

Chapter-5

Crime against Women

Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'murder', 'robbery', 'cheating', etc, only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterised as 'crimes against women'. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories.

(1) **The crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girl from foreign country (upto 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(2) **The crimes under the special & local laws (SLL)**

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace

with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are -

- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iv) Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987

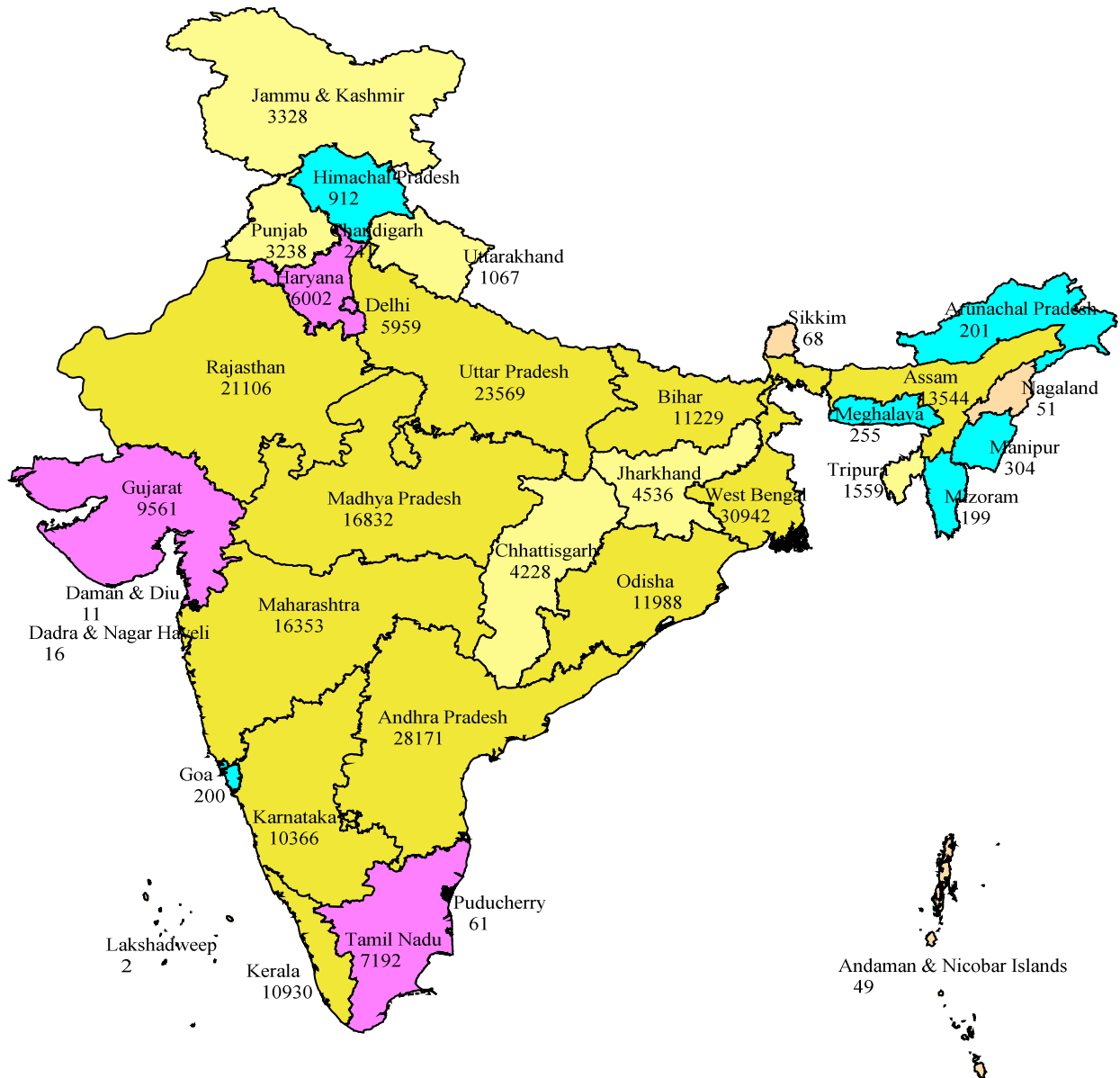
This year the crime rate for crimes committed against women has been calculated using only female population based on RGI's Mid-year projected female population. Therefore 'crime rate' of year 2012 is not comparable to previous years' 'crime rate'.

Reported incidents of crime

(Incidence- 2,44,270)

A total of 2,44,270 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 2,28,650 in the year 2011 recording an increase of 6.4% during the year 2012. These crimes have continuously increased during 2008 - 2012 with 1,95,856 cases in the year 2008, 2,03,804 cases in 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in 2010 and 2,28,650 cases in 2011 and 2,44,270 cases in the year 2012. West Bengal with 7.5% share of country's female population has accounted for nearly 12.7% of total crime against women by reporting 30,942 cases during the year 2012. Andhra Pradesh,

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2012 (All India 2,44,270)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



accounting for nearly 7.3% of the country's female population, has accounted for 11.5% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 28,171 cases in the year 2012.

Crime rate

(Crime rate- 41.7)

The rate of crime committed against women was 41.7 in 2012. Assam has reported the highest rate of crime against women at 89.5 during the year 2012 as compared to 41.7 crime rate at the national level.

Trend analysis

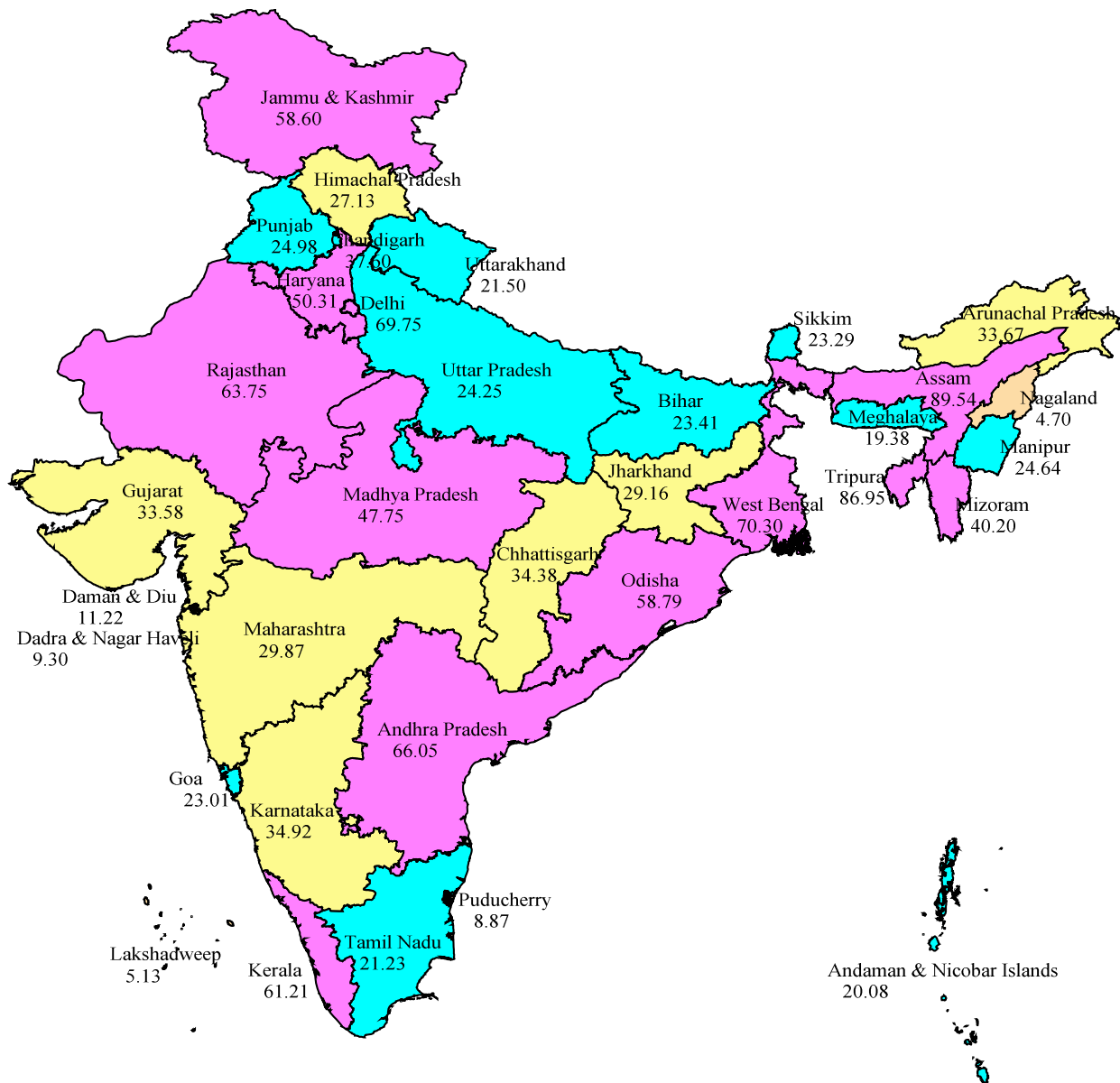
The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during the year 2008 to year 2012 along with percentage variation are presented in **Table-5(A)**. The crime against women during the year 2012 has increased by 6.8% over the year 2011 and by 24.7% over the year 2008. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.2% of total crimes and the rest 4.8% were SLL crimes against women.

The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 8.9% in the year 2008 to 10.2% during the year 2012.

Table - 5(A)
Crime head-wise incidents of crime against women during 2008 - 2012 and
Percentage variation in 2012 over 2011

Sl. No.	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	21,467	21,397	22,172	24,206	24,923	3.0
2	Kidnapping & abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	22,939	25,741	29,795	35,565	38,262	7.6
3	Dowry death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	8,172	8,383	8,391	8,618	8,233	-4.5
4	Cruelty by husband and relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)	81,344	89,546	94,041	99,135	106,527	7.5
5	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)	40,413	38,711	40,613	42,968	45,351	5.5
6	Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)	12,214	11,009	9,961	8,570	9,173	7.0
7	Importation of girl from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)	67	48	36	80	59	-26.3
A	Total IPC crime against Women	186,616	194,835	205,009	219,142	232,528	6.1
8	Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987	1	0	0	1	-	-100.0
9	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	2,563	5.3
10	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,025	845	895	453	141	-68.9
11	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,555	5,650	5,182	6,619	9,038	36.5
B	Total SLL crime against Women	9,240	8,969	8,576	9,508	11,742	23.5
	Total(A+B)	195,856	203,804	213,585	228,650	244,270	6.8

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2012 (All India 41.74)



Rate of Crime



Note:

Rate of Crime against Women means number of crimes against women per one lakh population of Women.
2011 Actual Census (Provisional) Women Population used for calculation of Crime Rate.

Table - 5(B)
Proportion of crime against women (IPC) towards total IPC crimes

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Crime Against women (IPC cases)	Percentage to total IPC crimes
1	2008	20,93,379	1,86,617	8.9
2	2009	21,21,345	2,03,804	9.2
3	2010	22,24,831	2,13,585	9.6
4	2011	23,25,575	2,19,142	9.4
5	2012	23,87,188	2,44,270	10.2

Crime head-wise analysis (IPC)

Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)

(Incidence- 24,923 Rate- 4.3)

A decreasing trend in rape cases has been observed during 2008 – 2009. Thereafter an increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2009 - 2012. These cases have reported a decline of 0.3% in the year 2009 over 2008, an increase of 3.6% in 2010 over 2009 and an increase of 9.2% in the year 2011 over the year 2010 and further increase of 3.0% in the year 2012 over 2011. Madhya Pradesh has reported highest number of rape cases (3,425) accounting for 13.7% of total such cases reported in the country. Mizoram has reported the highest crime rate of 20.8 as compared to national average of 4.3.

Rape cases have been further categorised as incest rape and other rape cases.

Incest rape

(Incidence- 392)

Incest rape cases have increased by 46.8% from 267 cases in 2011 to 392 cases in 2012 as

compared to 3.0% increase in overall rape cases. Maharashtra (77 cases) has accounted for the highest (19.6%) of the total such cases reported in the country. (See Table 5.3)

Rape victims

There were 24,915 victims of rape out of 24,923 reported rape cases in the country during the year 2012. 12.5% (3,125) of the total victims of rape were girls under 14 years of age, while 23.9% (5,957 victims) were teenaged girls (14-18 years). 50.2% (12,511 victims) were women in the age-group 18-30 years. However, 12.8% (3,187 victims) victims were in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.05% (135 victims) was over 50 years of age. *The details are given in Table-5.3.*

Offenders were known to the victims in as many as in 24,470 (98.2%) cases. Parents / close family members were involved in 1.6% (393 out of 24,470 cases) of these cases, neighbours were involved in 34.7% cases (8,484 out of 24,470 cases) and relatives were involved in 6.5% (1,585 out of 24,470 cases) cases. *The State /UT / City-wise details are presented in Table-5.4.*

Kidnapping & abduction**(Sec. 363-373 IPC)***(Incidence- 38,262 Rate- 6.5)*

These cases have reported an increase of 7.6% during the year as compared to previous year (35,565 cases). Uttar Pradesh with 7,910 cases has accounted for 22.2% of the total cases at the national level. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate at 25.3 as compared to the national average of 6.5.

Dowry Deaths**(Sec. 302, 304B IPC)***(Incidence- 8,233 Rate- 1.4)*

The cases of dowry deaths have decreased by 4.5% during the year 2012 over the previous year (8,618 cases). 27.3% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,244 cases) alone followed by Bihar (1,275 cases) (15.5%). The highest rate of crime (2.7) was reported from Bihar as compared to the national average of 1.4.

Torture (cruelty by husband or his relatives) (Sec. 498-A IPC)*(Incidence-1,06,527 Rate-18.2)*

'Torture' cases in the country have increased by 7.5% over the previous year (99,135 cases). 18.7% of these were reported from West Bengal (19,865 cases) followed by Andhra Pradesh 12.6% (13,389 cases) and Rajasthan 12.5% (13,312). The highest crime rate of 47.8 was reported from Tripura as compared to the national rate at 18.2.

Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty**(Sec. 354 IPC)***(Incidence-45,351 Rate- 7.7)*

Incidents of Assault on Women with Intent to outrage her Modesty in the country have increased by 5.5% over the previous year (42,968 cases). Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (6,655) amounting to 14.7% of total such incidences. Kerala has reported the highest crime rate (20.9) as compared to the National average of 7.7.

Insult to the modesty of women**(Sec. 509 IPC)***(Incidence- 9,173 Rate- 1.6)*

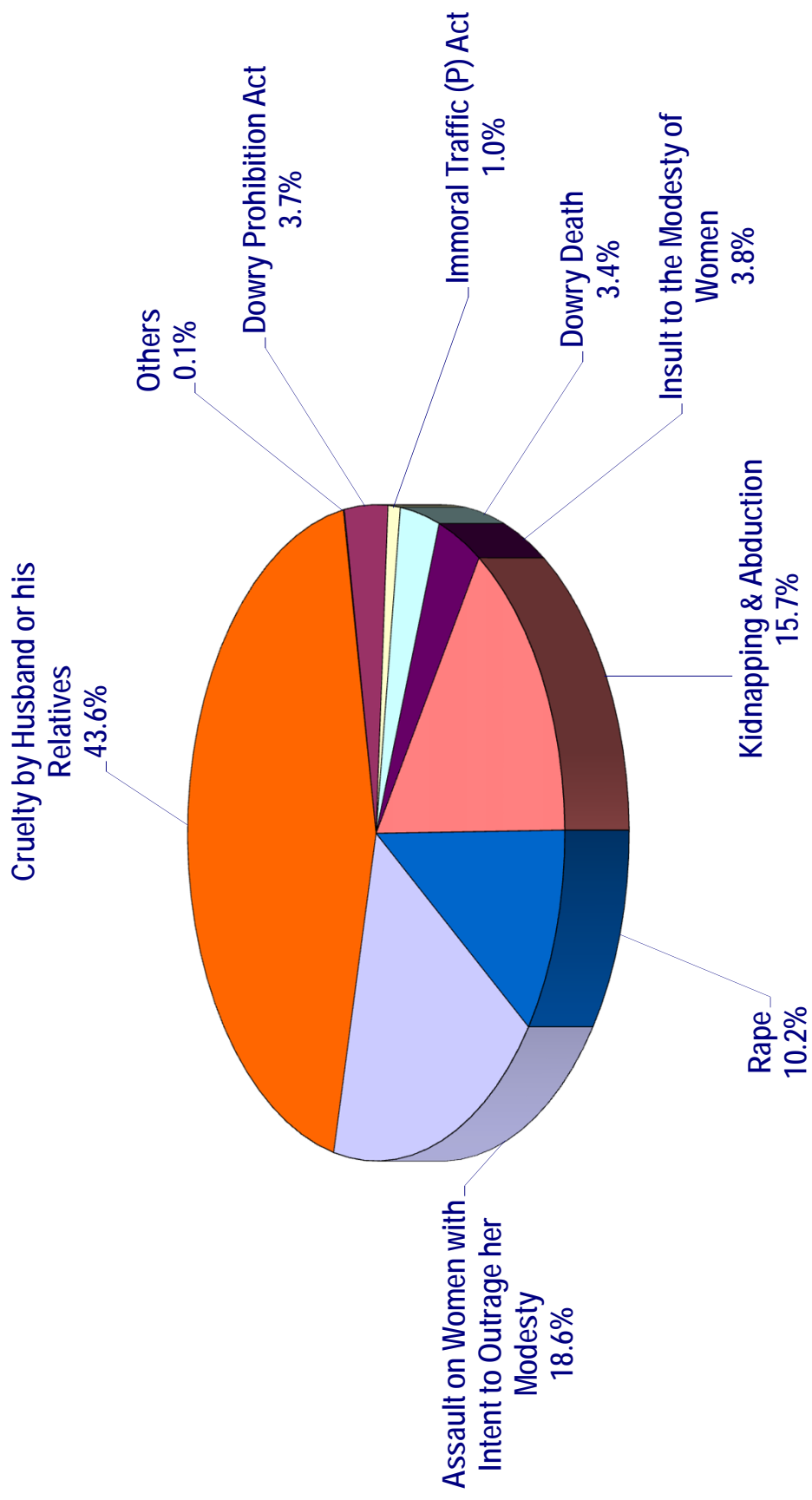
The number of such cases has increased by 7% during the year over the previous year (8,570 cases). Andhra Pradesh has reported 40.5% (3,714 cases) followed by Maharashtra 14.1% (1,294 cases) of total incidences during the year 2012. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate (8.7) as compared to the national average of 1.6.

Importation of girl from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)*(Incidence- 59)*

A decrease of 26.2% has been observed in crime head as 59 cases were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 80 cases in the previous year (2011). Karnataka (32 cases) and West Bengal (12 cases) have together contributed 93.2% of total such cases at the national level.

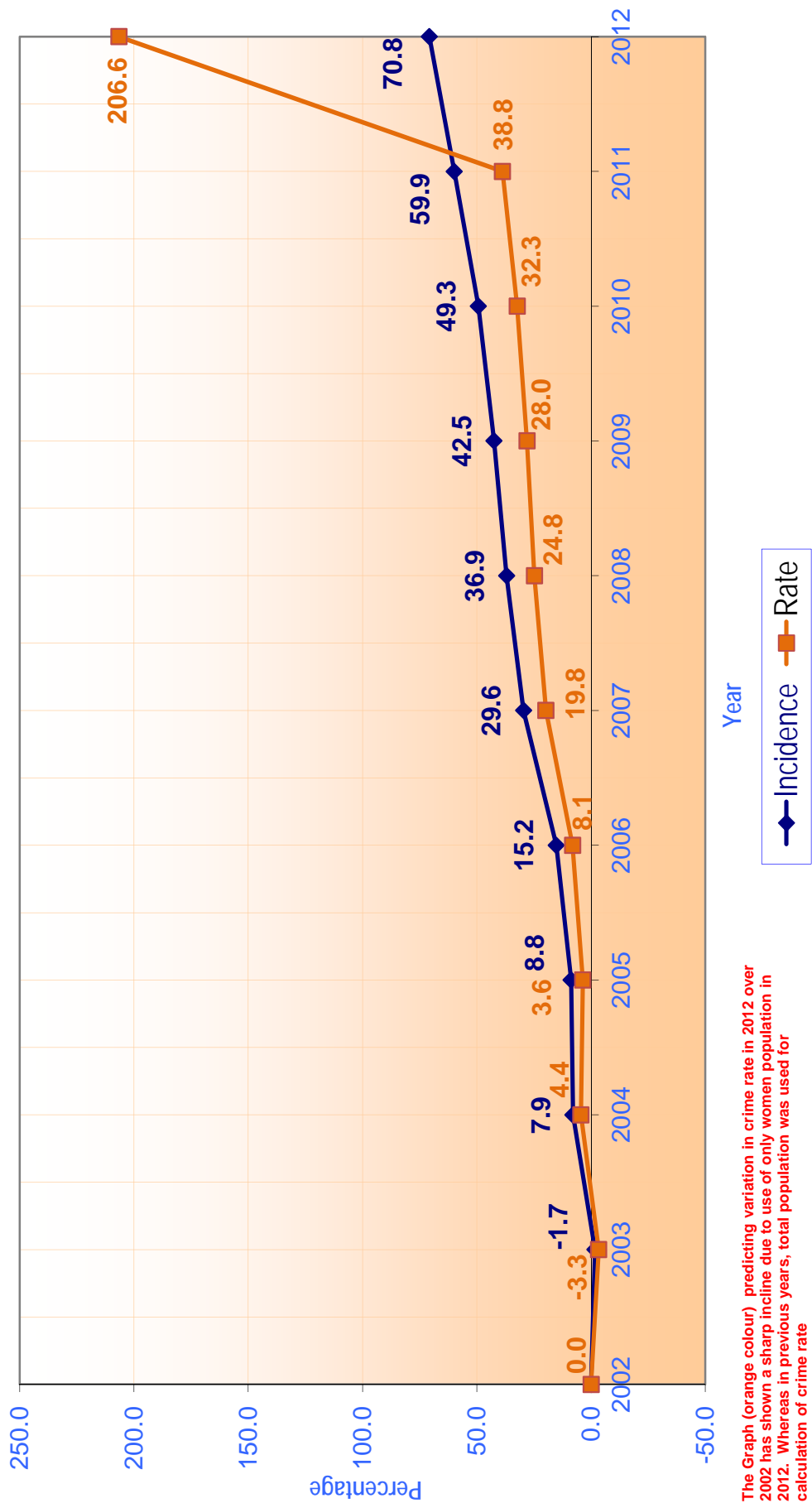
**Crime Against Women
Percent Distribution during 2012**

FIGURE 5.1



**Incidence & Rate of Crime Against Women
Percentage Change from 2002**

FIGURE 5.2



The Graph (orange colour) predicting variation in crime rate in 2012 over 2002 has shown a sharp incline due to use of only women population in 2012. Whereas in previous years, total population was used for calculation of crime rate

**Crime-head wise analysis
(Special laws)**

has reported the highest crime rate of 4.6 as compared to the National average of 0.2.

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention)
Act, 1956**

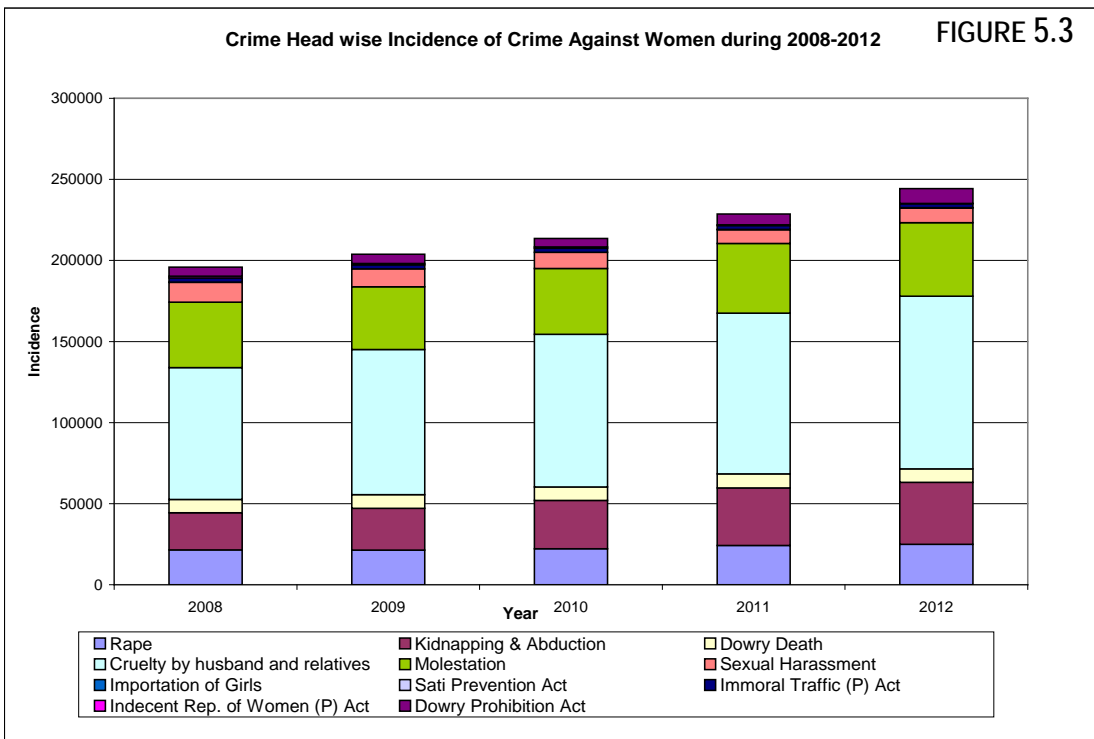
(Incidence-2,563 Rate- 0.4)

Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 5.2% during the year as compared to the previous year (2,435). The highest incidences of 19.5% (500 cases) of such cases were reported Tamil Nadu followed by Andhra Pradesh 18.4% (472 cases).Goa

**Commission of Sati Prevention
Act,1987**

(Incidence-Nil)

No such case was registered under this Crime Head in across the country during the year 2012.



Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
(Incidence- 141 Rate-Negligible)

A decrease of 68.9% was noticed in this crime head during the year 2012 as compared to the previous year (453 cases). Rajasthan with 62 cases has accounted for 44% of total such cases at the national level which has also reported the highest crime rate of 0.2.

Dowry Prohibition Act
(Incidence-9,038 Rate-1.5)

The cases under this Act have increased by 36.5% during the year 2012 as compared to the previous year (6,619 cases). 27.8% of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (2,511) followed by Odisha (1,487 cases) accounting for 16.5% of total cases at the national level. The highest crime rate of 7.3 was reported from Odisha as compared to 1.5 at the national level.

Crime against women in cities

(All-India- 2,44,270
Cities- 36,622)

53 cities having population over 10 lakh (See **Chapter-2**) have been identified as mega cities as per population **census 2011**. A total of 36,622 cases of crimes against women were reported from these 53 cities during the year 2012 as compared to 33,789 cases in the year 2011. The rate of crime in cities at 47.8 was comparatively higher as compared to the national rate of 41.7.

Among 53 cities, Delhi (5,194

cases) has accounted for 14.2% of total such crimes followed by Bengaluru (6.2%) (2,263 cases), Kolkata (5.7%) (2,073 cases), Hyderabad (5.2%) (1,899 cases) and Vijayawada (5.2%) (1,898 cases). The crime rate was significantly higher in Vijayawada, Kota, Kollam, Jaipur and Indore at 256.4, 130.2, 106.3, 98.1 and 88.8 respectively as compared to average (47.8) of mega cities.

Delhi city has accounted for 19.3% of rape cases, 23.1% of kidnapping & abduction cases, 14.6% of dowry deaths and 10.9% of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty cases among 53 cities. Delhi has reported 11.1% (1,870 cases) of incidences of cruelty by husband or his relatives. Vijayawada has reported 16.6% incidences of insult to the modesty of women. Only 9 cases of 'importation of girl from foreign country' at all India level have been reported from Kolkata.

It is worthwhile to mention that Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Mumbai have booked more cases under special & local laws among the mega cities. 16.5% (193 out of 1,170) of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 11.0% (639 out of 5,836) of cases under assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty was reported in Delhi alone. Similarly, 50% (10 out of 20 cases) and 40% (8 out of 20 cases) of cases of Indecent Representation of Women Act were reported in Jaipur and Jodhpur respectively. 63.2% (633 out of 1,001) of cases under Dowry Prohibition Act during the year 2012 were registered in Bengaluru city alone.