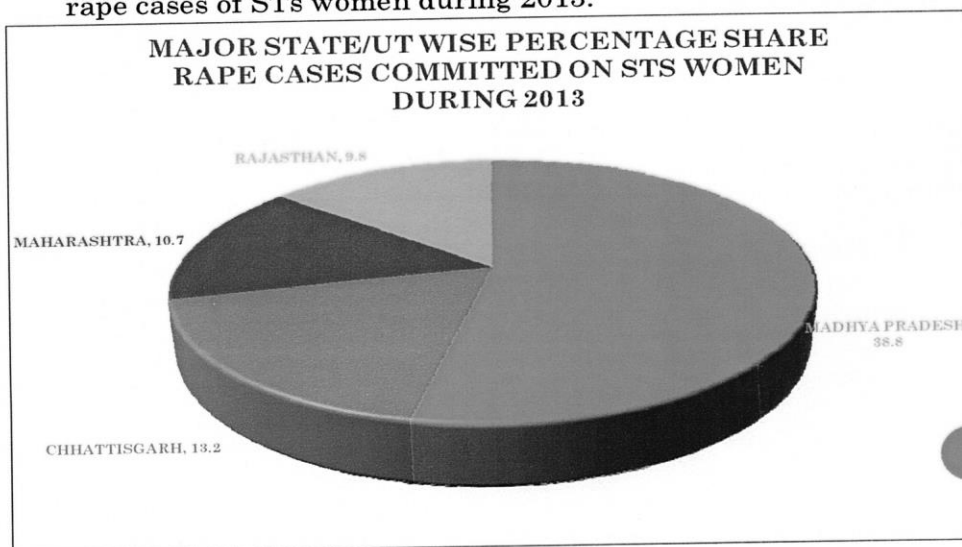
**CRIME AGAINST ST WOMEN**

**CRIME AGAINST STs WOMEN – NCRB**



**CRIME AGAINST STs WOMEN – NCRB**

- Only 4 out of 35 States/UTs have contributed 72.6% of total rape cases of STs women during 2013.



#### 4.8 ASSAULT ON WOMAN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY (SEC. 354 IPC)

The incidents of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty in the country have increased by 56.0% during 2013(70,739) over the previous year (45,351 cases). Madhya Pradesh with 8,252 cases accounting for 11.7% of total cases reported in the country followed by Maharashtra (11.5%), Uttar Pradesh (10.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (9.8%). Delhi has reported the highest crime rate (40.0) in comparison to the national average of 11.9. From base year 2000, number of total cases of molestation (32,940), have more than doubled in 2013 (70,730) showing a percentage increase of molestation as a crime head has shown highest percentage increase in 2013. This might be due to the fact that more crimes like staking and voyeurism were defined as offence under this section in the new law and these offences which were not considered and reported but police got them registered this year. Trends are plotted in Figure 4.15 based on NCRB data

**Figure-4.15**

**TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY CASES AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR DURING 2000 - 2013**



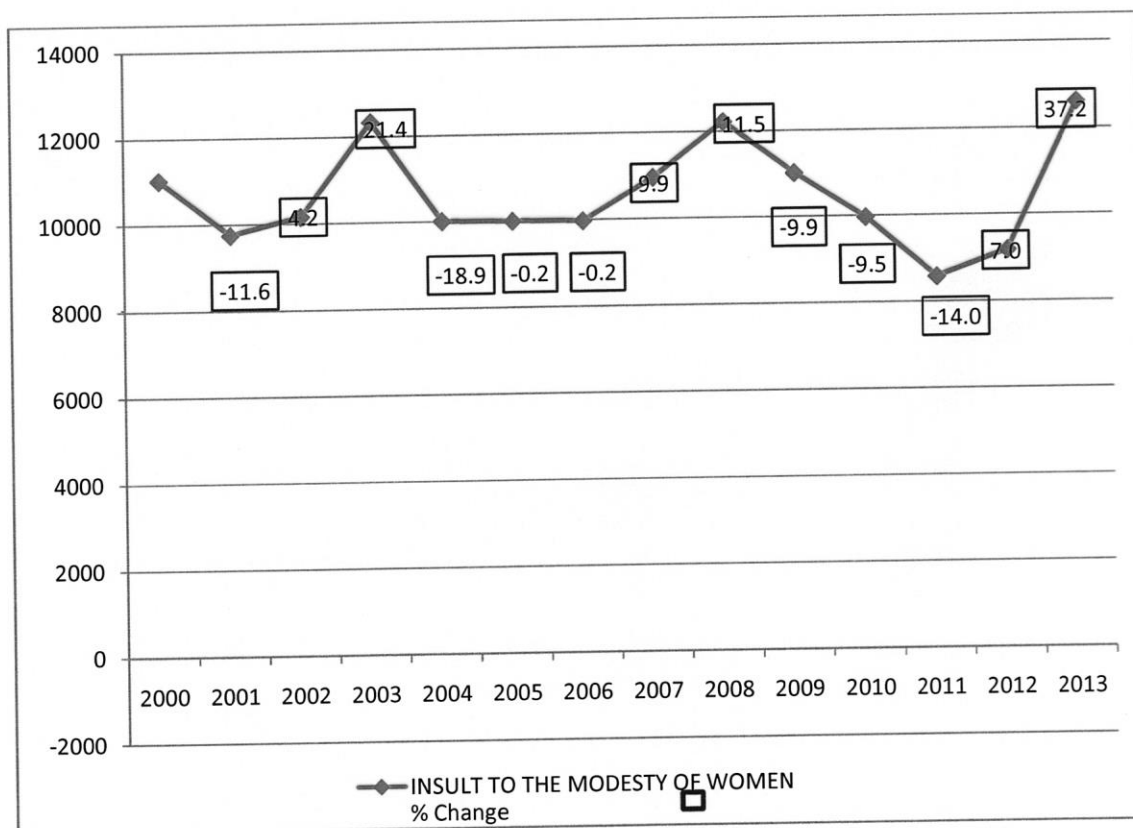
## 4.9 SEXUAL HARASSMENT

### Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)

A total of 12,589 cases of insult to the modesty of women were reported in the country during the year 2013 showing an increase of 37.2% as compared to the previous year (9,173 cases). 2000-2013 year trend analysis showed an increase of 23.6 percent over the average of 2008 – 2012. Andhra Pradesh (4,702 cases) accounted for 37.3 percent of total cases followed by Maharashtra (2,632 cases) accounting 20.9% respectively of total such cases reported in the country during the year 2013. AP reported crime rate of 10.9 followed by Delhi (10.4) as compared to national average crime rate of 2.1.

**FIGURE-4.16**

#### TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN CASES AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR DURING 2000 - 2013

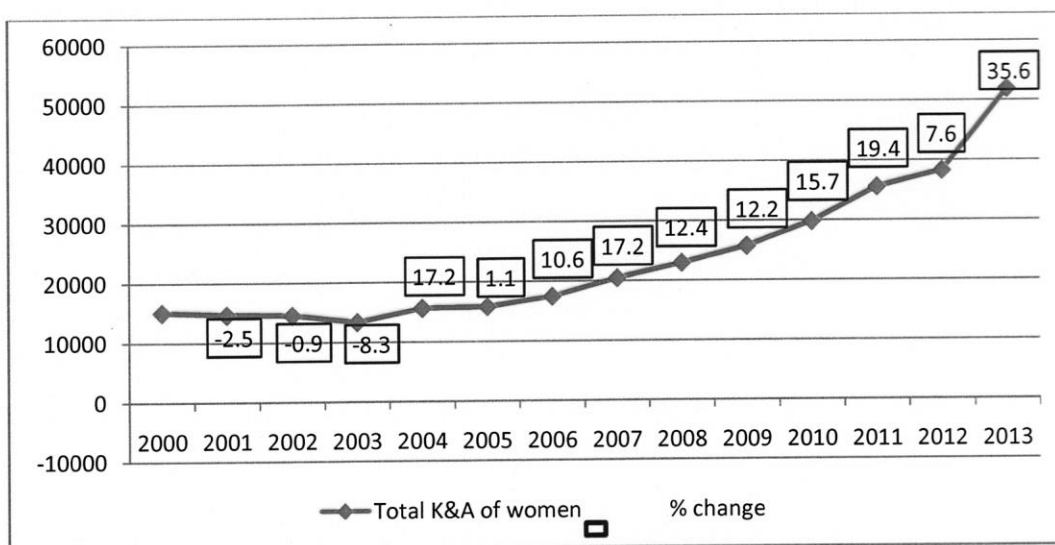


#### 4.10 KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION (SEC. 363-373 IPC)

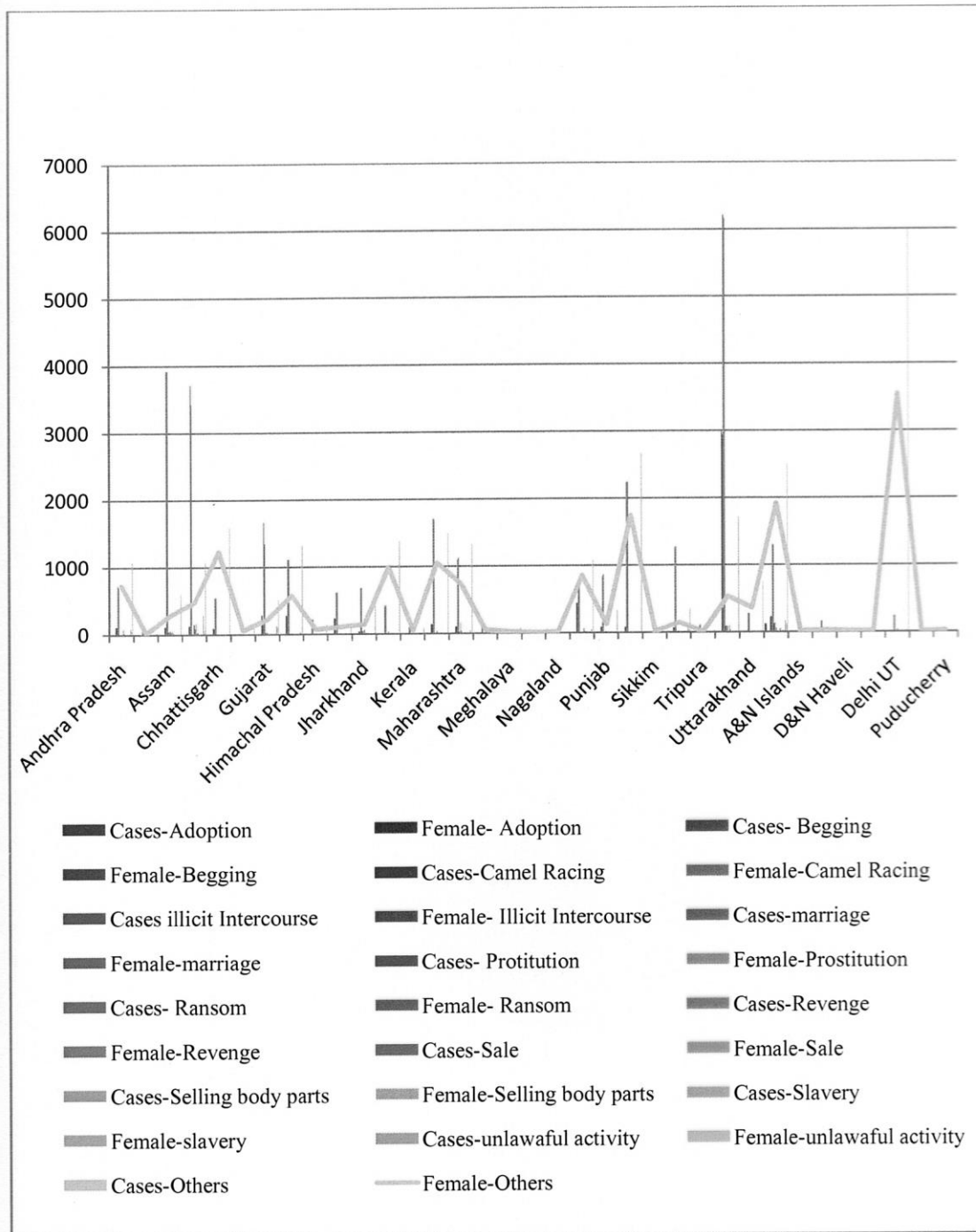
Under crime of Kidnapping and Abduction, total of 47952 cases were reported, out of which 38262 cases involved kidnapping and abduction of women and girls, in percentage terms this amounts to 79.8%. These cases involving women and girls have reported an increase of 35.6% during the year as compared to previous year 2012 (38,262 cases). Uttar Pradesh with 9,737 cases has accounted for 18.8% of the total cases at the national level. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate at 41.1 as compared to the national average of 8.8. States with very high crime rate than the national average of 8.8 are Delhi (41.10), Assam (27.57), Chandigarh (26.05), J&K (16.50), (Haryana (16.16), Chhattisgarh (15.10), Uttarakhand (12.9), Rajasthan (12.04). Chhattisgarh reported highest % increase of 437.43% in 2013 in reported incidences over 2012 followed by Goa which reported increase of 337.50% from 2012. Analysis of 2000-2013 shows a peculiar trend. Here was decline in number of reported incidences from 2000 to 2003 (significant decline of 8.3% from 2002 to 2003) and a sharp rise in reported cases in 2004 followed by substantial rise of more than ten percent till 2011 and jump of 35.6% in 2013. This increase might be attributed to skewed sex ratio (main purpose of kidnapping seems to be for marriage purpose followed by illicit intercourse), increase in trafficking of women and girls, cases reported by parents of young girls who might have eloped as young couple and other activities like forced labour, organ selling and domestic servitude. Figure 4.17 the worrying sign is the non-explanation of the others (41.2 percent) is a cause of deep concern.

FIGURE-4.17

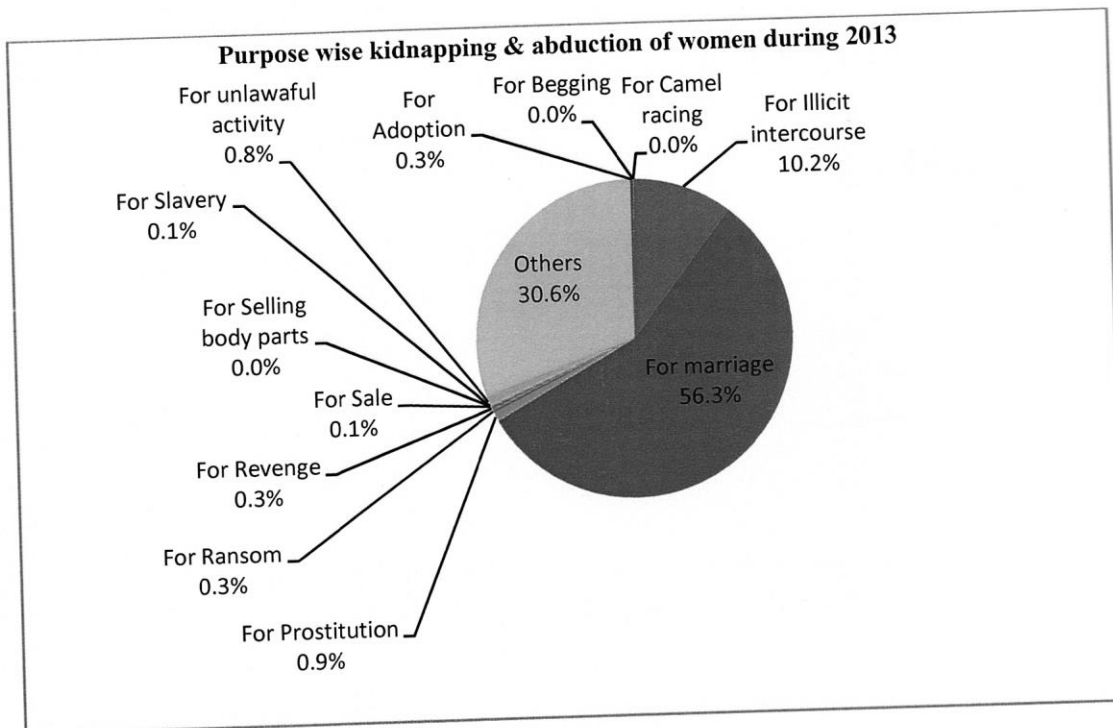
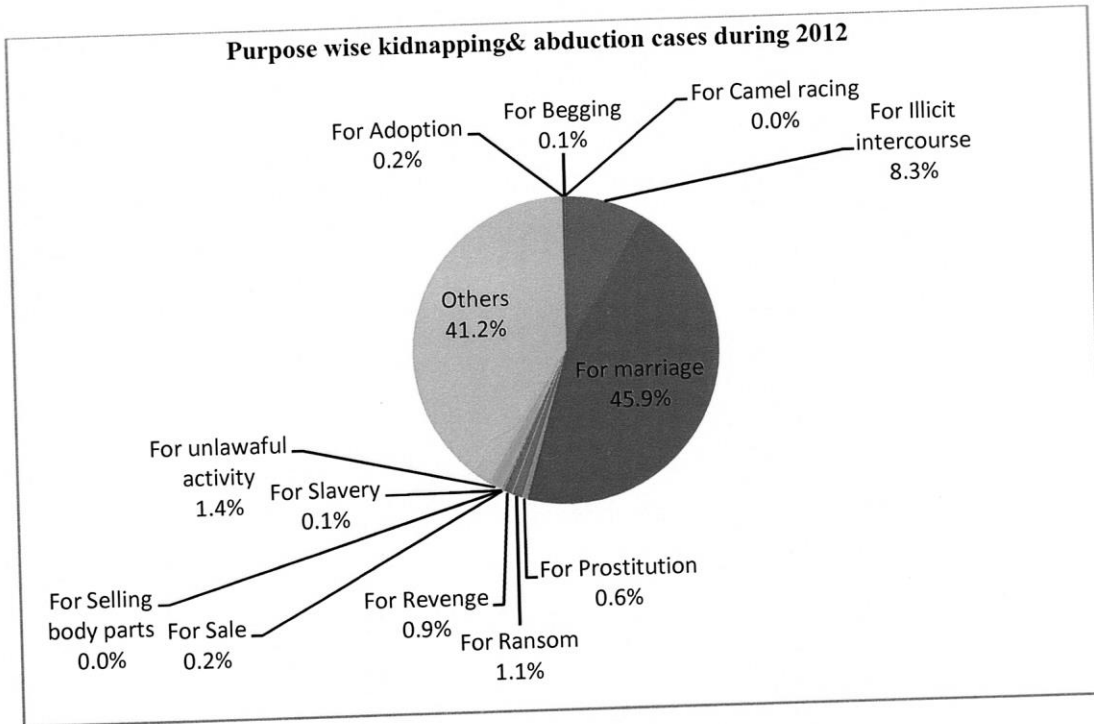
TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN CASES AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR DURING 2000 - 2013



**FIGURE-4.18**  
**OVERVIEW OF CRIMES**



**Figure 4.19**



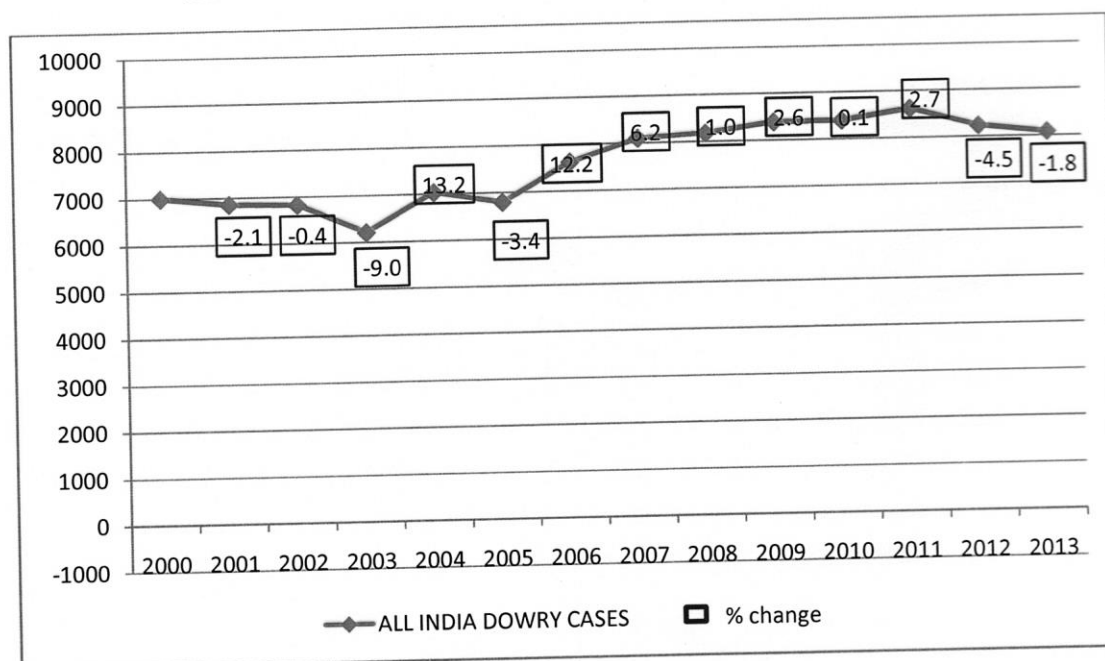
#### 4.11 IMPORTATION OF GIRLS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRY (SEC. 366-B IPC)

The decrease of 47.4% has been observed in cases registered under this crime in 2013 (31 cases) over 59 cases registered in 2012. West Bengal (9 cases) and Bihar & Madhya Pradesh (7 cases each) have together registered 74.2% of total such cases at the national level (23 out of 31 cases). Here seems case of under reporting as there are reports of trafficking of girls from Nepal, Bangladesh and central Asian Countries.

#### Dowry deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)

A total of 8,083 dowry deaths were reported in the country during the year 2013 with crime rate of 1.4. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest cases (2,335) accounting for 28.9% of total cases of dowry death in the country followed by Bihar with 1,182 cases. The cases of dowry deaths have decreased by 1.8% during the year 2013 over the previous year (8,233 cases). 28.9% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,335 cases) alone followed by Bihar (1,182 cases) (14.6%). The highest rate of crime (2.43) was reported from Bihar followed by Uttar Pradesh (2.36) as compared to the national average of 1.4.

**FIGURE-4.20**  
**TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF DOWRY DEATH CASES AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR DURING 2000 - 2013**

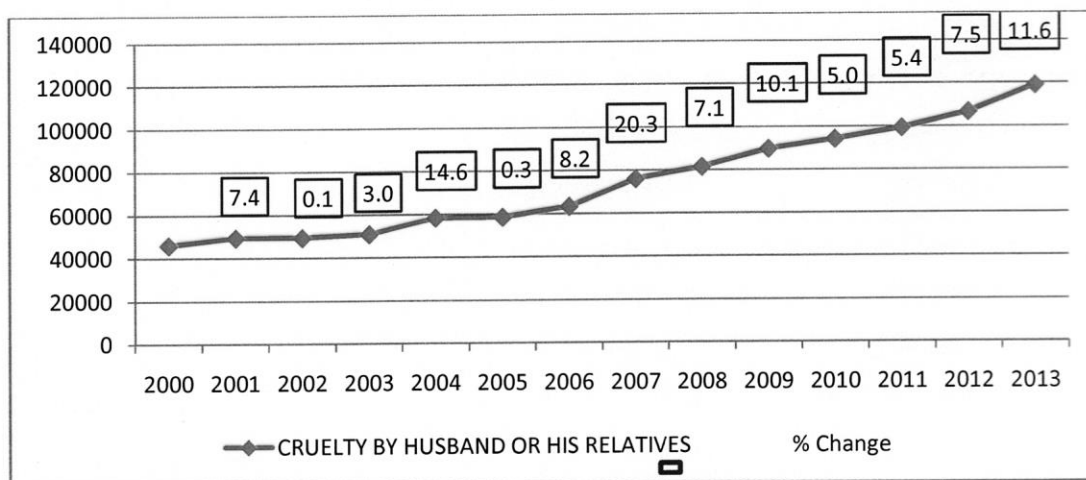


It is seen that unlike crime of rape , molestation , kidnapping and abduction, total number of dowry deaths in 2000 and in 2013 have remained nearly same except in year 2003 where total incidents declined by 9 % and in 2004 when it registered upsurge of 13.2 % and in 2006 wherein there again was rise of 12.2 % in comparison to 2005. Actually in year 2012 and 2013 it showed decline and it may be impact of deterrence of punishment, judicial activism and media response to crime against women, although cases under section 498 A are increasing. Dowry deaths also show state specific pattern and as can be seen from table placed at States like Bihar, UP, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha have shown higher rate of crime.

**Torture (cruelty by husband or his relatives) (Sec. 498-A IPC)**

Section 498A was incorporated in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) in 1983 to provide for adequate punishment for any cruelty inflicted on a married woman by the husband and relatives including for dowry. The cases of ‘Torture’ committed on women in the country have increased by 11.6% during 2013 (1,18,866) over the previous year (1,06,527 cases). Most of these cases (40.8%) were reported from West Bengal (18,116 cases) followed by Rajasthan 12.7% (15,094 cases) and Andhra Pradesh 12.7% (15,084). The highest crime rate of 56.4 was reported from Assam as compared to the national rate at 20.1.

**FIGURE-4.21**  
**TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES CASES**  
**AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR DURING 2000 - 2013**



These cases have risen continuously since 2000 and in no single year never decline is observed, Reported incidences have shown increase with major spurt of 14.6% . In 2004, another spurt of 20.3 % in 2007, 10.1 % in year 2009 and 11.6 % in year 2013.

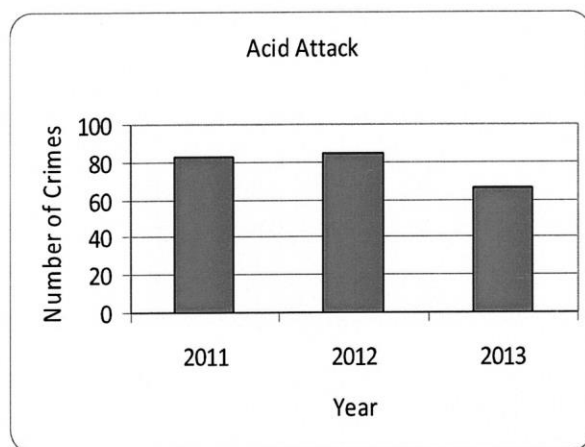
*Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:* A total of 10,709 incidences were reported with average crime rate of 1.8. The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 299.0% over 2003, an increase of 67.1% over the quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012 and an increase of 18.5% over the year 2012 (9,038 cases). Odisha reported highest number of cases (2,014 cases) followed by Bihar (1,893 cases), Karnataka (1,693 cases), Andhra Pradesh (1,631 cases), Jharkhand (1,428 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,277 cases) and these States have together accounted for 92.8% of the total cases reported in the country. Odisha reported the highest crime rate (9.8) against the national average of 1.8.

*Domestic Violence:* The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA, 2005) came into force w.e.f. 26.10.2006. Under Sub-Section (5) of Section 12 of the PWDVA, 2005, the Magistrate is required to endeavor to dispose off every application made under Sub-Section (1) of Section 12 with in a period of sixty days from the date of its first hearing. Under the provisions of the Act, the Magistrate is required to fix the first date of hearing which shall not ordinarily be beyond three days from the date of receipt of the application by the Court. This is not a criminal Act but some figure are available with NCRB and are place as a table as Annexure III

There are a myriad number of factors; social, cultural, economic, legal and political which tends to perpetuate domestic violence against women. Some of them are Gender-specific socialization, Cultural definitions of sex roles, Belief in male supremacy, Marriage customs, Acceptance of violence as a means to resolve conflict, Economic dependence on men, Discriminatory laws on inheritance, property rights, Low levels of legal literacy among women, Insensitive treatment of women and girls by law-enforcement authorities and Under representation of women in power, politics, media, legal, medical professions etc

*Acid Attack on Women:* This has been a one of the most heinous form of crime against women wherein the survivor, mostly women, has to carry the scar of humiliation throughout her life. Every year the country witnesses these shameful incidents with alarming regularity. The easy availability of the acid and its nefarious use is matter of grave concern. Earlier offence was not specifically defined and was reported under hurt. Criminal Amendment Act 2013 has defined the act. NCRB has no statistical data collected earlier , this data has been culled out of hurt cases and presented below in Figure4.19. In August this year, an unknown outfit, the Jharkhand MuktiSangh, put up posters in Ranchi threatening acid attacks on girls and women who dare wear jeans or salwar kameez without a dupatta. The police dismissed it as a prank, but it certainly changed things for Ranchi's women.

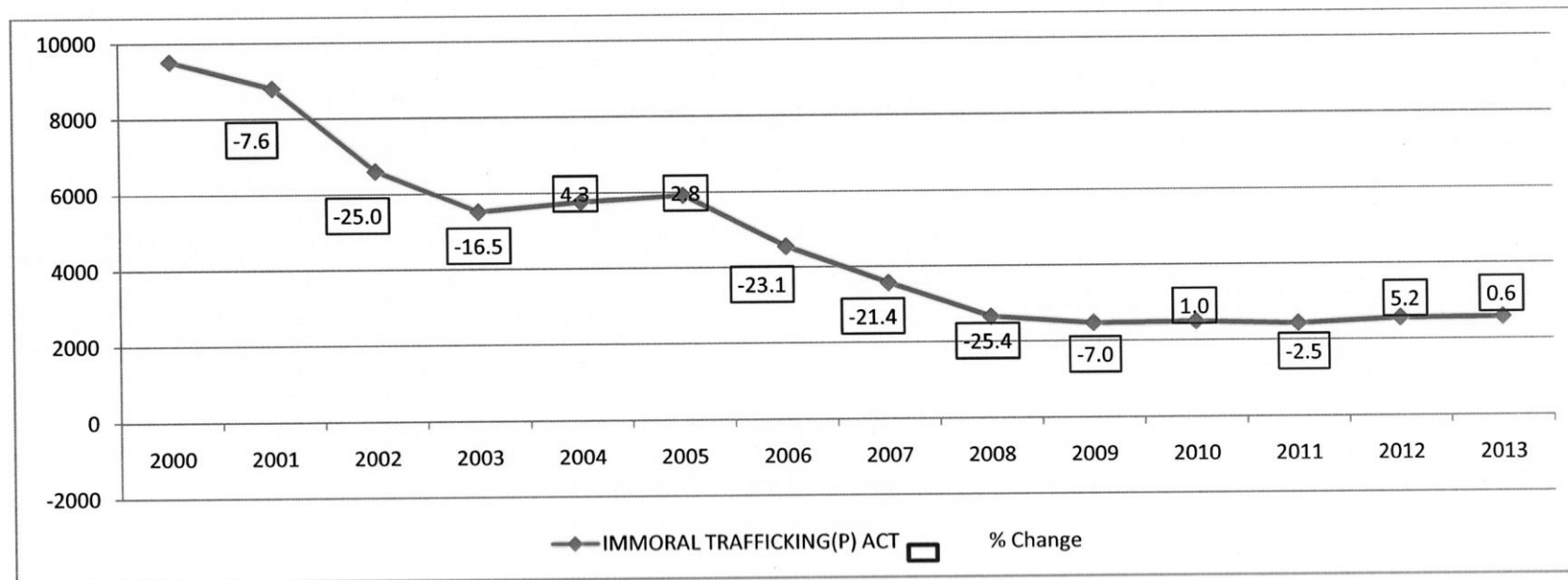
**FIGURE-4.22**  
**ACID ATTACKS**



*Honour Killing:* There is no definition of the expression ‘honor killing/crime’ in any of the laws in force till date. However, by ‘honor killing/crime’, it is generally understood that a person who is perceived to have violated certain codes of the community or clan or family, is punished by the clan or community or family members generally by killing him/her. The crimes are dealt with under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and are investigated as ‘murder’ and prosecuted as offences under the IPC/Cr.P.C

*Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956*: The cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act have declined by 72.9% during 2013 over the year 2000 level and increased by 2.1% during 2013 over average of last 5 years (2008 - 2012). A marginal rise of 0.6% was observed as compared to 2012. Tamil Nadu reported 21.3% (549 out of 2,579 cases) of total such cases followed by Andhra Pradesh (489 cases). Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate at 6.0 against the national average of 0.4. The Figure 4.23 depicts the huge under reporting under this act and despite being a strong act it has not well been implemented. Although trafficking is a clandestine activity and lot has changed the way trafficking is carried out.

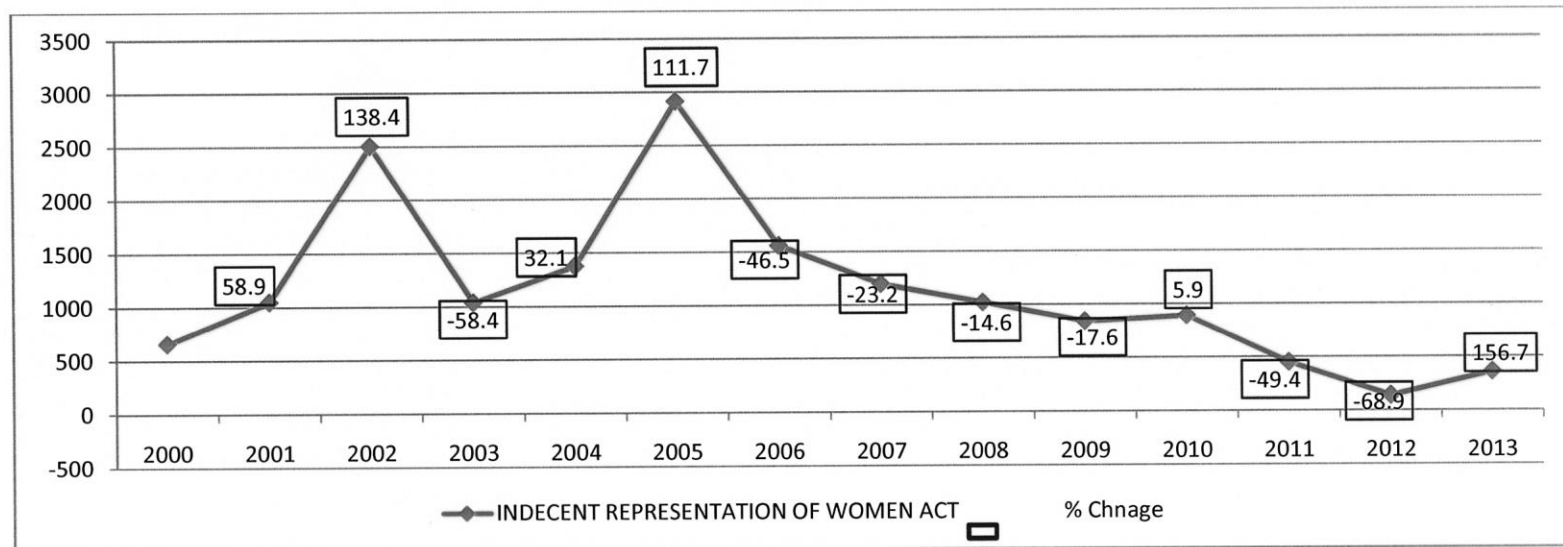
**FIGURE-4.23**  
**TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF CASES UNDER THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING (PREVENTION) ACT AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR DURING 2000 - 2013**



#### 4.12 INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT, 1986

The Figure 4.24 depicts the number of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act has shown a decline of 45.3% over 2000 and a decline of 46.1% over the average of 5 years (2008 - 2012) and an increase of 156.7% over the year 2012. Andhra Pradesh (251 cases) has reported 69.3% of the total cases registered in the country. This act also seems to be not well implemented. Many of the States have not reported any offense under this act despite there being huge issue about portrayal of women in print and visual media

**FIGURE 4.24**  
**TRENDS OF INCIDENT OF CASES UNDER THE INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN(P) ACT AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR DURING 2000 – 2013**



*Infanticide and Female Foeticide:* These are not direct crimes against women but have huge bearing upon crimes against women and are indicative of huge biases against girls and women. The Figure 4.25 depicts that the data on female foeticide is not maintained separately. A total 132 cases of feticide were reported in the country during 2013 as compared to 144 cases in the year 2012 indicating a decline of 8.3% in these cases. However, from the data it is amply evident that there is a serious case of under-reporting in these types of incidents.

**FIGURE-4.25**  
**TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF INFANTICIDE CASES DURING 2000 - 2013 AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR AND OVER 2000**

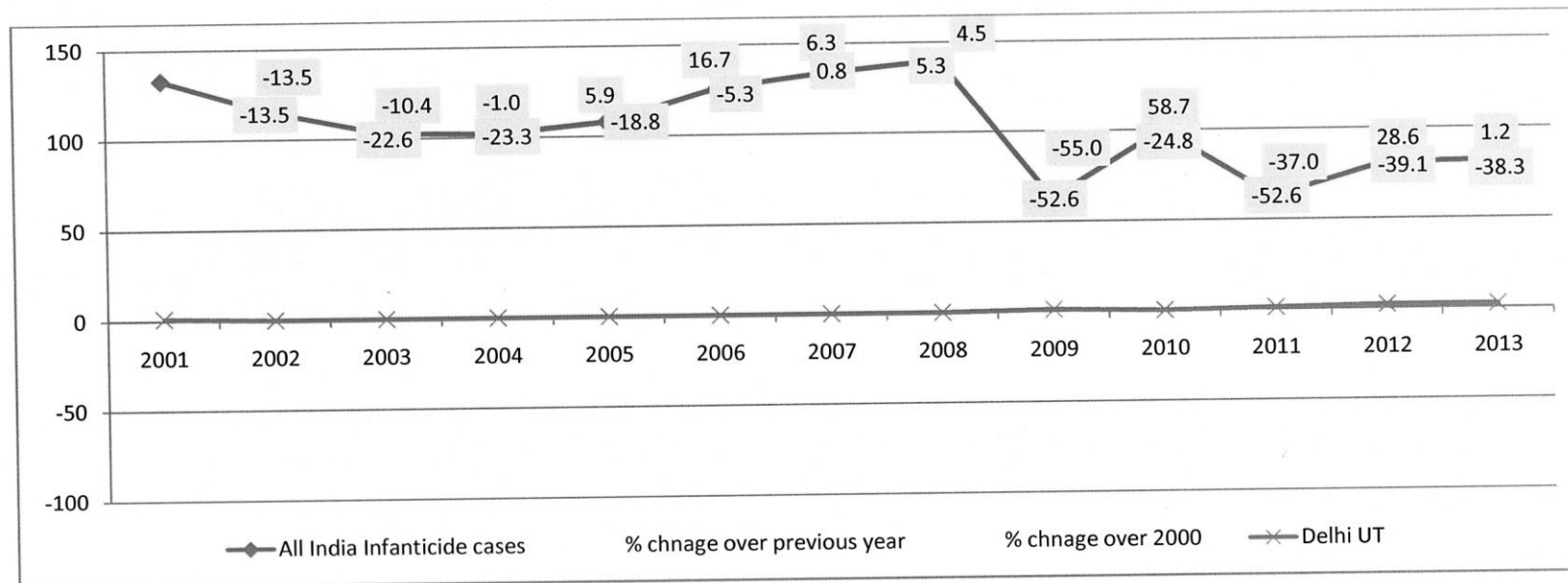
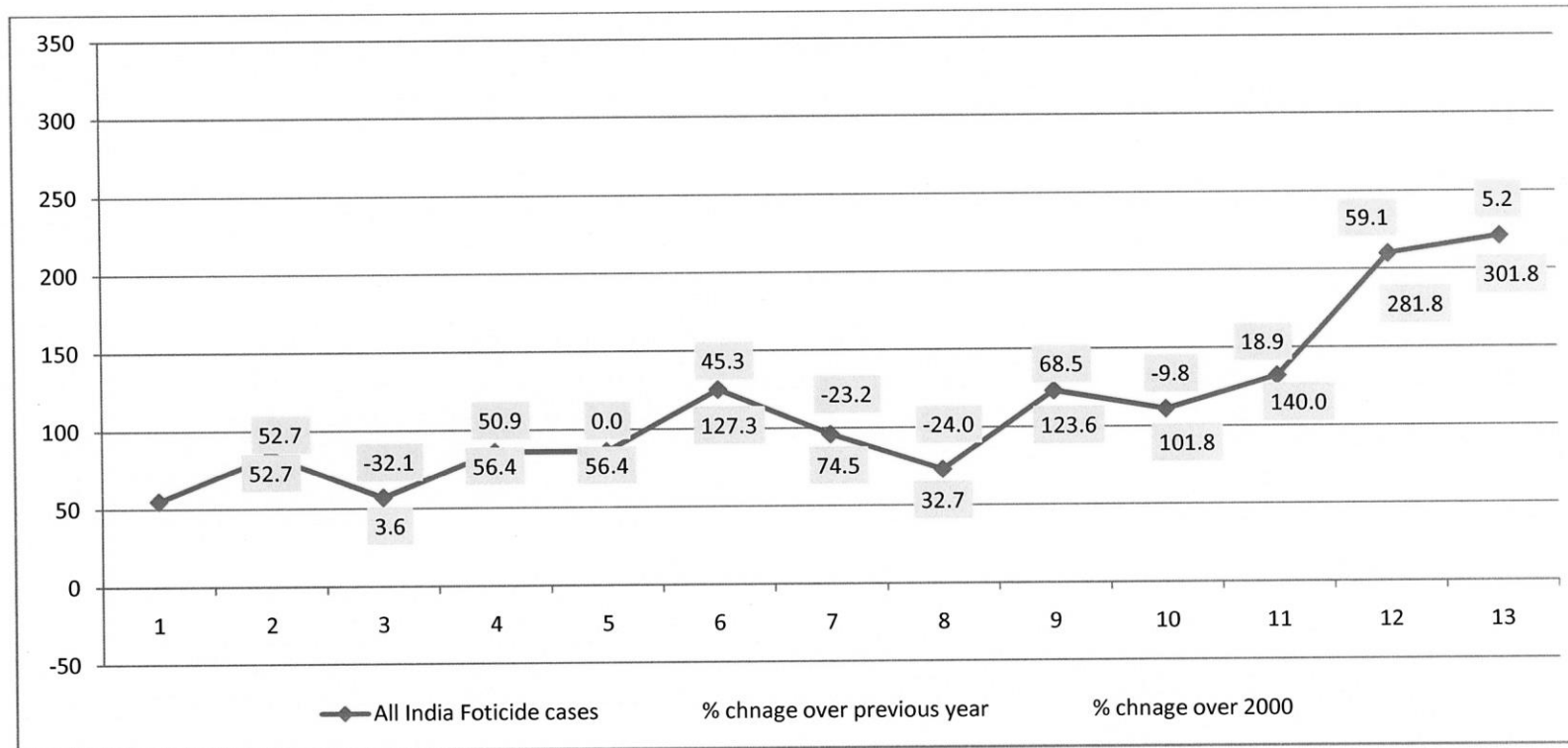


FIGURE 4.26

TRENDS OF INCIDENTS OF FOETICIDE CASES DURING 2000 - 2013 AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR AND OVER 2000



As per Census data details, sex ratio in various censuses, starting from 1901 when sex ratio was reported 972(highest till now), shows that sex ratio has continuously declined and reached to 927 in 1991 and from there it showed marginal increase of 931 in 2001 and further increase of 943 in 2011. In States like Haryana, Punjab this ratio has been low since beginning of census. But Himachal Pradesh started with low sex ratio of 884 in 1901 and has consistently improved from there on to achieve a sex ratio of 978 in 2011. Kerala has high female sex ratio from 1901 and it has further improved. In north eastern States sex ratio has declined over the census years. Haryana and Punjab along with UT of Chandigarh shows dubious record of having Female child population (0-6) of around 45 % . In rest of States, it varies from 48 to 49.5 %. These data are taken from RGI census. As per 2011 census, the child sex ratio has declined from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011, while the overall sex ratio has increased from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (prohibition of sex selection) Act 1994 as amended further in 2003 is a comprehensive legislation which provides for the prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of pre-natal diagnostic techniques. The implementation of the act has big question mark.

The main concern is to eliminate the deep rooted malice in the society and bias against the girl children. The challenge is to achieve complete ban on Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (except where required for health reasons) and subsequent infanticide and female foeticide in letter and spirit.

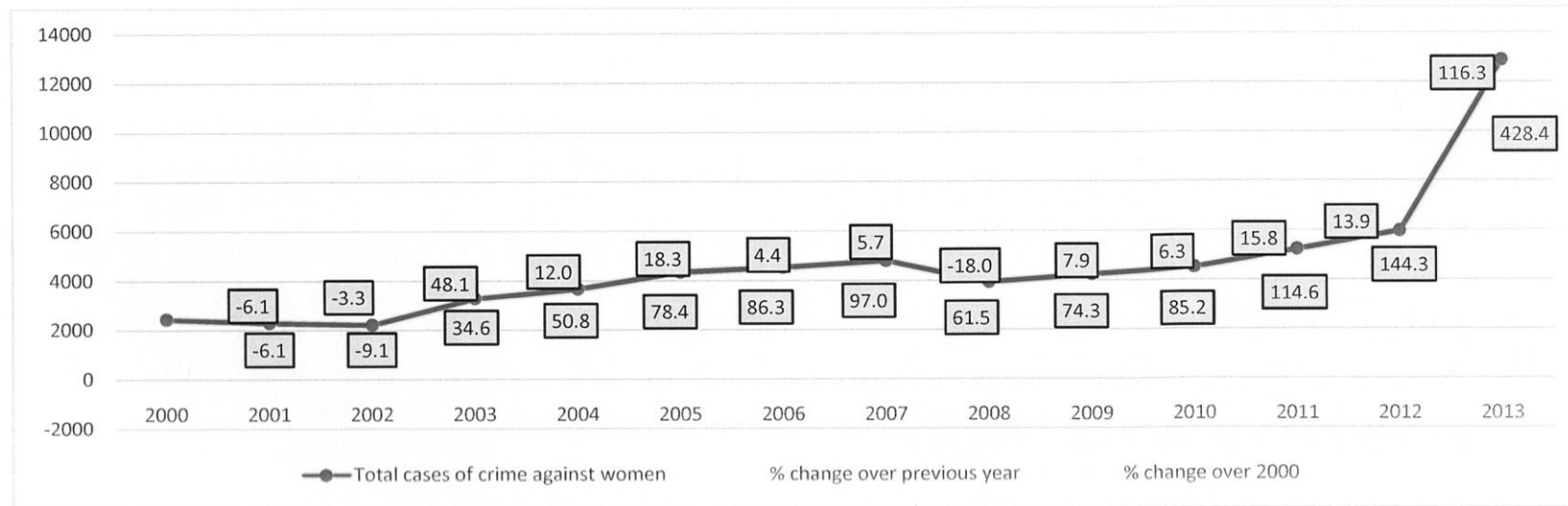
#### **4.13 CRIME TRENDS IN DELHI**

An analysis of total crime against women in Delhi from 2000-2013 shows that total crime has multiplied more than five times with total reported cases in 2000 being 2439 and in 2013, risen to 12888 (Figure 4.27). It is seen that number of reported incidences between 2000 – 2012 have increased by nearly four times, over a span of 14 years, but data comparison between 2012 and 2013 show that number of incidence more than doubled in single year. No such single year increase in reported incidence happened since the time NCRB started collecting data in the year 1953 in any of State / UTs. In

percentage terms it is an increase of 428.4% from base year 2000 and 116.3% from 2012. Police attribute the rise in reports to more women coming forward due to greater public awareness following the high profile gang rape and murder of a 23-year-old woman on a moving bus in December 2012, sensitization and awareness of police personnel. On many crime fronts Delhi has reported highest crime rate than the national average. This may be direct result of enhanced reporting due to protests in December 2012. Crime against women and their safety was also a very important agenda for Lok Sabha and earlier assembly polls leading to lot of awareness generation. It also may be due to amendments in the n law and gender sensitization of police personnel.

**FIGURE-4.27**

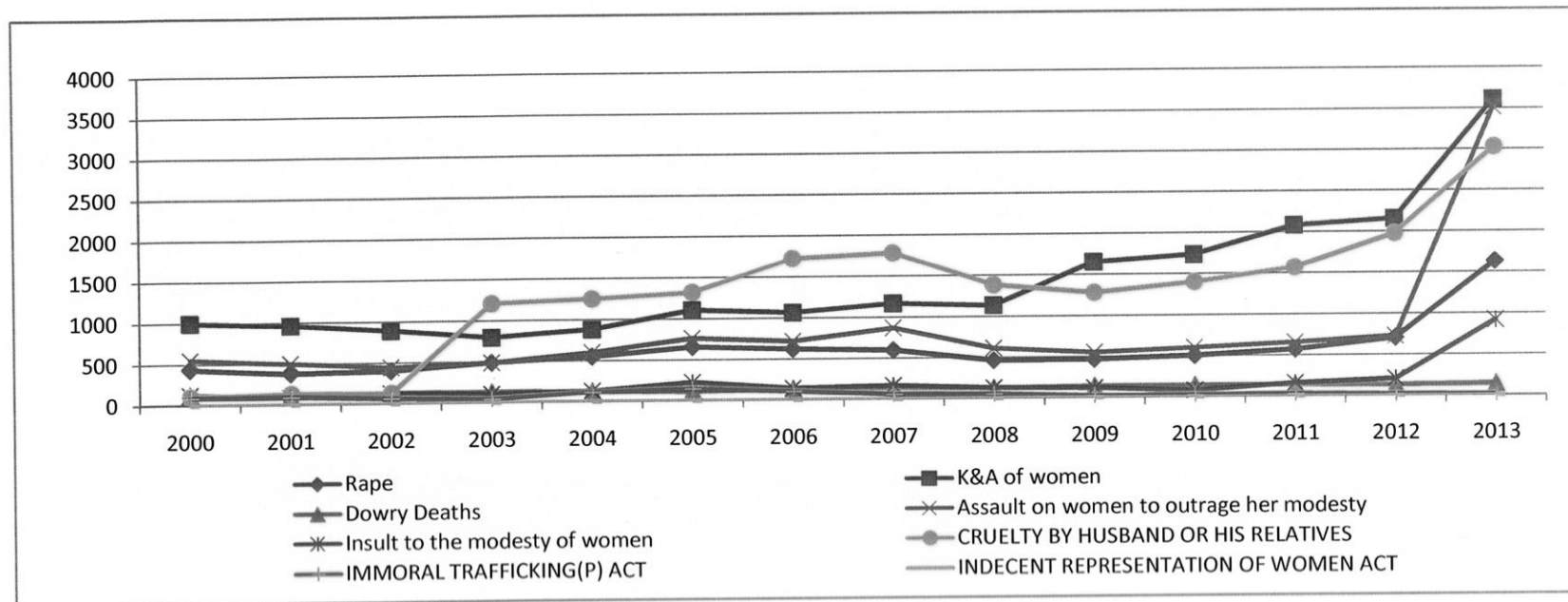
**PATTERNS OF CASES REPORTED UNDER CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN NCT DELHI DURING 2000- 2013**



#### 4.14 TREND ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CRIMES

As it is observed in the Figure 4.28, all major crimes against women in Delhi have shown extraordinary increase in the year 2013 in comparisons to base year 2000 and from figures reported in 2012. The assault to outrage modesty of women under section 354 have shown sharpest increase.

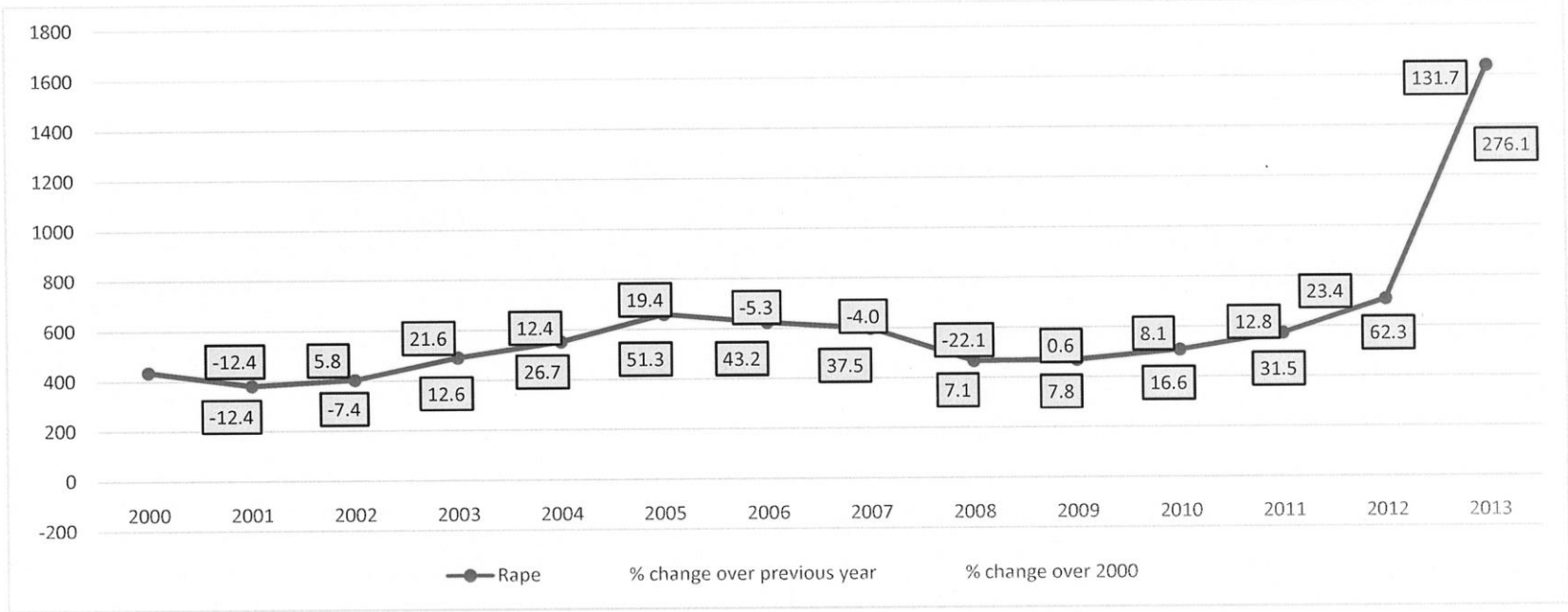
**FIGURE-4.28**  
**PATTERNS OF CASES REPORTED UNDER MAJOR CRIME HEADS OF CRIME AGAINST**  
**WOMEN IN NCT DELHI DURING 2000- 2013**



*Analysis of Rape Cases:* Delhi reporting 1,441 rapes in 2013 – making it the city with the highest number of rapes .India's business capital Mumbai, known for being more women-friendly, recorded 391 rapes last year, while IT hub Bangalore registered 80 rapes. Total incidences of rape have increased in percent terms from 2000 to 2013 by 276.1% (Figure4.29).Percentage increase from 2012 to 2013 is 131.7%.

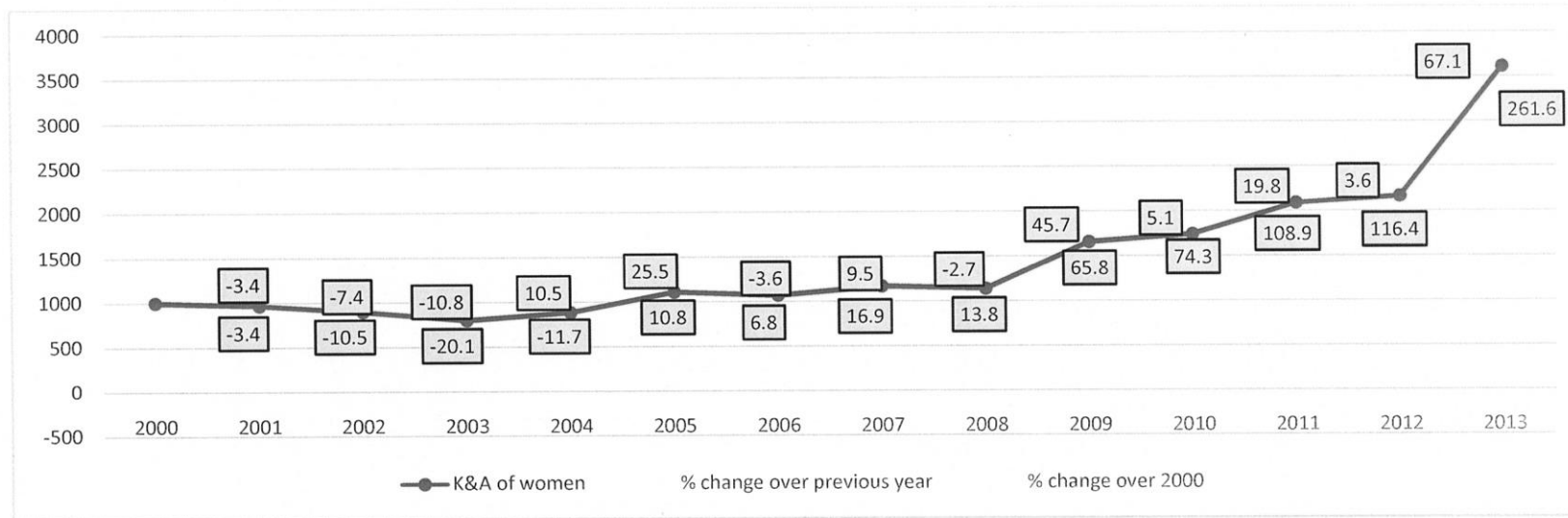
**FIGURE-4.29**

**PATTERNS OF CASES REPORTED UNDER RAPE IN NCT DELHI DURING 2000- 2013**



*Kidnapping and Abduction:* These cases have increased by 261.6 % in 2013 as compared to 2000 and by 67.1 percent from 2012.

**FIGURE-4.30**  
**Patterns of cases reported under Kidnapping & Abduction of women in NCT Delhi during 2000- 2013**



In conclusion, some of the major trends indicate an increase in reported crimes against women across the states. Most notably, crimes within the households such as cruelty by husbands are most commonly reported crimes which is most difficult to address through laws.