



(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



## Crime against women in India: A geographical appraisal

Prosenjit Murmu \*

*Department of Geography, Egra Sarada Shashi Bhusan College, Egra, West Bengal-721429, India.*

International Journal of Science and Research Archive, 2023, 08(01), 537–551

Publication history: Received on 14 December 2022; revised on 22 January 2023; accepted on 25 January 2023

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/ijrsra.2023.8.1.0078>

### Abstract

Crimes against women are one of India's most serious social issues. Women's status in traditional Indian society is appalling in the twenty-first century. Despite the existence of numerous laws and penalties, rape, murder, dowry deaths, human trafficking, kidnapping, and abductions against women are on the rise. In 2021, the rates of lifelong physical or sexual intimate partner violence and child marriage were 28.8 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively. India's global gender gap index is 0.63, which leads the country to rank 140th out of 156 countries. Every sixteen minutes, a woman in India is raped, and every four minutes, a woman is abused by her in-laws. The current study seeks to investigate the six major types of crimes against women, including "dowry death," "cruelty by husband or his relatives," "kidnapping and abduction of women," "human trafficking," "rape," and "assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty." The study also analyses the spatio-temporal variations and trends of these types of crimes based on the data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau from the years 2014 to 2019. Basic statistical techniques such as percentage, average, standard deviation, coefficient of variance, and z-score are used to analyse the data.

**Keywords:** Women; Crime; Crime trend; Spatial variation; India

### 1. Introduction

We are living in the twenty-first century. We continuously try to erase various social, political, and economic constraints, barriers, and dilemmas and move towards human welfare. In this development process, the contributions of males and females are almost equal. Women are engaged in every sphere of activity, from homemaking to invention. A woman is the magnificent creation of God, a multi-faceted personality with the power of benevolence, adjustability, integrity, and tolerance [1]. But gender biases and gender-based discrimination are still prevalent. The child sex ratio of India is 934 per 1000 live births [2], the female literacy rate is about 70.3 percent, which is 14.4 percent less as compared to the male [3], the rate of lifelong physical or sexual intimate partner violence is 28.8 percent; the rate of child marriage is 27.3 percent [4]; and India's global gender gap index is 0.63, which leads the country to rank 140th out of 156 countries and is now the third-worst performer in South Asia [5]. Every 16 minutes, a woman is raped in India, and a woman is abused by her in-laws every four minutes. In 2019, 88 incidents of rape are recorded a day. Most cases of crimes against women under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are 'assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (21.8%), 'kidnapping and abduction of women' (17.9%), followed by 'cruelty by husband or his relatives' (30.9%) and 'rape' (7.9%). In 2019, the crime rate per lakh female population was 62.4, up from 58.8 in 2018. The maximum rape cases were registered in Rajasthan (6,000) and Uttar Pradesh (3,065), [6].

Crimes against women have been on the rise in India for the past two decades. Dowry death and molestation feature a positive association with rape and torture. It is also notable that cybercrimes are also increasing day by day because of the increased accessibility of various web media platforms [7]. In India, it has been observed that the overall crime rate has declined over the last two decades, but crime against women has increased [8]. Currently, women are at risk of many types of violence. The most common sorts of violence against women occur, like beatings and sexual assaults of

\* Corresponding author: Prosenjit Murmu

wives, dowry crimes like burning brides, kidnappings for prostitution, and so on. The crime rate against women is highest within the northern region and lowest within the western part of India [9]. After the Nirbhaya gang-rape case in 2012, which occurred in Delhi capital city, an important legislative step to protect women from rape was the redefinition of 'rape' and the provision of capital punishment. It defines several new crimes such as serious assault through acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism and stalking etc., besides this, the amendments of 1983 and 2013 have brought some important changes in the existing laws of rape but on average most convicts get away with three to four years of rigorous punishment, and with a very small amount of fine [10]. The crimes mentioned above are official records, but a huge number of crimes that occur every day are not reported for many reasons, like poverty, disability, old age, political intervention, police apathy, social dilemmas, etc. [11, 12].

In India, there are various constitutional and legislative provisions that have been incorporated regarding the safeguarding of women. The Constitution of India provides equality for women and empowers women to take positive discriminatory measures to neutralize social, economic, and political disadvantages. Fundamental rights, among others, ensure equality before the law and equal protection of the law; prohibit discrimination against any citizen on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth; and ensure equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment. The proper implementation of these acts and laws can reduce criminal activities against women, but unfortunately, crime against women is on the rise due to the misuse of laws, misuse of the power of lawmakers, police apathy, legal complications, lengthy judicial processes, and so on. That is why, even after the Nirbhaya gang rape case in Delhi in 2012, India has witnessed several brutal crimes, such as the gang-rape of a 17-year-old girl in Uttar Pradesh's Unnao district in 2017 and the gang-rape of a 19-year-old Dalit woman in Uttar Pradesh's Hathrash district in 2020.

Thus, this study tries to analyse the trend and investigate the regional variation of major crimes against women in India for the period 2014 to 2019.

---

## 2. Database and Methodology

For the present study, secondary data were used in accordance with the requirements of the objectives of the study. The secondary data was collected from the publications of the NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India) and also from various sources such as articles, review papers, journals, and books on crimes against women. The current study used data on cognizable crimes (both IPC and SLL crimes) for the years 2014–2019. The researcher focused on six major types of crimes, these are 'dowry deaths', 'kidnapping and abduction of women', 'human trafficking', 'rape' and 'assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty'.

To analyse the data common statistical techniques like percentage, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variance and z-score were used. Data were represented through maps and diagrams, here Arc GIS 10.8 software was used to prepare the maps.

---

## 3. Results

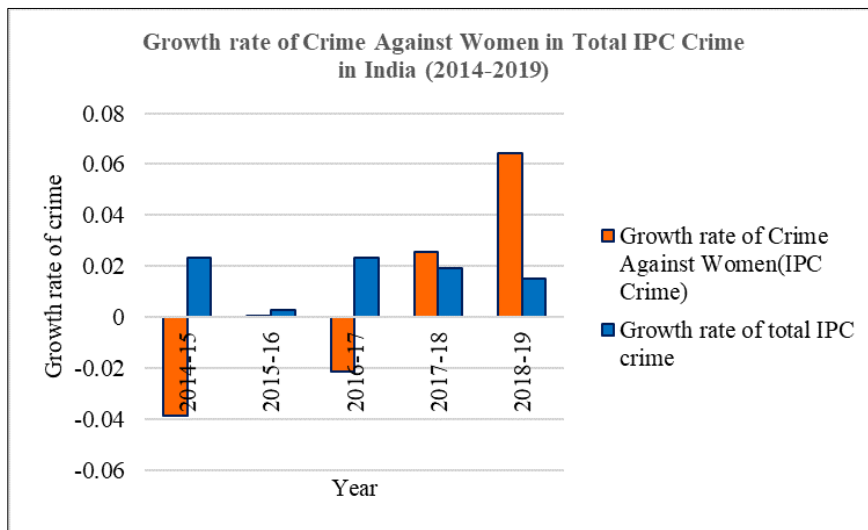
### 3.1. Trend of Crime against Women in India

Crimes against women have been on the rise in India from the year 2014 to 2019. If we look at the NCRB data, we can see that both Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) crimes have increased. The trend of crime against women in India during this period is consecutively discussed.

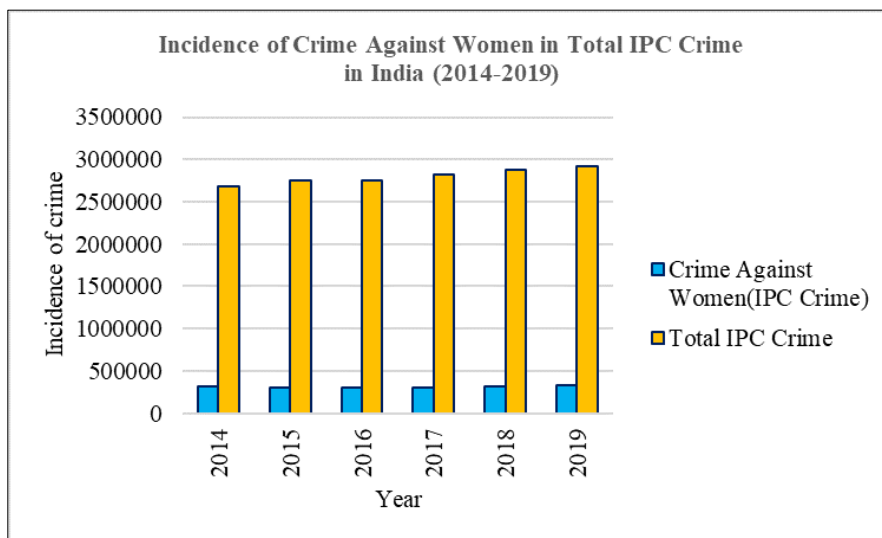
**Table 1** Growth Rate of IPC Crime against Women in Total IPC Crime

Year	Crime Against Women (IPC Crime)	Growth Rate	Total IPC Crime	Growth Rate	% of Crime Against Women to Total IPC Crime
2014	321993	-	2687767	-	11.98
2015	309549	-0.039	2749852	0.023	11.26
2016	309713	0.001	2757757	0.003	11.23
2017	303116	-0.021	2822041	0.023	10.74
2018	310824	0.025	2875937	0.019	10.81
2019	330787	0.064	2919005	0.015	11.33
Total	1885982	-	16812359	-	11.22

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, 2014-2019 [6,13].



**Figure 1** Growth rate of Crime against Women in Total IPC Crime in India

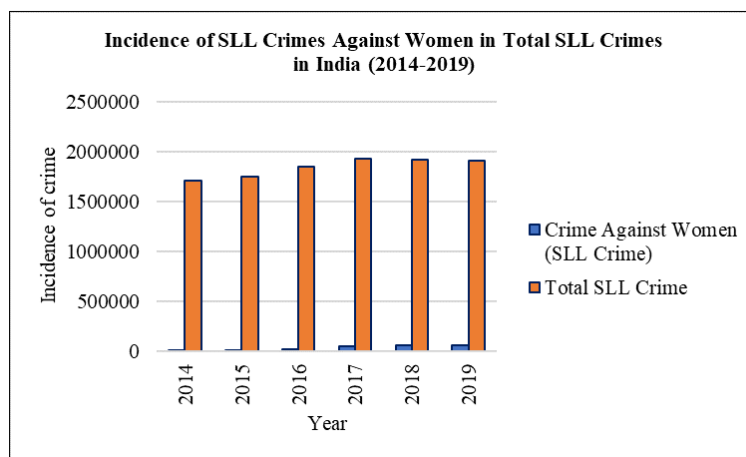


**Figure 2** Incidence of Crime against Women in Total IPC Crime in India

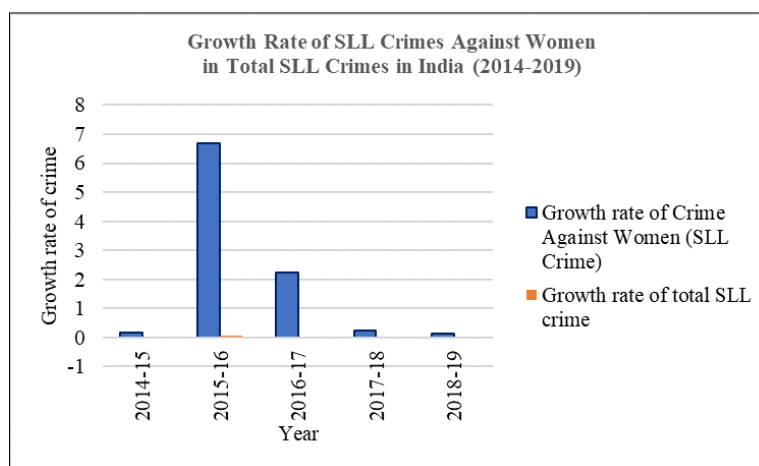
**Table 2** Growth Rate of SLL Crime against Women in Total SLL Crime

Year	Crime Against Women (SLL Crime)	Growth Rate	Total SLL Crime	Growth Rate	% of Crime Against Women to Total SLL Crime
2014	1476	-	1705542	-	0.09
2015	1723	0.167	1747880	0.025	0.09
2016	13236	6.681	1844613	0.055	0.72
2017	42873	2.239	1926209	0.044	2.23
2018	52993	0.236	1921020	-0.002	2.76
2019	60814	0.147	1907508	-0.007	3.19
Total	173115	-	11052772	-	9.08

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, 2014-2019 [6,13].



**Figure 3** Incidence of SLL Crimes Against Women in Total SLL Crimes in India



**Figure 4** Growth Rate of SLL Crimes against Women in Total SLL Crimes in India

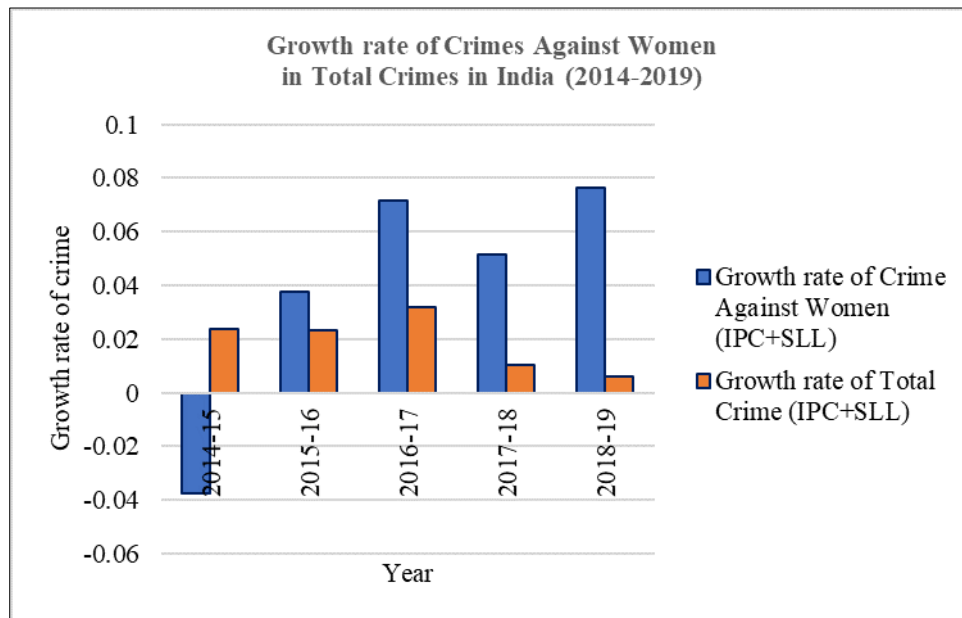
From Table No. 1 and its corresponding diagrams (Please see Figure 1 & 2), it is found that since 2017, the growth rate of total IPC crime has slowed down. While the growth rate of total IPC crime was 0.023 in 2017, it decreased to 0.015 in 2019. On the other hand, in comparison to total IPC crimes, crime against women has been seen to have a negative growth rate in 2017 (-0.021), but unfortunately, it increased to 0.064 in 2019. The share of crimes against women in total IPC offences in 2017 was 10.74 percent, but in 2019 it increased to 11.22 percent, which is a matter of considerable concern for a healthy society.

The rising rate of SLL crime against women is also a major problem in India (As reported in Table 2 and Figure 3 & 4). It has been on the rise since 2014, with the growth rate of SSL crimes against women in 2016 being 6.681. Since then, it has increased, but at a decreasing rate. However, the total SLL crime rate has been declining since 2016, whereas the growth rate of total SLL crime in 2015 was 0.025, but in 2019 it was -0.007. The fact is, however, that these six-year crime data show that the share of crimes against women in total SLL crime has steadily increased. Compared to 2014, the share of SLL crimes against women increased to 3.19 in 2019, which is very disappointing for any civil society.

**Table 3** Growth Rate of Crime against Women (IPC+SLL) in India

Year	Crimes Against Women (IPC+SLL)	Growth Rate	Total Crime (IPC+SLL)	Growth Rate	% of Total Crimes Against Women to Total Crime
2014	323469	-	4393309	-	7.36
2015	311272	-0.038	4497732	0.024	6.92
2016	322949	0.038	4602370	0.023	7.02
2017	345989	0.071	4748250	0.032	7.29
2018	363817	0.052	4796957	0.010	7.58
2019	391601	0.076	4826513	0.006	8.11
Total	2059097	-	27865131	-	7.39

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, 2014-2019 [6,13].



**Figure 5** Growth rate of Crime against Women in Total Crimes in India

If we look at the data of criminal activities against women during the period 2014–2019, it is our misfortune that all kinds of IPC and SLL crimes are on the rise (Refer to Table 3 and Figure 5 & 6). In 2015, there was only a negative growth rate in crimes against women (-0.036), and since then there has been a steady increase, with a growth rate of 0.076 in 2019. If we compare the crime against women with the total crime, we will see that the total crime rate has been steadily declining, whereas in 2015 the total crime growth rate was 0.024, while in 2019 it decreased to 0.006. From 2015 to 2019, the percentage of total crimes against women has increased. It has grown by almost 1.00 percent per year since 2015, and in 2019, it rose to 8.11 percent, which is a matter of great concern.

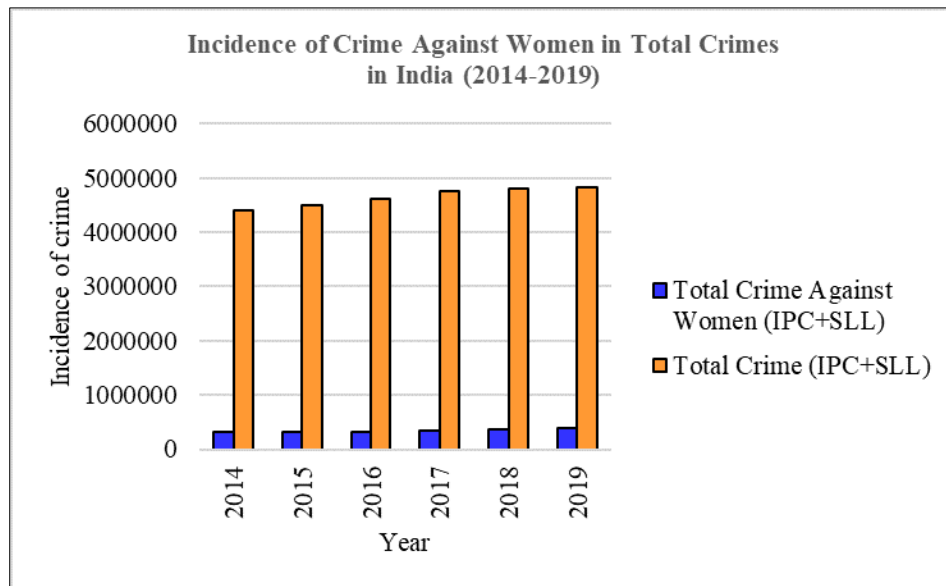


Figure 6 Incidence of Crimes against Women in Total Crimes in India

Table 4 Share of Crimes against women in total IPC crimes in India

Year	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	Human Trafficking	Rape	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty
2014	8296	119538	53112	2052	34530	77747
2015	7505	109731	54754	2420	32328	76871
2016	7455	106341	60470	647	36657	80410
2017	7342	101675	62400	649	31237	82947
2018	7007	99745	68881	819	32013	86186
2019	6988	121313	68976	941	30641	85885
Mean	7432.17	109723.80	61432.17	1254.67	32901.00	81674.33
SD	477.1194	9015.89	6753.96	776.92	2269.56	3994.97
CV	0.0642	0.0822	0.1099	0.6192	0.0689	0.0489

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, 2014-2019 [6,13].

The incidence of various crimes like ‘Dowry Deaths’, ‘Rape’, and ‘Assault on Women with Intent to outrage her Modesty’ etc. has decreased by -0.27, -4.48, and -0.35 correspondingly in 2019 over 2018. But other crimes, such as ‘cruelty by husband or his relatives’, ‘Kidnapping and Abduction of women’, and ‘Human Trafficking’ etc., have increased by 17.78, 0.14, and 12.96 correspondingly in 2019 over 2018, which are again negative aspects of society (Refer to Table 4).

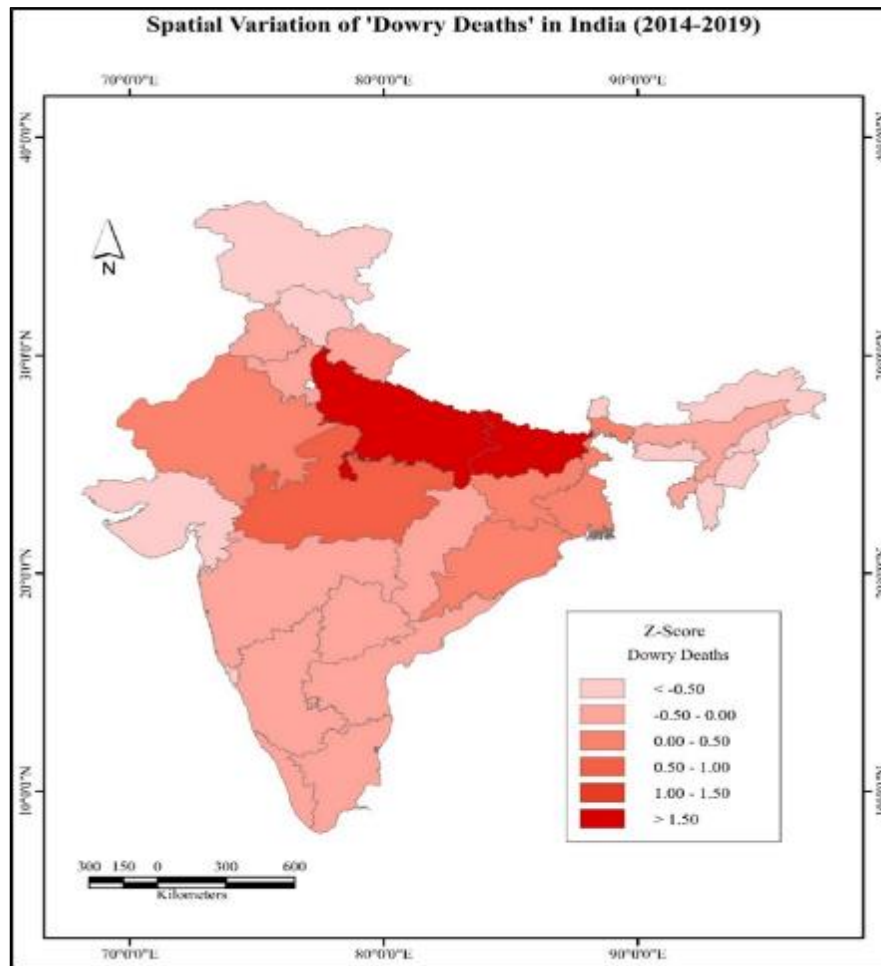
### 3.2. Spatial Variation of Crime against Women (CAW) in India

#### 3.2.1. Spatial Variation of Major Crimes against Women (IPC Crimes)

##### Dowry Deaths

The status of Dowry deaths is illustrated by Figure 7. Killing brides by in-laws for not being able to pay dowry during or after marriage is still a daily occurrence in a country like India. Analyzing the data on crimes against women from 2014 to 2019, it was found the states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, women are the most affected by this cruel dowry system. The z-score value of these two states is above 1.50. Apart from these two states, the other states at risk are Madhya Pradesh (0.50-1.00), where the crime against women is quite high. Other states such as Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal,

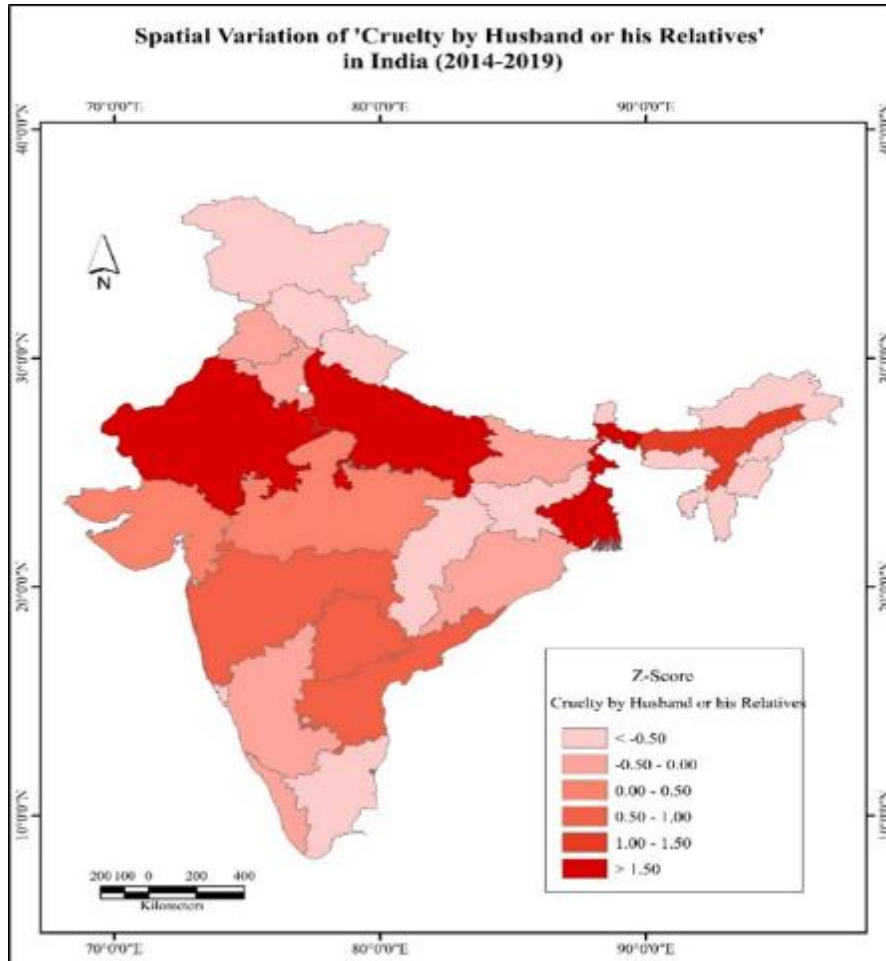
and Rajasthan (0.0-0.50) are also lagging far behind in terms of women's protection. The negative effects of the dowry system are seen in almost every state in India. However, seven states in north-east India have the lowest impact with a score of more than -0.50 and the other states with the lowest bride deaths due to dowry are Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttarakhand etc. These states have a z-score value of 0 to -0.50.



**Figure 7** Spatial Variation of 'Dowry Deaths' in India (2014-2019)

#### Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives

Under Section 498-A of IPC, the term 'cruelty' is broadly defined as the act of physically or emotionally harassing a woman and forcing her or her relationship to meet an illegitimate claim for any property or valuable security. West Bengal, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh (> 1.50) are the top three states in terms of cruelty against women. Then the state of Assam can be mentioned (1.00-1.50). Apart from these states, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (0.50-1.00) are the top three states where such crimes are most prevalent. However, Gujarat, Haryana, and Madhya Pradesh have lower share of cruelty against women (0.0-0.50) and the very lowest incidence of cruelty against women has been seen in Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Sikkim (<-0.50) (Refer to Figure 8).

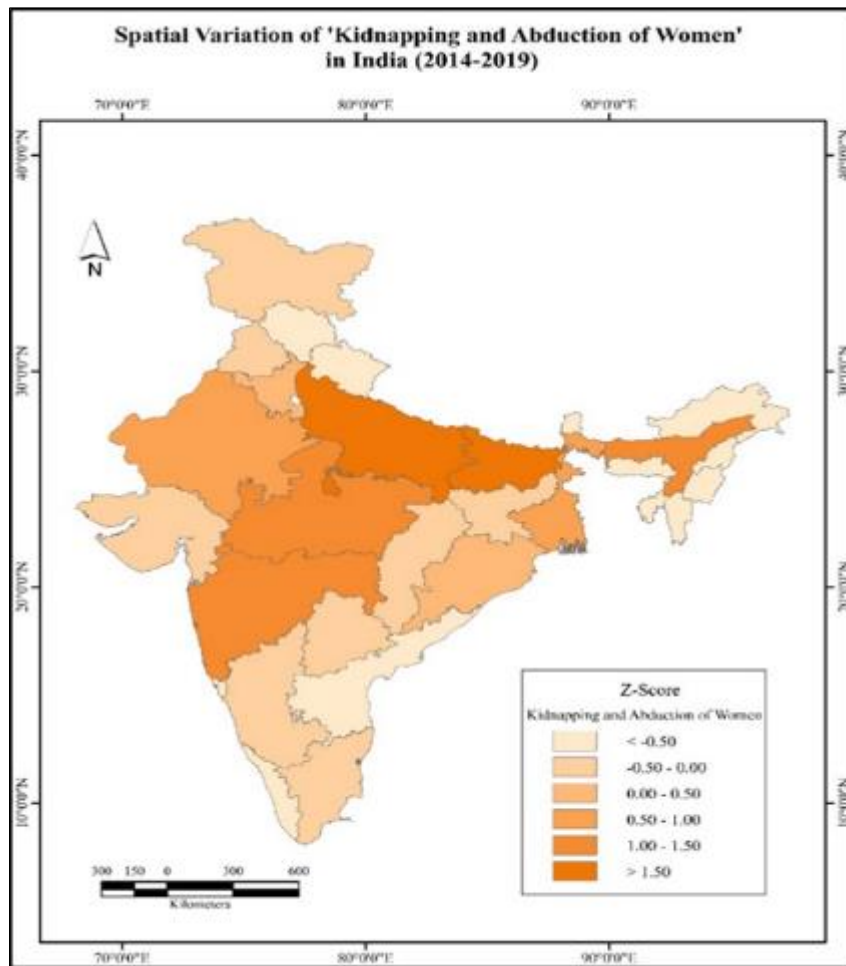


**Figure 8** Spatial Variation of ‘Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives’ in India (2014-2019)

#### Kidnapping and Abduction of Women

Sections 359 to 369 of the Indian Penal Code make kidnappings and abductions punishable with varying degrees of cruelty, depending on the nature and extent of the crime. In India, the terms ‘kidnapping’ for minors and ‘abduction’ for adults are used. Figure 9 reveal the situation of kidnapping and abduction of women. The states of Uttar Pradesh (3.6) and Bihar (1.51) have the highest share of abductions and kidnappings. Besides this, Maharashtra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and West Bengal (1.00-1.50) are also not in a good position for such crimes. Although such crimes are seen all over India, the states like Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana, etc. have fewer of these kinds of crimes (0.00 to -0.50) than the states mentioned earlier. However, the lowest incidences (<math>< -0.50</math>) are found in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Goa.

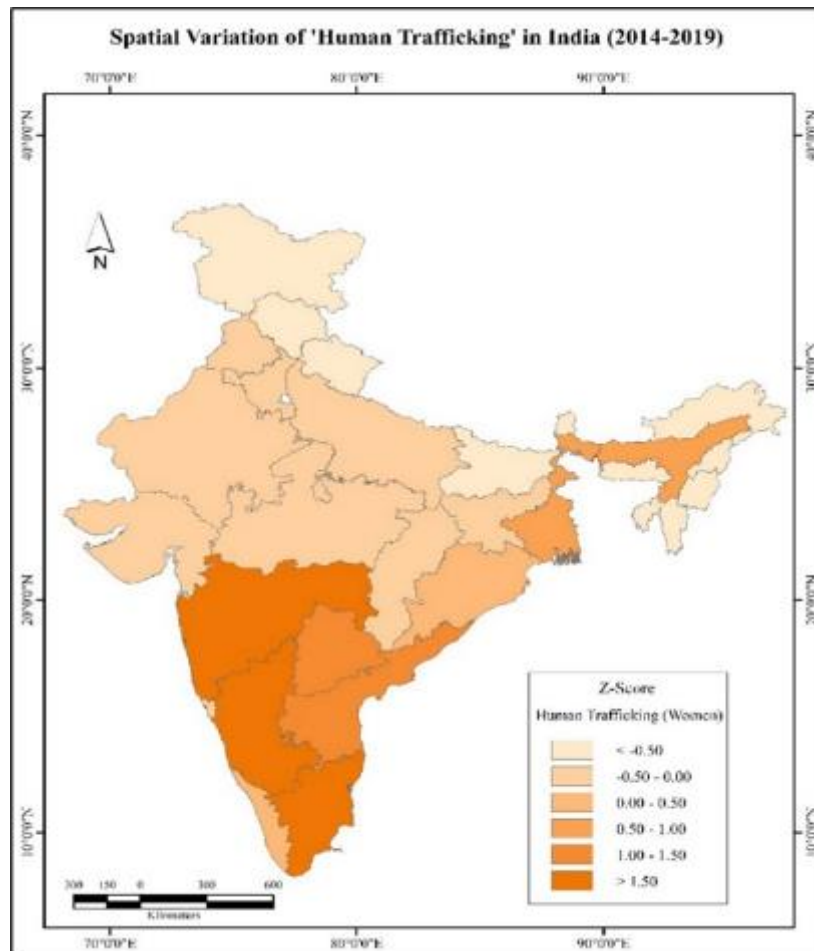




**Figure 9** Spatial Variation of ‘Kidnapping and Abduction of Women’ in India (2014-2019)

### Human Trafficking

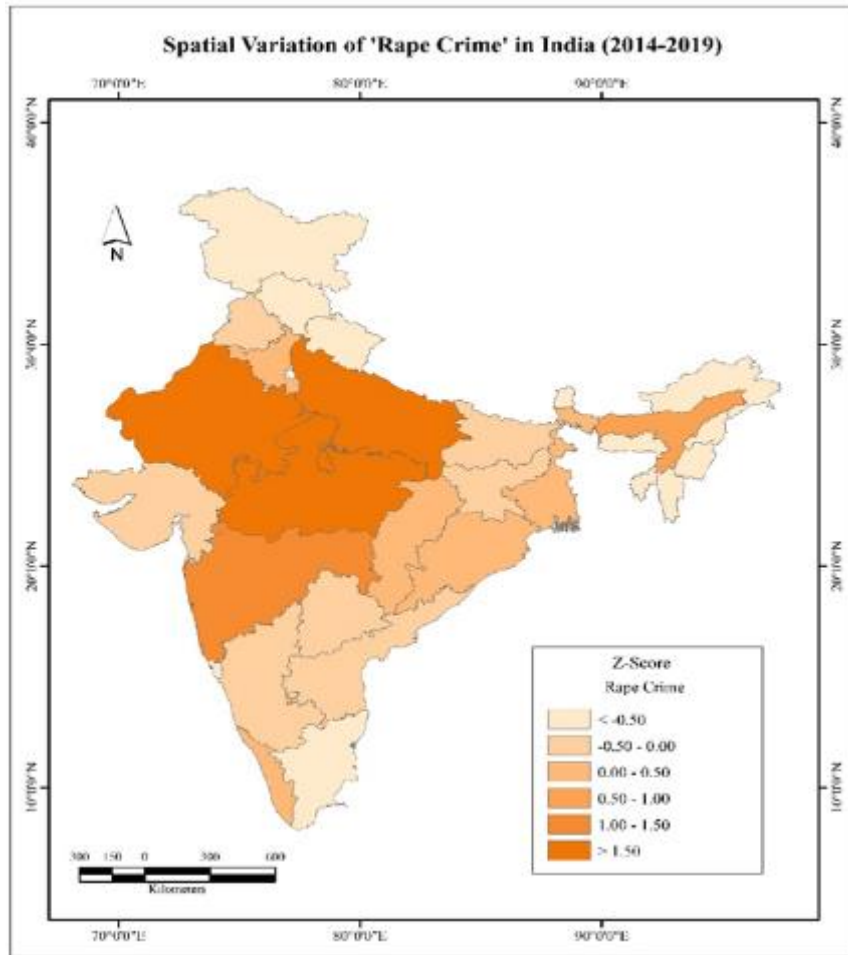
Human trafficking is considered a punishable offence under Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code. According to the national crime records bureau of India, “Human trafficking is a group of crimes involving the trafficking of men, women, and children for sexual exploitation, or for financial gain, or for the exploitation of trafficked persons. Victims are tempted or abducted from their homes and subsequently forced to work against their will in various ways in various institutions, engage in prostitution, or be subjected to various forms of humiliation, even murder or disability, for the purpose of begging and human organ trading”. The condition of human trafficking is observed in Figure 10. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka have the highest share (> 1.50). It is followed by Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, and Odisha, where human trafficking is rampant. However, Anurachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura (<-0.50) had the lowest incidence of human trafficking.



**Figure 10** Spatial Variation of 'Human Trafficking' in India (2014-2019)

### Rape

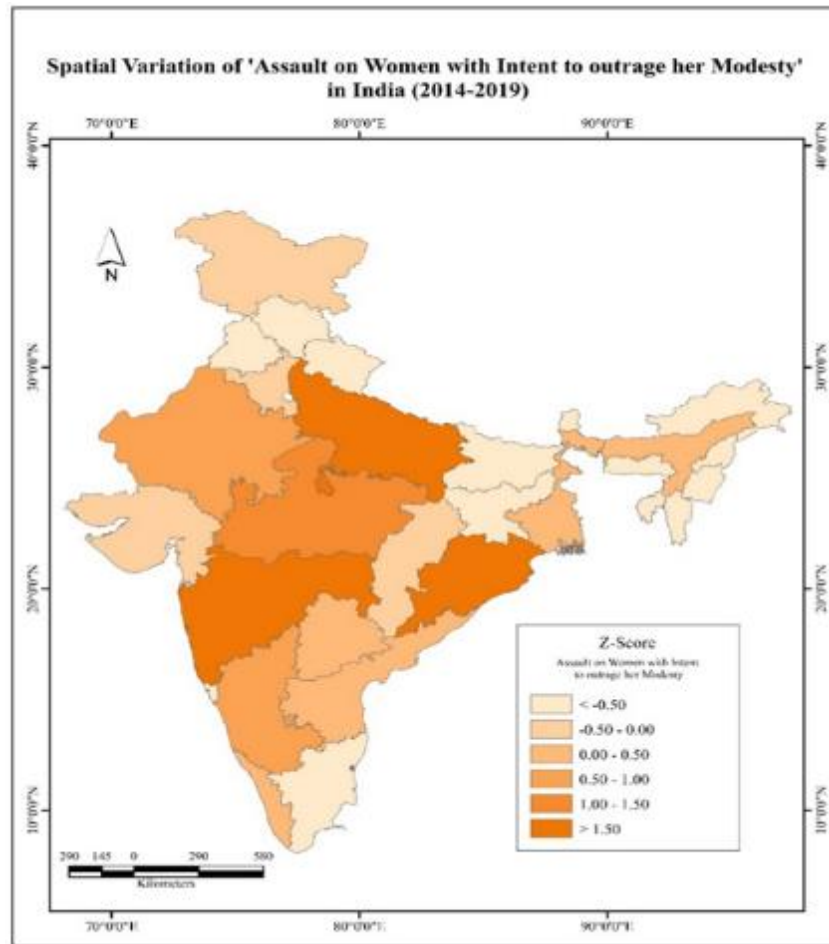
An analysis of data provided by NCRB over the last six years shows that crimes like rape are really unfortunate for a country like India. There is not a single state in India out of twenty-nine states where heinous, demonic, barbaric crimes like rape have not taken place. The highest incidence of this type of crime takes place in Madhya Pradesh (2.76), Rajasthan (2.35), Uttar Pradesh (2.07) and Maharashtra (1.49). Assam and Odisha also have a high share of rape cases (0.50-1.00). Apart from these states, states like West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, and Haryana (0.00-0.50) have also failed to curb such crimes. However, the number of such crimes is relatively low in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand (<-0.50), including the north-eastern Indian states (Refer to Figure 11).



**Figure 11** Spatial Variation of 'Rape Crime' in India (2014-2019)

#### Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty

According to section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, if a person uses harassment or criminal force against a woman to tarnish her modesty, it will be considered a crime. The offender will be given a fixed term of imprisonment. It can range from one year to five years and may be accompanied by a fine. The extent of crimes such as forcing women to work against their will is very wide. It can be seen everywhere, from the workplace to own home. The states with the highest prevalence of such offences are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Odisha, with a z-score of more than 1.50. Apart from this Madhya Pradesh (1.48), Karnataka, and Rajasthan (0.50-1.00), Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Telangana, West Bengal, and Assam (0.00-0.50) also have the highest crime share. However, the crime is lower in the states of Northeast India (Please see Figure 12).



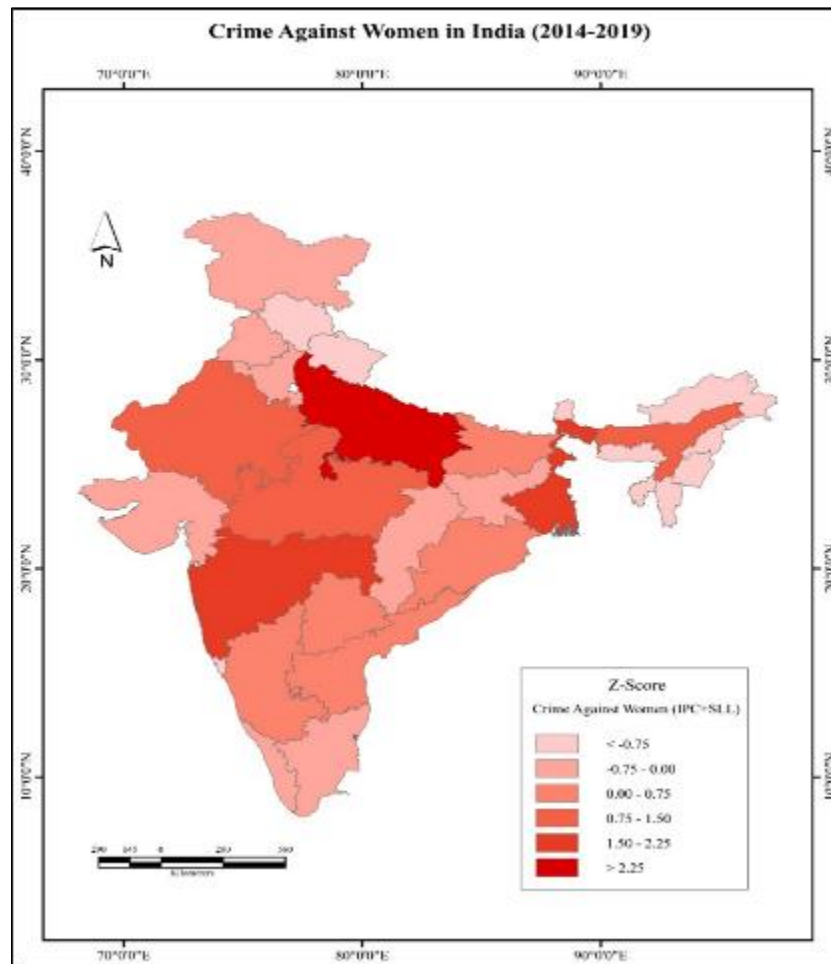
**Figure 12** Spatial Variation of ‘Assault on Women with Intent to outrage her Modesty’ in India (2014-2019)

*3.2.2. Spatial Variation of Crime against Women (IPC and SLL Crimes):*

In India, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.) divides all types of crimes into two categories, i.e., cognizable crimes - Sec.2 (c) Cr.P.C. and non-cognizable crimes-Sec.2 (l) Cr.P.C. It is the direct responsibility of the police to take immediate action after receiving allegations of such crimes or based on credible information about the crime. After inspecting the scene of the crime, investigating the incident, arresting the culprit and bringing him to court is also the responsibility of the officer in charge. Cognizable crimes are basically of two types, i.e.,

- crimes under the ‘Indian Penal Code (IPC)’ and
- crimes under the ‘Special and Local Laws (SLL)’.

This section of the study specifies the state-wise spatial distribution of all types of crimes against women under the IPC and SLL from the years 2014 to 2019. Figure 13 consist of data related to all kinds of IPC and SLL crimes against women. If we analyze in terms of state-wise distribution, we will see that Uttar Pradesh (>2.25) has the highest share. Other states with high crime are Maharashtra and West Bengal (1.50-2.25). Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Rajasthan (0.75-1.50) are also not in a stable position to control crimes against women. Among the other states, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Odisha, and Telangana (0-0.75) also have the highest number of women victims. On the other hand, comparatively less crime is observed in the states of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu (0 to -0.75). However, the lowest share of crime against women were in Goa and Uttarakhand (<-0.75), including all the states of North-East India. However, no state in India is free from crime.



**Figure 13** Spatial Variation of Crime against Women in India (2014-2019)

#### 4. Discussion

Analyzing the data provided by NCRB from 2014 to 2019, we found that there is no state in India where crimes against women have not been committed. However, the type, number, and level of crime are different, especially in different places. According to the previously mentioned findings, the trend of 'IPC crimes against women' increased throughout this period, while 'total IPC crimes' in India decreased. However, both 'SLL crimes against women' and 'total SLL crime' trends have decreased in Indian states over this period. It is nonetheless noteworthy that since 2014, India has seen a decline in 'total crime' while an increase in 'total crime against women.' There are various determinants that are responsible for the increasing trend of crime against women. Due to the long history of socio-economic and cultural oppression of women in India, there is a pervasive lack of concern and knowledge regarding crimes against them. The root causes of violence and a sense of entitlement in women are gender discrimination, inadequate education, lack of fear of the law and punishment, pornographic addiction, exposure to domestic violence against their mothers, harmful alcohol usage, etc. [14].

In terms of spatial variation of crime against women, it can be seen that the seven sisters of north-east India are the safest states, except Assam. This is mainly due to the fact that the dowry system is almost nil in these states, women's participation in the tourism business, the female literacy rate is quite high, and above all, women's contact with the outside world, which are the reasons for the low rate of crime against women [15]. The exception is Assam, which has the highest crime rate against women in Northeast India. In other north-eastern states where dowry deaths are almost non-existent, in Assam, 1,056 women died due to dowry between 2014 and 2019. According to UNICEF, 33 percent of girls under the age of 18 in Assam get married, which is one of the main reasons for the increase in crimes against women [16]. In addition, women are now more aware, so the rate of crime reporting has increased. According to study findings, the top five states for crimes against women in terms of geographic distribution are Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. The share of crime against women is considerably higher in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana, and Karnataka. However, crime rates were lower in Chhattisgarh, Gujarat,

Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu than the previous states. However, Goa, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir states have the lowest crime rates among all the states.

If we try to understand the causes of various crimes against women as a whole, we will see that there are many reasons behind them. However, in India, there is a patriarchal mentality and gender stereotypes that impede women's advancement [17]. From rich to poor, uneducated families to highly educated families, the dowry system still exists everywhere, which is one of the prime reasons for bride killing [18]. In India, women's literacy rate is lesser than 14.4 percent with compare to male counterpart [3]. Child marriage is also one of the leading causes of crime against women. A study published by UNICEF in 2019 entitled "Ending Child Marriage: A Profile of Child Marriage in India" shows that out of 223 million child brides in India, 102 million children get married before the age of 15 [16]. In many states, girls are killed for the sake of family honour, especially in the states of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Haryana [19]. The practices of sati and devadasi, witch hunting, etc., are still prevalent in many states, which has made women vulnerable [20, 21]. Police apathy, police failure, misuse of laws, hiding criminals by politically powerful people, etc., are many reasons that continue to increase the crime rate against women in India [22].

---

## 5. Conclusion

In view of the results and analysis, it is possible to conclude that the trend of IPC crime against women has continuously increased. However, it is worth noting that SLL crime has started to decline since 2016. Among various crimes, the incidence of heinous crimes such as 'dowry death' and 'rape' has decreased to some extent. But other crimes like 'cruelty by husband or his relatives', 'kidnapping and abduction of women', 'human trafficking' and 'assaults on women with intent to outrage her modesty' continued to rise. In terms of spatial variation of crime against women, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Assam have the highest concentration of crime. On the contrary, north Indian states such as Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir, as well as north-eastern Indian states, have the lowest concentrations of crime against women. The share of crime was also substantially moderate to higher in central, western, and southern Indian states. We are optimistic that the number of crimes against women will decline soon, although it is terrifying and distressing in terms of both space and time that it is increasing.

---

## Compliance with ethical standards

### *Acknowledgments*

Special thanks to Egra Sarada Shashi Bhusan College, Egra, West Bengal, India.

### *Disclosure of conflict of interest*

There are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

---

## References

- [1] Kharwar SK, Kumar V. Crimes against Women in the 21st Century. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Explorer. 2015; 1 (1):1-4.
- [2] National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21). India Fact Sheet. [http://rchiips.org/nfhs/NFHS-5\\_FCTS/India.pdf](http://rchiips.org/nfhs/NFHS-5_FCTS/India.pdf)
- [3] National Statistical Office (NSS 75th Round), (2017-18). Household Social Consumption on Education in India. Retrieve from [http://164.100.161.63/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/Report\\_585\\_75th\\_round\\_Education\\_final\\_1507\\_0.pdf](http://164.100.161.63/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Report_585_75th_round_Education_final_1507_0.pdf). Assessed on: February 22, 2022
- [4] United Nation Organisation (n.d). Prevalence Data on Different Forms of Violence against Women. Retrieve from <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/asia/india>.
- [5] World Economic Forum (2021). Global Gender Gap Report 2021. Retrieve from [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2021.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf). Assessed on July12, 2022
- [6] National Crime Records Bureau (2019). Crimes in India. Retrieve from <https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/CII%202019%20Volume%201.pdf>. Assessed on: March 15, 2021, 2021.
- [7] Bhattacharyya A, Haldar SK, Banerjee S. Determinants of Crime Against Women in India: A Spatial Panel Regression Analysis. Millennial Asia, Sage Journals. 2021; 1-31.

- [8] Anjumshaheen, Dev K. A Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime Against of Women in India. *Human Rights International Research Journal*.2014; 2(1):322-328.
- [9] Sinha A, Singha P. Crime Against Women in India: Trend and Regional Variation. *International Journal of Advance Research*. 2015; 3(10):1403-1406.
- [10] Dwivedi AV. Rape in the Metropolis: The Geography of Crime in Delhi. *Glocalism: Journal of Culture, Politics and Innovation*. 2014; 3(1): 1-7.
- [11] Mukherjee C, Rustagi P, Krishnaji N. Crimes against Women in India: Analysis of Official Statistics. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2001; 36(43): 4070-4080.
- [12] Bureau PC [Internet]. Policy Circle; 2022 [cited 2022 Dec 2]. Available from <https://www.policycircle.org/life/crimes-against-women-india/>
- [13] National Crime Records Bureau (2014-2018). Crimes in India - All Previous Publications. Retrieve from <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-in-india>. Assessed on: April 26, 2021.
- [14] Singh S, Vir G. Crime Against Women: An Indian Scenario. *Journal Global Values*. 2021; XII (1): 159-166.
- [15] Think Change India [Internet]. Bengaluru: Your Story; 2017 [2019 Sep 5; cited 2022 Jan 17]. Available from <https://yourstory.com/2017/09/northeast-india-dowry-free>.
- [16] Sameenw S [Internet]. New Delhi: UNICEF; 2019 [cited 2022 19 Jun]. Available from <https://data.unicef.org/resources/ending-child-marriage-a-profile-of-progress-in-india/>.
- [17] Dutt A. Locating Patriarchy in Violence Against Women in India: Social, Legal and Alternative Responses. *PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences*. 2018; 4(2): 212-228
- [18] Pushpam. Dowry System in India. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*. 2022 January;10(1): 431-440.
- [19] Newme W. Honour Killings in India. *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research*. 2018 September; 5(9): 333-338.
- [20] Torri MC. Abuse of Lower Castes in South India: The Institution of Devadasi. *Journal of International Women's Studies*. 2009 September; 11(2): 31-48.
- [21] Mehra M. 'Witch-hunting' in India? Do We Need Special Laws? *Economic & Political Weekly*. 2016 March; LI (13): 51-57.
- [22] Das M. An Overview of Recent Trend of Crime in the Nature of 'Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives' in our Country. *International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies (IJIMS)*. 2020; 7(2): 72-78