

Severity and Distributional Analysis of Crime against Women in India

Dr. N Chandrasekaran

Director, Jansons School of Business
Coimbatore, India

Prof. C R Rajan

Associate Faculty
Great Lake Institute of Management
Chennai, India

Abstract: *India is one of the emerging economies which attract fair attention of trade and business from different parts of the globe. The country faces a number of social challenges which affects the economy and would be a matter of concern for business and analysts. One such issue is crime against women. As a social development indicator, crime against women needs to be understood in greater depth rather than being influenced by media report and political leaders. Analyzing data over a period of time throws light on nature of crimes and geography of occurrence as well. There is three-fold jurisprudence to this namely: retribution, deterrence and reforms to set it all right. Authors have proposed set of measures like timely action and increased awareness on nature of crimes and credible action which would over time reduce incidence of crimes against women in India.*

Keywords: *Welfare; Crime against women; social development, Public perception and punishments.*

1. INTRODUCTION

India was ahead of many “developed countries” in as much as women had voting rights from the day India became independent. Development indicators in a society and economy include: equity across income and wealth groups and fairness and equality of social class, religion and gender. Of special interest is the safety and security which are necessary for advancement. A number of policy measures and political leadership drive towards these issues are constantly taking place. The heightened current public debate on crimes against women especially on rape and murder is worrying any policy analyst. Unfortunately, there has been a lot of controversy about a number of such occurrences rather than in depth understanding of this social issue which is worrisome. More importantly, such aggressive media coverage, though it helps in raising the social and political awareness, hurts nevertheless the sentiments of International tourists to and business climate in India. It may be noted here that one of the important indicators of the health of a society is reflected in the freedom that women enjoy.

According to available report from National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB), social evils like dowry deaths, child marriage, domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, exploitation of women workers are rampant in different parts of India. Humiliation, rape, kidnapping, molestation, dowry death, torture, wife-beating etc. have grown up over the years. It may be noted here that “crime against women” is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes which are “directed specifically against women” and in which only women are victims” are characterized as “Crime against Women” (Singh and Choudhury, 2012). The United Nations defined “Violence against Women” in 1993 in Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. It defines it as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life (Naidu 2011).

When one discusses about such crimes, the threefold basis of criminal jurisprudence that is normally used are retribution, deterrence and reform. Over the years, a number of initiatives have taken place to curb the retribution factors, especially on social grounds. A number of proactive models of deterrence are being implemented through sustained policy measures. India has also ratified various international

conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993 (Ministry of Statistics, 2012). One would expect that such policy implementation would lead to reform in the society, whereby, crimes reduce not just in comparative terms but also in absolute terms. Such a development is possible only if social tensions and disparities are removed and people become more tolerant and unprejudiced. Economic development and balanced approach in terms of equity in the creation of income and wealth are bound to happen only when society is void of social tensions. In a society already plagued by poor sex ratio issues that affect social harmony and equity can only take us down a slippery slope.

Given such a moral structure of the socio-economic system, the reported happenings of crimes and, more importantly, the public discussion over them warrant an understanding of the actual facts and the underlying issues in greater depth.

The objective of this study is to understand the nature of crimes as listed by NCRB and how it has increased over the years; analyse trends in cases registered and persons convicted across geography in India; then to analyse trends on incidence of selective crime like rape and kidnaping in India across states and recommend a set of actions in our opinion which are warranted to abate crimes against women.

The study is based on secondary data published by NCRB of India. The study has also benefited by interacting with experts in the area of development management especially on women and human development. The study uses simple tool of drawing inferences from the table based on simple statistics like percentage contribution to total by top 8 or 10 geographies and computation of compound annual growth rate. Though compounding is not exactly the right measure, still it is one of the most widely accepted in this domain to capture trend over a period of time. The study has limitation of inability to understanding policy makers and implementing agency like judiciary and police. However, the study would be of value to them as our expert group interaction could informally capture the same.

2. CONTEXT OF THE STUDY

The study is based on certain principles which any development analyst would be interested in. According to United Nations estimates, one in three women world-wide has experienced physical or sexual violence because she is a woman. Violence naturally curbs women's and girls' development. It also limits the welfare and development of their communities and societies as a whole. People from developed society where gender equality and respect takes high priority shy away from societies which are inflicted with crimes against women and children.

There are a number of human rights treaties entered into prevent violence against women. Some of the key international treaties are:

- The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- The 1993 African Union Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
- The 1994 Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women
- The 2011 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

This clearly shows that international community believes in addressing crimes against women. The theory of change mentions that while unequal gender power relations and related social norms are a root cause of violence against women and girls (DFID, 2011). However the quantum, nature, spread and frequency of violence could vary from region to region and lot on communal practices. It is believed that State has an important role in implementing policies for protecting women and children. Any progressive orientation would require such policies positively impact and reduce incidence of crime over the years. Further, state must work with multilateral agencies and a number of NGOs in a holistic manner to implement policies. It is important to understand whether there such a move is getting reflected in reducing the crimes. Government and collaborating agencies can bring a social change which would again reduce crime rates. In this paper, authors focus on data regarding crime, its nature and spread in India. More specific analysis of policy and action and their effectiveness are not in the scope of the study.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are a number of studies on Crime against women both in India and globally. In developed nations, research has been more on domestic violence. Further, studies have focused on multi-disciplinary as well as on focused discipline like communal and social, legal and human resources perspective. Our focus is on trends in crime based on officially reported statistics in India spread across different regions and by type of crime. Though this paper is based on need to get data validation on media coverage on a few crimes, we are of the view to look at from existing works both domestically and internationally on intervention to provide safety to women in India. Review of literature is based on such a perspective.

Crimes against women have been rising in India. According to a study (Michelle, 2006) in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, women achieved significant progress in the economically progressive areas dominated by Western culture, including North America, Europe, and Australia. In developing areas dominated by non-Western culture, however, women remain more or less subjugated, and in some countries they are stripped of any human rights. Exploitation and abuse of women, including outright violence, are acceptable in countries where women have an inferior social status by customary or formal law. Violence against women and girls is a direct corollary of their subordinate status in society. Primitive cultures have beliefs, norms, and social institutions that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women.

According to OXFAM (2012), indigenous women and girls, those living in poverty or war, and women and girls with disabilities experience different forms of violence that may increase or deepen gender-based violence. It may be noted that every women is unique in terms of her economic situation, history, ethnicity, age, body features, health status, religion, and other aspects of her own identity and the society she is part of. Gender-based discrimination takes different forms for different women, in different contexts, and is not the only source of power imbalance and violence. This clearly indicates prevalence of diversity of crime against women and cannot be generalized on nature and extent of crime. However, crimes against women have roots in the male dominated socio-economic, legal and political order (Mukherjee et al, 2001). In fact, crime exists in societies of all kinds and, despite all efforts to remove it; it has tended to increase over time.

In this context it may be relevant here to mention that though domestic violence is believed to be of marital status related, other whole lot of violence against women predominantly happens outside dwelling is against weak. Weakness could emanate from certain characteristics like socio, economic and at times political as well. This would tend to believe that in a culturally developed society where women work, the probably they are less prone to risk facing violence. Contrary to this, a study observes that working women have probably greater exposure to the risk of violence outside home. Regions with high female ratios have in general low rates of crimes against women (Mukherjee et al, 2001).

While studying violence against women, mindset of society and its approach towards the same is important. While violence against women is sharply declining in United States, it is unabated in India. According to R Singh, et al (2014), while India follows a pragmatic and populist view driven by political system, United States goes by normative framework of how society should function. It seems necessary to make punishment certain and necessarily harsh. To convict any accused if he or she meets any one of the four criteria of culpability namely association, commission, foreseeability and intention. This clearly brings out having standards idealistically rather than making it comfortable for political system and its leaders.

It may also be noted here that there are studies which brings out that lack of adequacy of intent and system. There are certain normative frameworks to address violence that exists against women and children. The problem lies in the implementation of these frameworks. In reality, no state in the world is effectively fulfilling its obligations to prevent violence against women and children, protect women and girls from violence or provide comprehensive service to survivors. The reasons for this vary and include a lack of political will, low institutional capacity and may be even conservative ideologies in the society (Action Aid, 2012) there are a few factors namely: reporting of crime, willing to act and women participation in police and leadership which are relevant to this.

According to Iyer et al (2012), "We outline a framework similar to Donohue and Levitt (2001a) that considers the incentives of three parties relevant to a crime situation: criminals, victims, and the police. First, a potential criminal decides whether to commit a crime or not. Next, when a crime occurs, the victim makes a decision on whether to report the crime to the police. Finally, the police must decide

whether to record the crime, and how much time and effort to devote to investigating the crime and bringing the criminal to justice.” It further states that “Crime against disadvantaged minorities and underreporting of such crime is a problem in both developing and developed countries. Encouraging victims to report such crimes is a crucial first step, both in understanding the magnitude of the problem and in ensuring justice. This observes that local leaders can play in facilitating this process and play a key role in reporting crime.”

Further Iyer et al (2012) states that it is the presence of women in broad base of political representative rather than in leadership positions at higher levels of governance per se, that generates a more powerful impact of reporting of crimes. Studies show that increasing participation of women in work and politics especially at the grass root level is making them more vulnerable to crime. Moreover, attempts to control and intimidate women associated with decision making processes are also leading to violence. A survey at Rajasthan shows that women express greater willingness to report crimes to the police in villages where the village council head position is reserved for women. Second, nationwide survey data on interactions with police shows both a high degree of satisfaction and a lower likelihood of bribe payment by women when their village council is headed by woman. Finally, we find evidence of greater responsiveness to crimes against women after reservation policy was implemented. The number of arrests increases significantly, both for overall crimes against women and specifically for kidnapping women, with no decline in the quality of police.

Said these, it may be noted that according to Action Aid (2012), successful interventions are those that are tailored and based on rigorous analysis of the particular factors affecting violence against women and girls in a given context. These factors include the setting, the level at which violence occurs, the form of violence and the population affected by violence. It is relevant to mention here that violence against women needs to be protected by stopping before it occurs and providing protection for women at risk of violence. Strengthening legal systems without improving health and psycho-social welfare would not yield desired results.

If not properly addressed, unabated crime against women can affect economically as well. According Ibrahim (2006), in the period between 1974 and 1990, the number of case of reported rape, mugging and robbery increased. Studies indicate that crime can deter both domestic and foreign investment, retard business development and erode social capital. While tourism can play a vital role in terms of its employment generating capacity and as a catalyst to stimulate socio-economic change within communities, it can also lead to increased crimes. This study shows lack of employment, economic depression, lack of education and the roving vendors who disturb tourists actually cause problems.

Thus, there are studies showing nature, type and interventions on crime. We would like to relate these concepts based on official crime against women in India and come up with our suggestions.

4. TRENDS IN OCCURRENCES OF CRIMES

One would like to understand trends in occurrences of crimes over a period of time and how it has been across various listed crimes in terms of categorization. Though severity is not explicitly mentioned, one can from the listing be able to apply judgment. Said that, all forms of crimes are condemnable, it is important to understand domestic crimes and crimes at public places which attract severe reprimand in law. The question could be such crimes go unabated? If so, which of the states and union territories in India is more prone to such crimes is what we would like to look into.

The data on cruelty against women (Appendix 1) throws some thought-provoking observations which require a thorough analysis. However, certain inferences are possible on this side.

- There are 11 crimes which are listed for analysing cases registered under crime against women in India. Total number of crimes against women, which was 1, 43,795 in 2001, went up to 2, 44,270 in 2012. Of which, 44% of the cases registered by cases are cruelty by husbands or his relatives and 19% of the cases on assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty. Further, kidnapping and abduction of women and girls account for 16% of the cases and 10% of the cases are on crime of rapes. All these four crimes, taken together, contribute to 85% cases against women. Though the first crime cruelty of husbands and relatives can be linked to domestic reasons (all the same equally condemnable), the other three crimes are a real concern because of extraneous factors curbing free movement of women in the society.

- Data on the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of these crime rates also shows a disturbing picture. Though the overall crimes increase at the rate of 5 %, the crimes of kidnapping and abduction of women and girls have grown by 9%. This is alarming and severe. Cruelty by husband and relatives grows by 7 % and rapes by 4%. Hence, one can conclude that the high order crimes like rape, kidnapping and abduction of women and girls, is around 26%.

The data shows that crimes are unabated. It requires action not just to reduce the CAGR but in absolute terms. As mentioned earlier, rape and kidnapping and abduction of women and girls are more severe among all these crimes which hinder fair movement and perception of women safety. We have here probed both in greater detail in terms of occurrences and states which are more prone to such crimes.

Before analysing the same, we have analysed the data on number of crimes against women in India across states and union territories in 2013 (Appendix 2) and relate to crimes per lakh of women. Delhi and Assam have high rates of crimes in relation to women population. As per this measure, Delhi (146.79), Assam (113.93), Tripura (89.75), Rajasthan (83.13), Andhra Pradesh (76.25), Chandigarh (73.05) and Odisha (68.90) are well above average of 52.24 for All India. The table below shows Top 10 states and one union territory based on number of incidences.

We analysed crimes reported in major 53 cities and looked at top 10 in terms of number of incidences reported as of 2012 (Appendix 3). Except Chennai all major cities are listed in the Top 10 and they have 57 per cent share of total crimes registered in 2013. It is here important to note this would be about 10 per cent of the total crimes reported in India. These 53 cities have registered nearly 20 per cent of total crimes. This clearly shows that urban and rural areas are prone to crime against women and culturally a lot need to be done to reduce incidence of crimes. However, certain cities like Delhi, Vijayawada and Lucknow have high rate of crime compared to crime against women over a lakh of women population.

5. CASES UNDER CRIME OF RAPES

Data on each crime against women in the year 2012 state-wise (Appendix 4) is taken up for analysis to understand how state administration has performed. The following inferences are on state wise performance on case registered versus the latest period of 2012 is drawn below:

- Of the data available across states in India on cases of rape has been registered in 2012, the number of persons arrested was 31117 and the persons convicted are only 4813. It may be noted that as many as 28925 persons were charge sheeted. The ratio of person charge sheeted to the convicted in a particular year is so low, which shows that administrative action needs to be spurred up to instil fear of action and punishment.
- Eight states namely Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh along with Delhi Union Territory contribute to 67% of total cases registered. Though arguably some of the states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra are large it does not justify extent of occurrence of crimes like rape. If we take these eight states and along with Union territory Delhi they contribute to 66% of persons convicted. However as mentioned earlier persons convicted to case registered is disturbing. One may argue that this must be related to population, area covered in terms of kilometres and crime per lakh of population or per 100 square kilometres may look interesting. However, we are of the view that the crimes need to be condemned on absolute numbers itself.
- On Persons Convicted (PC) to case registered ratio (CRR), out of the 8 states and 1 union territory above, Delhi has a ratio of PC to CRR of 52%, Uttar Pradesh at 41%, Madhya Pradesh has a ratio of 22%, Andhra Pradesh at 13%, Odisha at 12.6%, Maharashtra at 12%, Assam at 9%, West Bengal at 6%, Rajasthan at 20%. The data clearly shows need for quick and severe punishment on short time lines while a few can have a high rate as 40 to 50 per cent, many others are far much lower. The high band itself needs to be improved drastically as quick disposal of these cases are important to reduce the crime.

6. CASES UNDER THE CRIME OF KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION

Appendix 5 on state wise performance on case registered and characteristics of crimes against kidnapping and abduction during the year 2012, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan along with Delhi Union Territory contributes to 75% of the cases. Uttar Pradesh contributes to nearly 24% of cases charge sheeted and final report submitted. This

reflects the effectiveness of Police handling the cases and submission to Legal processes.

Apart from the number of cases reported the cases pending for the previous year is disturbing and reflects efficiency or otherwise in Police handling the number of cases in absolute terms. Assam, West Bengal, Delhi UT and Bihar have large number of cases pending from the previous year. This needs to be probed in greater detail as there is high association between cases pending and occurrences of crime. Our understanding based on our discussions and objective analysis is that judiciary and police are overly burdened with pending cases and time and energy need to be aligned with pending cases, regulating law and order and provide better service for safety of women. There is a detailed study on availability and adequacy of police administrative resources, judiciary and support from all sources like offenders, complaints and general public.

7. RECOMMENDED SET OF ACTIONS

In our quick research to answer the pertinent questions with regard to women safety, we have identified scope for improvement in different administrative set-ups that calls for attention from the government.

There are a number of credible actions and well-designed implementation measures can be delivered to check and control crimes against women in India. There are a number of socio-economic and cultural lacunas which is driving these crimes. Our discussions with experts suggest that rural economic factors, social divide and urban unemployment are believed as factors depriving women. Successive governments have implemented a number of socialistic and economic upliftment measures to address these segments (Lok Sabha Note 2013). It may be important to understand the impact of such measures in addressing women safety in India.

One would expect that the government needs a discussion in Parliament on a consensus approach cutting across political parties in improving women safety and pride in India. Strong political will, judicial prudence and speed of action are important to send a strong communication on urgency with which the government handles such crimes which would serve as a severe deterrence.

From the above data analysis some of plausible actions which can be considered are:

- As mentioned earlier spurring up of police administrative set up and speedy disposal of cases through special cells by police and courts by judiciary tops the priority. It is important to understand why some of the states are lagging in terms of pending cases and such an analysis need to be brought to light. Independent apolitical committees to facilitate public audit on cases which are struck on genuine reasons are essential. Though they cannot supersede the judiciary, mere presence would be comforting on objectivity and transparency of crime handling.
- Relating to the above is bringing transparency and objectivity of dealing of cases and publicity of stringent punishments on fast track spreading the fear of punishment which would prevent the crime. The aftermath of Nirbhaya's case, the Government of India amended The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 based on Justice J S Verma Committee's recommendations. This is a strong welcome move. The best way to convey seriousness of the Act is to showcase fast and speedy trial and disposal of punishment based on severity of cases. In our opinion, information signalling and wide spread of decisions on public domain bring immense value which would deter offenders.
- Culturally, women must be respected and this should be visibly demonstrated in social life. Women participation in police and civil administration would strengthen the same. An urgent action required is strengthening of women police force by enhancing the number and better administration of all women police stations. Tamil Nadu has set a classic example of increased participation of women in police services. State government must do aggressive public drive to attract and recruit young and courageous women so that the group which go about indulging crimes against women would be cautious.
- Widened, intense and all exhaustive positive public propaganda through all forms of mediasensitising women safety like certain successful public policy promotions in media over the years need to be initiated. According to Chwe (2014), two initiatives namely a web reporting system and social norms marketing have huge potential to handle crime against women. He uses game theory from perspective of economists how it would pay-off. He cites about binding the feet of young girls in China, which lasted for roughly 1,000 years. Foot binding was eliminated by social perception and isolation brought for change in behavior to end the same. Similar citation is also

provided on successfully campaigning along with legislation against female genital cutting in Africa. The collective approach by a group such as a fraternity can work in a positive sense too, encouraging reporting and intervention.

8. CONCLUSION

This article could just provide a trigger for more research and action orientation towards women safety in India. It is not acceptable that since certain geographies are larger, some of the social evils are higher either because hyper urban agglomeration rate or abject poverty in rural India or deprived social living driving crimes. Media, leaders and other stake holders must be focussed on a long term corrective actions rather than an intellectual exercise on finding facts and taking judgements and positions on involved parties including the local Government and administration.

On jurisprudence, we would like legal experts to get into bottom of the issue of severity, repeated occurrence and need to ensure that crimes which are disgraceful are not repeated for want clear legal actions. Though there are judgements on such crimes and accused (Suhrit Parthasarathy, 2014), it is not clear whether the death penalty by itself is limiting further dastardly crimes like rape and killing against women. As analysts, we feel that the offenders must be appropriately punished with the legal framework. More importantly, legal administration must be objective so that execution of punishment becomes deterrence for such crimes.

State and central governments must deploy well-articulated strategies and implement in the right earnestness so that offenders scare to think of such crimes. Our country has a phenomenal record of effectively communicating in social issues and same tone and sincerity in effort is required when it comes to combating crimes against women. Public must also fully support government initiatives for handling such crimes. Preventing crimes through effective communication aimed at awareness and mass public responses towards prevention is important. In the same, authorities must pursue engagement with vulnerable society is important to avoid such recurrence.

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Appendix 1. Cruelty against women in India

S No	CRIME	2001	2006	2011	2012	CAGR
1	Cruelty by Husband or his relatives	49170	63128	99135	106527	7%
2	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	34124	36617	42968	45351	3%
3	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	14645	17414	35565	38262	9%
4	Rape	16075	19348	24206	24923	4%
5	Insult to the modesty of Women	9746	9966	8570	9173	-1%
6	Dowry Prohibition Act	3222	4504	6619	9038	10%
7	Dowry Deaths	6851	7618	8618	8233	2%
8	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	8796	4541	2435	2563	-11%
9	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	1052	1562	453	141	-17%
10	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	114	67	80	59	-6%
11	Commission of Sati (P) Act	0	0	1	0	
	Total Crimes against Women	143795	164765	228650	244270	5%

Source: <http://ncrb.nic.in/> Accessed on June 9, 2014

Appendix 2. State wise crimes against women in India on 2013

S No	States	Incidence	% to All India	Female Population (in lakh)	Rate of cognizable crimes
1	Andhra Pradesh	32,809	10.6	430.29	76.25
2	Uttar Pradesh	32,546	10.51	988.31	32.93
3	West Bengal	29,826	9.64	444.25	67.14
4	Rajasthan	27,933	9.02	336.01	83.13
5	Maharashtra	24,895	8.04	554.49	44.9
6	Madhya Pradesh	22,061	7.13	357.89	61.64
7	Assam	17,449	5.64	153.15	113.93
8	Odisha	14,173	4.58	205.7	68.9
9	Bihar	13,609	4.4	485.99	28
10	Delhi	12,888	4.16	87.8	146.79
11	Gujarat	12,283	3.97	288.12	42.63
12	Total of above	240,472	78	4,332	55.51
13	Other states &UTs	69,074	22	1,594	43.34
	Total All India	309,546	100	5,926	52.24

Note: Rate of cognizable crimes for a lakh of women = Incidence / Female population

Source: NCRB, New Delhi Accessed on December 10, 2014

Appendix 3. Incidence of crimes in cities and top 10 cities

Sl No	City	Incidence	% Contribution To All - Cities	Female Population (in lakh)	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes
1	Delhi (City)	11,449	21.41	75.76	151.13
2	Mumbai	2,946	5.51	85.20	34.58
3	Bengaluru	2,608	4.88	40.58	64.27
4	Ahmedabad	2,449	4.58	30.04	81.52
5	Kolkata	2,399	4.49	67.93	35.32
6	Hyderabad	2,132	3.99	37.64	56.64
7	Vijayawada	2,071	3.87	7.40	279.70
8	Jaipur	2,033	3.80	14.54	139.81
9	Lucknow	1,431	2.68	13.83	103.51
10	Pune	1,130	2.11	23.90	47.27
	Total of top 10	30,648	57	397	77
	Total (53) cities	53,464	100	766.85	69.72

Source: NCRB, New Delhi Accessed on December 10, 2014

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Appendix 4. State wise number of cases registered on crime against women in India in 2012

S No	STATE/UT	Persons arrested during the year	Persons in whose cases charge sheets were laid during the year	Persons under trial at the beginning of the year	Total number of persons under trial during the year	Persons in whose cases trials were completed during the year	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted
1	Maharashtra	2591	2479	19097	21576	1554	215	1339
2	Madhya Pradesh	4822	4842	12468	17310	3698	758	2940
3	West Bengal	1963	2165	13454	15619	1443	124	1319
4	Uttar Pradesh	3593	2508	6372	8880	1751	809	942
5	Rajasthan	1807	1778	5427	7205	1176	408	768
6	Odisha	1666	1631	5407	7038	940	184	756
7	Chhattisgarh	1214	1201	5064	6265	1124	259	865
8	Bihar	1327	1398	4642	6040	945	161	784
9	Kerala	1259	1186	4805	5991	297	62	235
10	Assam	1626	1156	4642	5798	958	153	805
11	Delhi UT	892	862	2320	3182	740	368	372
12	Total of above	22760	21206	83698	104904	14626	3501	11125
13	Other states & Union territories	8357	7719	21299	29018	6034	1320	4714
14	Total All India	31117	28925	104997	133922	20660	4821	15839

Source: <http://ncrb.nic.in/> Accessed on June 9, 2014

Appendix 5. Cases reported and their disposal by police and court under kidnapping and abduction (SECTION 363-369, 371-373 IPC) DURING 2012

S No	State /UT	Cases Pending Investigation from Previous Year	Cases reported during the year	Cases declared false on account of mistake of fact or of law	Cases in which charge sheets were laid	Cases in which charge-sheets were not laid but final report submitted during the year	Total cases (Charge sheeted + Final Report submitted)
1	Uttar Pradesh	1367	7910	647	4329	2620	6949
2	West Bengal	3892	4168	79	2770	840	3610
3	Bihar	2007	3789	1343	2028	432	2460
4	Assam	4317	3360	231	1247	1108	2355
5	Gujarat	411	1527	56	1191	276	1467
6	Madhya Pradesh	469	1127	18	1112	69	1181
7	Tamil Nadu	1368	1693	447	706	471	1177
8	Rajasthan	369	2697	1557	982	126	1108
9	Odisha	874	1364	187	1029	37	1066
10	Andhra Pradesh	576	1403	344	966	84	1050
11	Delhi UT	2447	2160	745	353	785	1138
12	Total of above	18097	31198	5654	16713	6848	23561
13	Other states & union territories	3843	7064	1629	4041	874	4915
14	TOTAL ALL INDIA	21940	38262	7283	20754	7722	28476

Source: <http://ncrb.nic.in/> Accessed on June 9, 2014

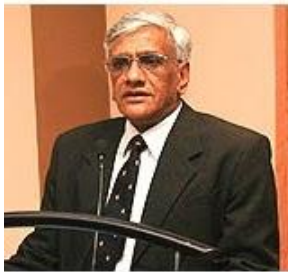
AUTHORS' BIOGRAPHY



Dr. N , Chandrasekaran, Director, Jansons School of Business, Karumathampatti, Coimbatore 641659.

Chandrasekaran has been conferred Ph.d in Economics – Financial Management, IFMR, University of Madras in 1990. A Certified Supply Chain Management Professional, a professional certification process by APICS – American Association of Operations Management. Dr. Chandrasekaran is Director, Jansons School of Business, Coimbatore and a Management Consultant in the area of Supply chain and Strategy. He along with an inter-disciplinary team of professors and professionals involved in research and advisory in the area of Procurement Risk Management focused on currency and commodity price volatility.

Dr.Chandrasekaran's more than two decades of professional experience is in areas relating to Project planning in development sector, Corporate Planning, Strategic Initiatives in business. For the past fifteen years, he has also been teaching Strategic Management, Mergers, Acquisitions and Corporate Restructuring and Supply Chain Management at institutes of excellence. He has authored a text book on Supply Chain Management published by Oxford University Press in 2010 and jointly authored another book on Strategic Management which is published by Oxford University Press in 2011. He has also jointly authored a book Ethical Supply Chain which is published in 2012. A book titled "Agribusiness Supply Chain" as a joint author with Professor G Raghuram, IIM Ahmedabad is published by Taylor and Francis, NY in March 2014. "Incredible Champions" authored by him is published in 2014. Chandrasekaran also guides research scholars who are pursuing PhD degree in management in the area of Strategy and Supply Chain Management.



Prof. C R Rajan, Associate Faculty, Great Lakes Institute of Management, Dr. Bala V Balachandar Campus, ECR Road, Manamai, Tirukazhukundram Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu - 603 102. India.

C R Rajan is a Management Consultant and Faculty Associate (Associate Professor), Great Lakes Institute of Management, Chennai. Rajan is a management graduate from Faculty of Management Studies - University of Delhi with specialization in International marketing and Investment (1970 – 1972). He has more than 40 years experience right up to the top level in the corporate sector. He retired as President (Strategy) and Ombudsman of the Murugappa Group, a multi business conglomerate with a turnover of about \$ 5 billion. He was an Advisor to Coromandel International helping in strategy for Retail and Farm Mechanisation. He is also adjunct faculty with LIBA, IFMR, GITAM and SRM University and has taken sessions at ISB. He was also an Advisor to Coal and Oil a multibillion dollar Singapore based energy company. The company has investments in a 1200 MW power plant in Tamil Nadu and 9 Million Tones of Traded Coal. He has senior management positions in over the last three decades in India.