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ANALYZING THE CRIME RATE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

AUTHORED BY - ANJU HARBANSH¹

Introduction

One issue that keeps becoming worse in society is the crime rate. Numerous crimes, including theft, fraud, violence, and even cybercrime, have increased in frequency recently. India is among the most affected countries in terms of crime, having seen a rise in crime rates in recent years. Since the British Raj, crime in India has been documented. The Ministry of Home Affairs (India)'s National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) currently compiles extensive statistics on the country's criminal activity once a year.

Up to 1 billion children between the ages of 2 and 17 have reportedly experienced physical, psychological, or sexual abuse, according to the WHO. In 2014, UNICEF estimated that the greatest number of victims of sexual abuse were minors, with groping rape accounting for almost 120 million cases. The five main steps in the crime analysis process are information gathering, classification, analysis, distribution, and evaluation. Reports and forms are used to clarify and provide examples at each stage of the information collection and analysis process.

Statistical Overview as follows:

Another reason for strictly scrutinizing this Amendment Act can be seen in the form of statistics and data. Even after this Amendment, the data issued by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) forces the researcher to have a closer look at the laws related to rape in India. The latest report published by NCRB in the year 2021 (data contained up to 2021) provides that Crime against women has been on the rise. While drawing a comparison, it can be seen that some of the major crimes against women in India are Rape, Gang Rape, Acid Attack, Voyeurism, Stalking, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, Insult to the modesty of women and Human trafficking and all of them have been found increasing even after 2018- the latest Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018. Actually, the scenario of crime against women has been very much

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deplorable even after the enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018 (passed after Kathua gang rape case to enhance the punishment for guilty person)

The data of **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** relating to rate of crimes against women in India for the year 2019-2021 is given as follows:

Table-2

Crimes against women in India

(Data Taken from NCRB Report 2019-2021)

Serial No.	State/UT	2019	2020	2021	Mid-Year projected population (in lakh) 2021	Rate of total crime against women(2021)	Charge sheeting rate 2021
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17746	17089	17752	264.2	67.2	93.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	317	281	366	7.5	49.1	77.6
3.	Assam	30025	26352	29046	172.6	168.3	52.9
4.	Bihar	18587	15359	17950	593.7	30.2	69.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	7689	7385	7344	147.6	49.8	88.5
6.	Goa	329	219	224	7.7	28.9	77.4
7.	Gujarat	8799	8028	7348	333.2	22.1	93.3
8.	Haryana	14683	13000	16658	139.2	119.7	57.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1636	1614	1599	36.5	43.8	76.5
10.	Jharkhand	8760	7630	8110	188.5	43.0	79.7
11.	Karnataka	13828	12680	14468	330.0	43.8	87.2
12.	Kerala	11462	10139	13539	184.7	73.3	94.6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27560	25640	30673	410.8	74.7	83.7
14.	Maharashtra	37144	31954	39526	598.9	66.0	82.4
15.	Manipur	266	247	302	15.8	19.1	48.4
16.	Meghalaya	558	568	685	16.4	41.7	76.1
17.	Mizoram	170	172	176	6.0	29.1	94.9
18.	Nagaland	43	39	54	10.6	5.1	80.4
19.	Odisha	23183	25489	31352	227.4	137.8	80.1
20.	Punjab	5886	4838	5662	144.3	39.2	75.3
21.	Rajasthan	41550	34535	40738	386.7	105.4	54.5

22.	Sikkim	125	140	130	3.2	40.6	98.3
23.	Tamil Nadu	5934	6630	8501	382.8	22.2	87.5
24.	Telangana	18394	17791	20865	187.3	111.2	87.8
25.	Tripura	1070	874	807	20.1	40.2	84.7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	59853	49385	56083	1109.6	50.5	76.5
27.	Uttarakhand	2541	2846	3431	55.8	61.5	81.5
28.	West Bengal	29859	36439	35884	481.2	74.6	93.7
	Total	387997	357363	409273	6462.7	63.3	77.3
	UNION TERRITORIES						
29.	A & N Island	135	143	169	1.9	89.4	97.1
30.	Chandigarh	515	301	343	5.6	61.7	51.0
31.	Daman & Diu	82	61	99	3.9	25.3	74.0
32.	Delhi	13395	10093	14277	96.7	147.6	71.2
33.	Jammu Kashmir	3069	3405	3937	64.0	61.6	72.5
34.	Ladakh	-	9	18	1.3	13.8	85.7
35.	Lakshadweep	38	15	9	0.3	27.3	80.0
36.	Puducherry	95	113	153	8.3	18.5	97.6
	TOTAL UT(S)	17329	14140	19005	181.9	104.5	71.6
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	405326	371503	428278	6644.7	64.5	77.1

As shown in the **Table No. 2**, it is apparent that the total number of crimes committed against women in 28 States and 8 Union Territories is 405326 in the year 2019 and the same was found to be 371503 in 2020 and 428278 in 2021. It shows that the total number of crimes against women has been on the rising trend except in the year 2020. The principal reason of such decline of crimes against women might be the result of unprecedented COVID-19 Pandemic and consequent nation-wide lock-down. Again, the rising trend of crime against women continued in the year 2021. The above Table reflects that even after the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee and consequent law in the form of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 and that of 2018 do not have sufficient impact in arresting the rising trend of crime against women in India. The reasons of less impact on the rising trend may be (i) Several gaps recommendations of Justice Verma Committee not being incorporated in the existing criminal laws of the country (ii) Delay in getting justice by the victims of sexual crimes against women due to non-observances of fixed time-line.

Table-3**Sexual Crimes against Women & Children in India 2019-2021****(Data taken from NCRB report)**

SI No	Crime Head	2019	2020	2021
1	Murder with Rape/Gang Rape	283	219	284
2	Rape	32033	28046	31677
3	Attempt to Commit Rape	3944	3820	3800
4	Acid Attack	150	105	102
5	Attempt to Commit Acid Attack	42	33	48
6	Human Trafficking	966	646	914
7	Voyeurism	1319	1260	1513
8	Stalking	8890	8512	9285
9	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	88367	85392	89200
10	Insult to the Modesty of Women	6939	7062	7788
11	Child Rape (S.4 & 6 of POCSO Act)	25934	28065	33036
12	Sexual Assault of Children(S.8 & 10 of POCSO Act)	16139	15692	16401
13	Sexual Harassment(S.12 of POCSO Act)	1866	1672	2032
Total		186872	180524	196080

As shown in **Table No.3**, the total number of sexual crimes against women in the nature of Murder with Rape/Gang Rape, Rape, Acid Attack, Attempt to Acid Attack, Human Trafficking, Voyeurism, Stalking, Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty, Insult to the Modesty of Women(IPC)and Child Rape, Sexual Assault of Children and their Sexual Harassment (POCSO Act)during 2019-2021 are shown in increasing trend except in the year 2020. The reason for such decrease might be due to the consequent nation-wide lock-down in COVID-19 Pandemic period. It shows that the sexual crimes against women have been on rising trend even after passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 and 2018.

Table-4**Offender's relation to Victims of Rape (Section 376 IPC)-2021**

(Data Taken from NCRB Report 2021)

S No	State/UT	Offenders known to Victim of Rape	Offenders Unknown/ Not Identified to Victim of Rape	Total
States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	1183	5	1188
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80	3	83
3	Assam	1709	24	1733
4	Bihar	727	59	786
5	Chhattisgarh	1088	5	1093
6	Goa	68	4	72
7	Gujarat	537	52	589
8	Haryana	1697	19	1716
9	Himachal Pradesh	353	5	358
10	Jharkhand	1298	127	1425
11	Karnataka	545	10	555
12	Kerala	768	3	771
13	Madhya Pradesh	2898	49	2947
14	Maharashtra	2496	0	2496
15	Manipur	26	0	26
16	Meghalaya	74	1	75
17	Mizoram	26	0	26
18	Nagaland	4	0	4
19	Odisha	1455	1	1456
20	Punjab	461	3	464
21	Rajasthan	6074	263	6337
22	Sikkim	8	0	8
23	Tamil Nadu	415	7	422
24	Telangana	819	4	823
25	Tripura	60	1	61
26	Uttar Pradesh	2668	177	2845
27	Uttarakhand	522	12	534
28	West Bengal	911	212	1123
	Total	28970	1046	30016
UNION TERRITORIES				

29	A & N Island	15	0	15
30	Chandigarh	68	6	74
31	Daman & Diu	3	0	3
32	Delhi	1224	26	1250
33	Jammu Kashmir	288	27	315
34	Ladakh	2	0	2
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	1	1	2
	TOTAL UT(S)	1601	60	1661
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	30571	1106	31677

As shown in **Table No. 4**, the total number of crime of rape in the year 2021 has been 31677 in 28 States and 8 Union Territories of India out of which in 30571 cases, the persons committing rape were known to victims and in 1106 cases, the persons committing rape were unknown/ not identified by the victims. From above data it can be deduced that majority of the sexual crimes are committed by family members, friends, online friends, live in partners, neighbors, employers, separated husband and other known persons whereas very few cases of rape are found to be committed by unknown/ unidentified persons. The data also raises concern of the safety and security of the women even in known circles. So, the habit and attitude of above-mentioned persons towards women is required to be changed.

Table-5**Police Disposal of Crime against Women**

(Data Taken from NCRB Report 2021)

SI No	Police Disposal of Crime Against Women	Crime Head					
		Acid Attack	Attempt to Acid Attack	Rape	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	Human Trafficking
1	Cases pending Investigation from Previous Year	59	34	14391	5185	34994	660
2	Cases Reported During the	102	48	31677	7788	89200	914

	Year						
3	Cases Reopened for Investigation	0	0	59	0	12	2
4	Total Cases of Investigation(Row1+2+3)	161	82	46127	12973	124206	1576
5	Cases not Investigated u/s 157(1) b Cr. p. c	0	0	3	0	0	0
6	Cases Transferred to other State or Agency	0	0	119	1	60	1
7	Cases Withdrawal by the Govt. during Investigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Cases Ended as FIR non-Cognizable	0	0	14	10	221	0
9	Cases Ended as final Report False	4	2	4009	361	6764	19
10	Cases Ended as mistake of Fact or of Law or civil Dispute	2	1	819	170	3625	25
11	Cases True but insufficient Evidence	6	6	1355	434	4121	43
12	Cases Abated during Investigation	0	0	59	12	110	3
13	Total (Row 8+9+10+11+12)	12	9	6256	987	14841	90
14	Cases Charge sheeted out of cases from prev. years	26	8	6807	2443	18551	290
15	Cases Charge sheeted out of cases during the year	71	25	19357	4337	58617	469
16	Cases Charge sheeted Total (Row 14+15)	97	33	26164	6780	77168	759
17	Total Cases Disposed of by Police (Row 5+6+13+15+16)	109	42	32542	7768	92069	850
18	Cases Quashed at Investigation Stage	0	0	48	0	52	0
19	Cases Stayed at Investigation Stage	0	1	29	6	43	0
20	Cases Pending Investigation at end of the year Total (Row 4-7-18-19)	52	40	13537	5205	32085	726
21	Charge sheeting rate (Row	89.0	78.6	80.4	87.3	83.8	89.3

	16/17*100)						
22	Pendency Percentage (Row 20/4*100)	32.3	48.8	29.3	40.1	25.8	46.1

The data borrowed from NCRB report 2021 in respect of police disposal of crime against women reveals the total number of cases in the stages of pending investing, cases reported during the year, reopened cases for investigation relating to acid attack, attempt to acid attack, rape, insult to modesty of women, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and human trafficking. As reflected in the **Table No. 5**, the incidents of rape and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty have been large in number while others are lesser in comparison with the former two. Similarly, the total numbers of above mention crime against women have also been shown were in the trend is same as mentioned. Thus, the types of crimes mentioned above in pendency stage before police authorities are acid attack 32.3%, attempt to acid attack 48.8%, rape 29.3%, insult to modesty of women 40.1%, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty 25.8%, and human trafficking 46.1%.

The analysis of data shown above reveals that the percentage of pending cases in above mention women related crimes have been even less than 50%. Hence, police authorities are required to dispose of cases relating to crime against women in a speedy manner so that the percentage of pendency will be reduced further.

Table-6
Court Disposal of Crime against Women
(Data taken from NCRB 2021)

SI No	Court Disposal of Crime Against Women	Crime Head					
		Acid Attack	Attempt to Acid Attack	Rape	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	Human Trafficking
1	Cases pending trial from the prev. year	503	140	159672	40004	425770	2767
2	Cases Sent for Trial	97	33	26164	6780	77168	759

	During the year						
3	Total Cases for Trial (Row 1+2)	600	173	185836	46784	502938	3526
4	Cases Abated by Court	0	1	106	28	171	2
5	Cases Withdrawn from prosecution	0	0	7	3	36	0
6	Cases Compounded or Compromised	0	0	157	1134	3711	2
7	Cases Disposed off by Plea bargaining	0	0	12	9	288	0
8	Cases Quashed	0	0	55	10	161	0
9	Cases Disposed of without Trial (Row4+5+6+7+8)	0	1	337	1184	4367	4
10	Cases Stayed or Sent to record room	0	0	40	7	142	0
11	Cases Convicted out of Cases from Prev. years	3	3	3038	205	5846	24
12	Cases Convicted out of Cases During the year	0	0	330	48	656	16
13	Cases Convicted (Row 11+12)	3	3	3368	253	6502	40
14	Cases Discharged	1	0	670	35	1055	1
15	Cases Acquitted	11	0	7745	789	13056	70
16	Cases which trials were Completed (Row 13+14+15)	15	3	11783	1077	20613	111
17	Cases Disposed off by Courts (Row 9+16)	15	4	12120	2261	24980	115
18	Cases Pending Trial at end of the Year (Row 3- 17)	585	169	173716	44523	477958	3411
19	Conviction Rate (Row 13/16*100)	20.0	100.0	28.6	23.5	31.5	36.0
20	Pendency Percentage (18/3*100)	97.5	97.7	93.5	95.2	95.0	96.7

Table No. 6, reveals the total number of court cases relating to crime against women in various heads like acid attack, attempt to acid attack, rape, insult to modesty of women, assault on women

with intent to outrage her modesty and human trafficking in various stages of trial, prosecution, disposed cases, convicted cases, discharged cases, acquitted cases. The net result of the analysis of the table shows that the number of pending cases for rape and assault to women with intent to outrage her modesty at trial stage are more than the number of conviction of guilty persons. The pendency percentage of the above-mentioned crimes against women is alarming in the country. Hence, it is required to have thorough reformation and transformation in the justice delivery system of India so that the victims of above-mentioned crimes may get quick, cheap and effective remedy and the culprits be punished within short span of time.

Table-7

Crime against Women of Scheduled Caste

(Data taken from Nation Commission for Scheduled Caste (Annual Report 2017-2018))

SI No	States	Years	Rape Cases	Charge Sheet	Compensation
1	West Bengal	2014	90	29	47
		2015	108	29	70
		2016	167	37	31
		2017	108	14	67
2	Punjab	2014	19	13	2
		2015	17	13	1
		2016	19	13	2
		2017	10	5	1
3	Haryana	2014	127	111	16
		2015	120	94	26
		2016	114	94	20
		2017	45	34	11

Table- 8

NCSC Headquarters

SI No	File No	Petitioner & Grievance	Nature of Offence	Action
1	UP/303/2017-APCR	Smt. Rajni Devi W/o Shri Sukhbir R/o Nandrala,	Attempt to rape, beating and harassment	FIR No. 152/2017 registered, 3 accused arrested and charge sheet filed on 01.11.2017.

		Jasrathpur, Distt. Etaha UP		Compensation paid ` 3,00,000/-
2	MP/71/2016- APCR	Suo-moto cognizance of Newspaper report dated 22.6.2016	13-year-old gave raped and gave birth to child	FIR No. 286/15 registered, no accused arrested and charge sheet filed on 13.01.2016. Compensation paid ` 90,000/-
3	TN/36/2016- APCR TN/42/2016- APCR	Suo-moto cognizance of Newspaper report dated 4.8.2016	SC girl Rape	FIR No. 268/16 registered, 2 accused arrested and charge sheet filed on 02.10.2016. Compensation paid ` 4,12,500/- , 2 free toilets constructed near house and free house site pattas given.
4	Telangana/9/2 016- APCR Telangana/11/ 2016- APCR	Suo-moto cognizance of Newspaper report SC woman rape	Rape	FIR no 36/2013 registered, 2 accused arrested and charge sheet filed on 28.04.2016. Compensation paid ` 1,15,000/- and provide job.

Table-9**Action taken by NCSC**

SI No	File No	Victim & Address	Nature of Offence	Outcome after NCSC Intervention
1	14/1(2)/2017- RU	Smt. Guddi Devi W/o Munesh Kumar R/o Sikrahna, Ps Puranpur. Distt Pilibhit.	Rape	FIR lodged, 01 arrested, Monetary relief ` 2.0lakh paid
2	14/1(1)/2018- RU	Sri Kuldeep R/o Trikoliya, Ps Nighasan. Distt Khiri.	Rape & Murder	FIR lodged, 01 arrested, charge sheet No. 160/2018 filed, Monetary relief ` 4.125 lakh paid
3	14/1(2)/2018- RU	Sri Godhan Lal S/o Bangali, R/o Dilawar, Ps Puranpur. Pilibhit.	Rape	FIR lodged Monetary relief ` 3.0lakh paid
4	14/1(2)/2018- RU	Km. Chandrakla Gautam D/o Lt. Bahadurlal, R/o Arjunpur, Ps Chauri, Bhadohi.	Rape	FIR lodged, charge sheet No. 06/2018 filed, Monetary relief ` 3.0 lakh paid
5	14/1(2)/2018- RU	Smt. Laxmi Devi W/o Prakash R/o KhakharaBuzurg, Ps Banda, Distt Shahjahanpur.	Rape	FIR lodged, 02 arrested, Monetary relief ` 3.75lakh paid
6	14/1(2)/2018- RU	Smt. Malwati, R/oGangadinPurwa,	Rape	FIR lodged, 01 arrested charge sheet No.

		Ps Nighasan, Distt Khiri.		42/2018 filed, Monetary relief ` 3.75lakh paid
7	14/1(2)/2018- RU	Sri Jhinku S/o Bhulai, R/o Jadaipur, Ps Hariya, Distt Basti.	Rape	FIR lodged, 01 arrested charge sheet No. 65/2018filed, Monetary relief ` 3.75 lakh paid
8	14/1(2)/2018- RU	Sri Karan Singh S/o Tungal Singh R/o Naya gaonBadshahpur, Ps KotwaliDehat. Distt Saharanpur.	Rape	FIR lodged, 02 arrested charge sheet No. 66/2018filed, Monetary relief ` 1.5 lakh paid
9	14/1(2)/2018- RU	Laxmi D/o Murari, R/o Gairaha, Ps Kapsethi, Distt Varanasi.	Rape (M)	FIR lodged, 01 arrested, Monetary relief ` 0.5 lakh paid
10	14/1(2)/2018- RU	Sri Santosh Kumar S/o Mahesh Singh R/o ChandainaKoli, Ps Devband, Distt Saharanpur.	Rape	FIR lodged, 01 arrested charge sheet No. 357A/2018filed, Monetary relief ` 1.5 lakh paid
11	14/1(2)/2018- RU	Shiv Shanker S/o Lt. Sumera, R/o Paduvi, Ps Kotwali Nagar, Distt Banda.	Rape	FIR lodged, 01 arrested charge sheet No. 374/2018filed, Monetary relief ` 3.0 lakh paid
12	3/38/2018-Gen	Smt. Phoolmati W/o ShriMahaveerRaidas, R/o Vill. Padhua, PS Nighasan, Distt. Khiri, U.P.	Rape	FIR lodged, 01 arrested, Monetary relief of ` 2.5 lakh paid

Table-10**Action taken by NCSC (State wise)**

SI No	States	File No	Nature of Offence	Compensation
1	Ahmadabad	NCSC/ABAD/R/20/2017	Gang Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 6.18 lakh paid
		NCSC/ABAD/R/23/2017	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 4.125 lakh paid
		NCSC/ABAD/R/27/2017	Gang Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 4.125 lakh paid
		NCSC/ABAD/R/29/2017	Gang Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 2 lakh paid
		NCSC/ABAD/R/30/2017	Rape	FIR lodged;

				Monetary relief 4.125 lakh paid
		25/12/2018-RES	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 2.5 lakh paid
2	Hyderabad	3/11/17/TS-RU	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 1.80 lakh paid
		3/89/16/TS-RU	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 2 lakh paid
		3/10/17/TS-RU	Gang Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 8.25 lakh paid
		3/13/16/TS-RU	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 1.80 lakh paid
		3/25/17/TS-RU	Sexual Abuse	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 1.80 lakh paid
		3/21/16/AP-RU	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 1.80 lakh paid
		3/19/17/TS-RU	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 8.25 lakh paid
		3/12/16/TS-RU	Rape & Murder	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 8.25 lakh paid
		3/14/16/TS-RU	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 1.80 lakh paid
	Patna	14/15/2017-B	Rape & Murder	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 8.25 lakh paid
		14/33/2017-B	Gang Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 4.125 lakh paid
		14/56/2017-B	Rape	FIR lodged;

				Monetary relief 0.25 lakh paid
		14/60/2017	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 1.50 lakh paid
		14/25/2018-B	Gang Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 4.125 lakh paid
		14/26/2018-B	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 1 lakh paid
		14/34/2018-B	Gang Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 6.187 lakh paid
4	Odisha	2/51/2015-Gen/OR	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 4.125 lakh paid
5	Thiruvananthapuram	KL/31/47/2017	Sexual assault	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 3.75 lakh paid
		KL/31/50/2017	Sexual assault	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 2 lakh paid
		KL/31/63/2017	Sexual assault	FIR lodged, Monetary relief 2 lakh paid
		KL/31/69/2017	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 6.1875 lakh paid
		KL/31/72/2017	Sexual assault	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 2 lakh paid
		KL/31/94/2017	Gang Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 4.125 lakh paid
		KL/31/96/2017	Rape	FIR lodged; Monetary relief 3 lakh paid

The data collected from NCSC Report 2017-2018 on sexual crimes committed against women of Scheduled Caste (the last published Report) reflects that the National Commission for Scheduled Caste has been working effectively. It has been playing very significant role in enabling the women victims of rape, rape with murder, gang rape, sexual abuse and sexual assault to get quick, cheap and effective remedy from the government, police and judicial administration. The Commission usually gets complaint of commission of sexual crimes on Scheduled Caste women by way of news paper report, information by the victims or their relatives. In some of the incidents of sexual crimes committed on Scheduled Caste women, the Commission even takes *Suo-moto* cognizance. Thus, due to initiative of the Commission, FIR is registered and monetary compensation is paid to the victims/relatives of the victim by the concerned government.

Table-11

National Human Rights Commission

(Data taken from NHRC Annual Report 2018-2019)

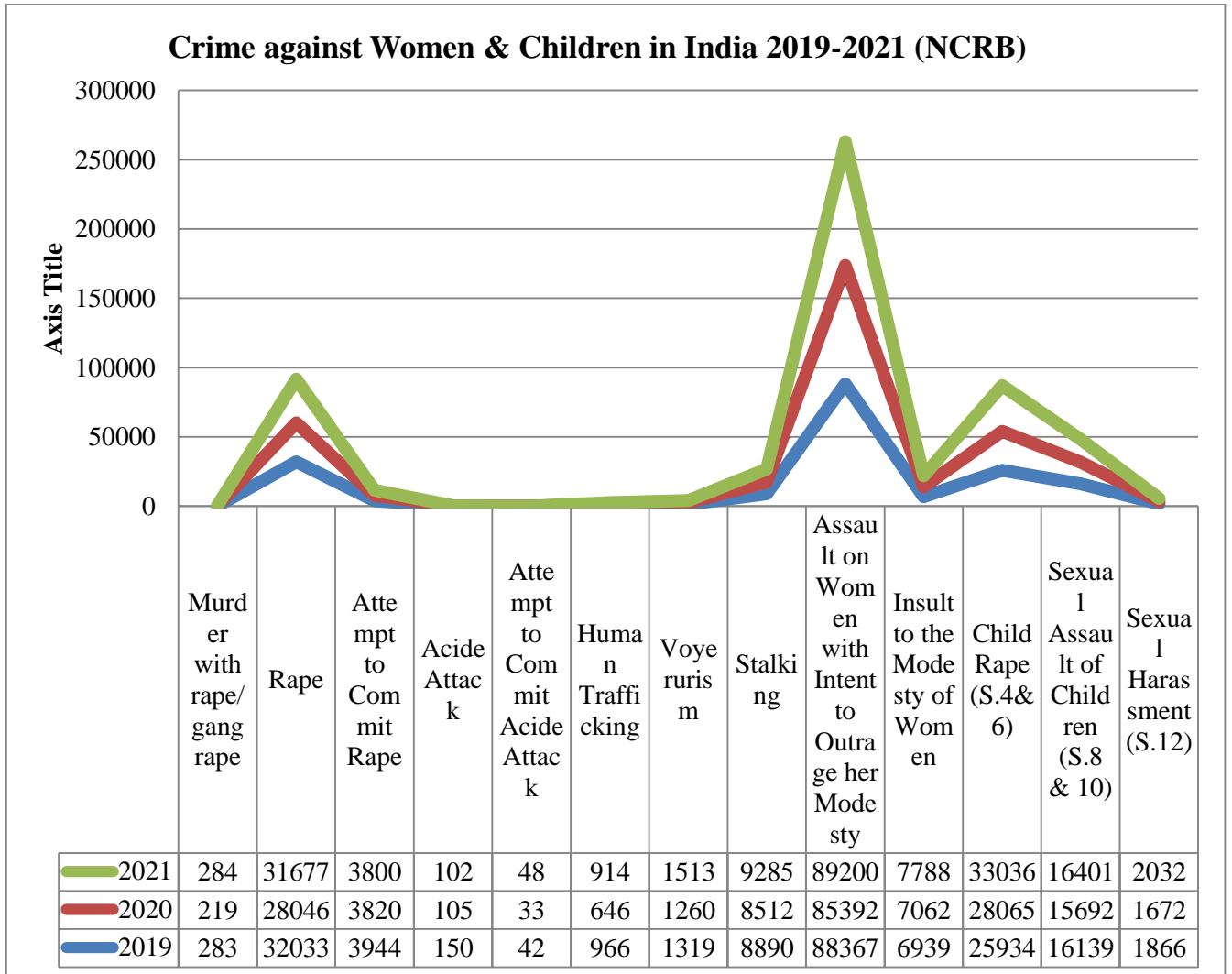
S. No.	Case No.	Place	Nature of Offence	Recommendation for Compensation
1.	1795/18/16/2014-WC	Puri, Odisha	Rape	3 lakhs
2.	630/33/14/2017	Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Rape	5 lakhs
3.	41860/24/40/2015	Maoranipur, Uttar Pradesh	Gang rape	5 lakhs
4.	34940/24/72/2013)	Varanasi, U. P	Sexual Assault	50 thousand
5.	17/30/0/2017-WC	Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	Sexual harassment	25 thousand
6.	21532/24/1/2013-WC	Agra	Sexual Assault	1 lakh

The NHRC as reflected in **Table No. 11** has been working effectively to the cause of women victims of rape, gang rape, sexual assault and sexual harassment. In the year 2018-2019, it has recommended to the concerned State Government wherein sexual crimes against women were committed, to pay monetary compensation to the victims of such crimes.

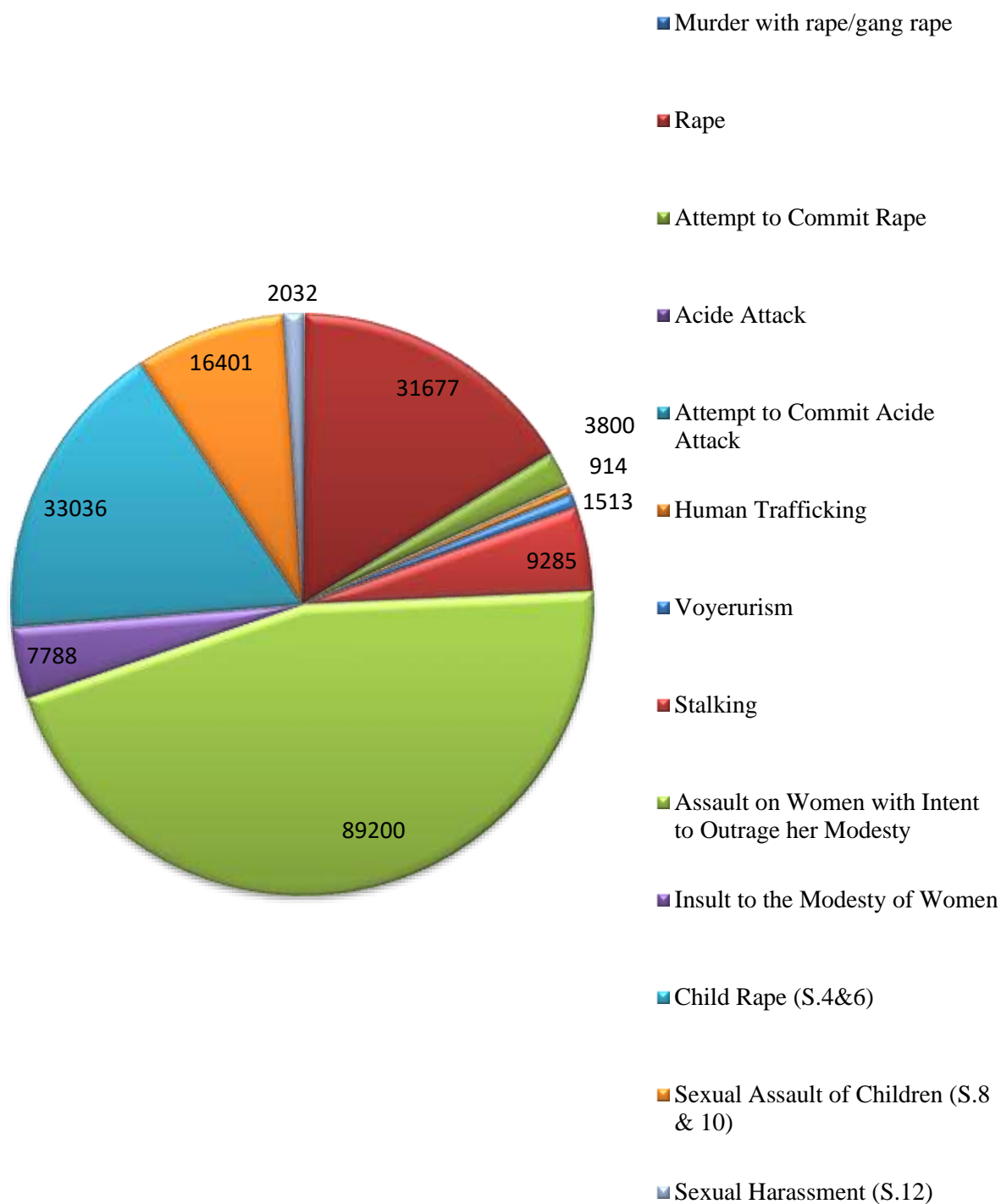
In view of the above, it can be concluded that despite the progressive amendments in Criminal laws relating to sexual crimes against women, the Act of 2013 has not been able to provide adequate protection and security to women. Even the analysis of data shown above reflects that the plight of women has been deteriorating and sex related heinous crimes against women are committed rampantly. The recent incidents relating to crime against women in New Delhi and other Cities of India are examples of inadequacy of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 to

tackle the issues of sexual crimes. One of the reasons of failure of such act may be as many recommendations of Justice Verma Committee Report have not been incorporated in the Act itself.

3.5. 1. The Status of Crime against Women in India has been Depicted in the Form of Graph and Pie Chart as under: -



Crime against Women in India 2021 (NCRB)



sensitive programmes). Challenge therefore, lies in scaling the mechanism of coordination and cooperation from few to all stakeholders of the state. To be more precise, the executive, who is delegated with the responsibility of investigating a trial in a judiciary, should bear a sense of accountability (rather than misusing its power) in ferreting out the actuality of the facts so that the outcome of the trial turns out to be unbiased, fair and flawless. At the same time, the incitement and provocation alarming disseminated by the media and other information agencies must be shackled appropriately in compliance to decency, morality and social order the constitutional mandate. Last, and in line with the JVC Report, reformation in curriculum right from the primary level of education has to be brought; embracing value based moral lessons incorporating perception reforms through gender- blind progremmers and creating congenial atmosphere in the domestic, social and institutional sectors.

