

Chapter 2

*Statistical trend of Crime
against Women in Rajasthan*

Chapter-2

Statistical trend of Crime against Women in Rajasthan

2.1 Statistical trend of Crime against Women in Rajasthan

Information related to crimes against women in Rajasthan are consolidated at Director General of Police, Rajasthan and reported by State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) through its annual reports 'Crime in Rajasthan'. At the national level, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles state level data and reports it through its annual reports 'Crime in India'.

During this audit, state level information was obtained from Director General of Police, Rajasthan. For comparative analysis of Rajasthan's performance vis-a-vis All India Average as well as other States individually, data was taken from reports (2010-19) of NCRB.

Incidence of registered crime against women in Rajasthan under IPC and SLLs during January 2010-December 2019¹⁰, as provided by the Director General of Police, Rajasthan, are given in *Table 2* below.

Table 2

S. No.	Crime Head	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
(A)	Crime under Indian Penal Code											
1	Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Section 498A of IPC)	11,145	12,218	13,312	15,094	15,905	14,383	13,811	11,508	12,250	18,432	1,38,058
2	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Section 354 of IPC)	2,339	2,447	2,352	4,829	5,999	4,813	4,839	4,883	5,249	8,802	46,552
3	Kidnapping and abduction of women (Section 363 to 364A and 366 to 369 of IPC)	2,477	2,713	2,697	4,047	4,421	4,167	4,010	3,837	4,247	5,907	38,523
4	Rape (Section 376 of IPC)	1,571	1,800	2,049	3,285	3,759	3,644	3,656	3,305	4,335	5,997	33,401
5	Dowry death (Section 304B of IPC)	462	514	478	453	408	463	462	457	404	452	4,553
6	Attempt to commit rape (Section 376 and 511 of IPC)			0	0	373	407	340	550	620	1,019	3,309

¹⁰ SCRIB and NCRB both report crime statistics calendar year wise in their publications. Hence all crime data in this report has been presented calendar year wise.

S. No.	Crime Head	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
7	Abetment of suicide of women (Section 306 of IPC)	160	198	149	179	143	161	167	153	153	186	1,649
8	Insult to the modesty of women (Section 509 of IPC)	23	9	18	25	18	9	15	24	34	69	244
9	Human Trafficking (Section 370 and 370A of IPC)			0	0	3	4	1	7	4	5	24
10	Unnatural Offences (Section 377 of IPC)			0	0	3	2	5	6	0	0	16
11	Acid attack /Attempt to Acid attack (Section 326A & B of IPC)			0	0	3	0	2	4	2	3	14
12	Importation of girls (Section 366B of IPC)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
13	Others		0	720	1,071	0	0	0	0	16	20	1,827
	Total IPC Crime	18,177	19,899	21,775	28,984	31,035	28,053	27,308	24,735	27,314	40,892	2,68,172
(B) Special and Local Laws												
1	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012			0	0	0	0	265	740	449	571	2,025
2	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	82	81	99	74	78	86	56	86	62	40	744
3	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	80	102	62	68	18	9	8	6	7	5	365
4	The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	3	4	39	57	12	9	3	1	5	4	137
5	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	-	-	0	0	17	14	4	9	3	2	49
6	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	2	5	10	5	5	6	12	6	11	19	81
7	The Rajasthan Prevention of Witch-hunting Act, 2015 (enacted by the State Legislature)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	31	17	49	97
8	The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

S. No.	Crime Head	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
	(Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013											
9	The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Others (Cyber Crime)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	41	68
	Total SLL Crime	167	192	210	204	130	124	348	879	581	731	3,566
	Grand Total (IPC + SLLs)	18,344	20,091	21,985	29,188	31,165	28,177	27,656	25,614	27,895	41,623	2,71,738

Source: Data provided by DGP, Rajasthan

It is evident from **Table 2** above that:

- Incidence of registered crime against women in Rajasthan increased from 18,344 in 2010 to 41,623 in 2019 registering a growth of 126.90 per cent during 2010-19 with annualized growth rate¹¹ of 10.86 per cent.
- Incidence of registered crime against women has increased by 49.21 per cent during the year 2019 over the year 2018.
- The share of registered crime against women in the total crime under IPC increased¹² from 11.15 per cent in 2010 to 18.15 per cent in 2019 in Rajasthan.
- ‘Rape’, ‘assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty’, ‘cruelty by husband or his relatives’, ‘kidnapping and abduction of women’ and ‘dowry death’ are the major registered crimes against women in the State. These constituted 96.08 per cent of the total registered crimes against women in the State.
- In terms of total registered crimes against women, Rajasthan was ranked higher than most other Indian States. Rajasthan was ranked fourth during 2010-2016; fifth during 2017-2018 and was placed second during 2019 as per statistics of the National Crime Records Bureau.

Home Department, GoR in its reply (February 2021) to the draft report (December 2020) stated that the process of registration of criminal complaints in the State has been facilitated, and hence the increase in these figures was a completely normal and natural process. It was further added

11 2011: 9.52 per cent; 2012: 9.43 per cent; 2013: 32.76 per cent; 2014: 6.77 per cent; 2015: (-) 9.59 per cent; 2016: (-) 1.85 per cent; 2017: (-) 7.38; per cent 2018: 8.91 per cent and 2019: 49.21 per cent.

12 Share of women related IPC crimes in total IPC crimes from 2010 to 2019 - 2010: 11.15 per cent; 2011: 12.01 per cent; 2012: 12.74 per cent; 2013: 14.77 per cent; 2014: 14.75 per cent; 2015: 14.16 per cent; 2016: 15.14 per cent; 2017: 14.56 per cent; 2018: 15.89 per cent and 2019: 18.15 per cent.

that it was not fair to conclude that crimes against women had increased in the State.

WCD Department, GoR in its reply (February 2021) to the draft report (December 2020) stated that it was true that the number of registered crimes had increased by 126.90 *per cent* during the period 2010 to 2019. However, especially for 2019 figures, it was also noteworthy that increase in registered crimes such as violence and cruelty by relatives or husband etc. was due to simplification of the process of registering FIR, better behavior of Police Department with the public, enhanced sensitivity towards women victims and development of techniques of media and communication methods etc.

- For Rajasthan's 33 administrative districts, district average of women related crime incidence was 1040 in 2019. **Chart 2** gives the geographical spread and concentration of crime incidence in Rajasthan in 2019.
- Amongst the 40 police districts of Rajasthan, for the year 2019, Jaisalmer (303), Jodhpur East (509), Dungarpur (537), Sirohi (591) and Jalore (596) were the districts with lowest crime incidence while Alwar (2,528), Ajmer (2,043), Bhilwara (1,728), Bharatpur (1,671) and Sriganganagar (1,668) were the districts with highest crime incidence during 2019. (Depicted in **Chart 3**).

Chart 2: Geographical concentration of crime in Rajasthan in 2019

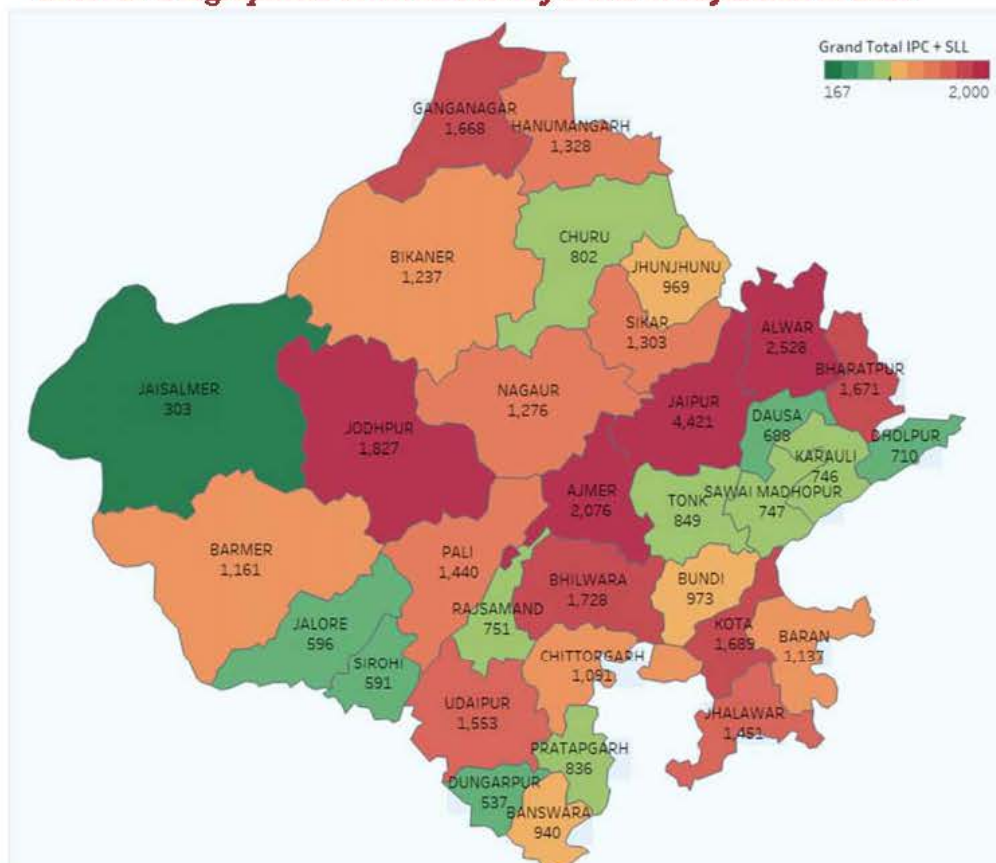
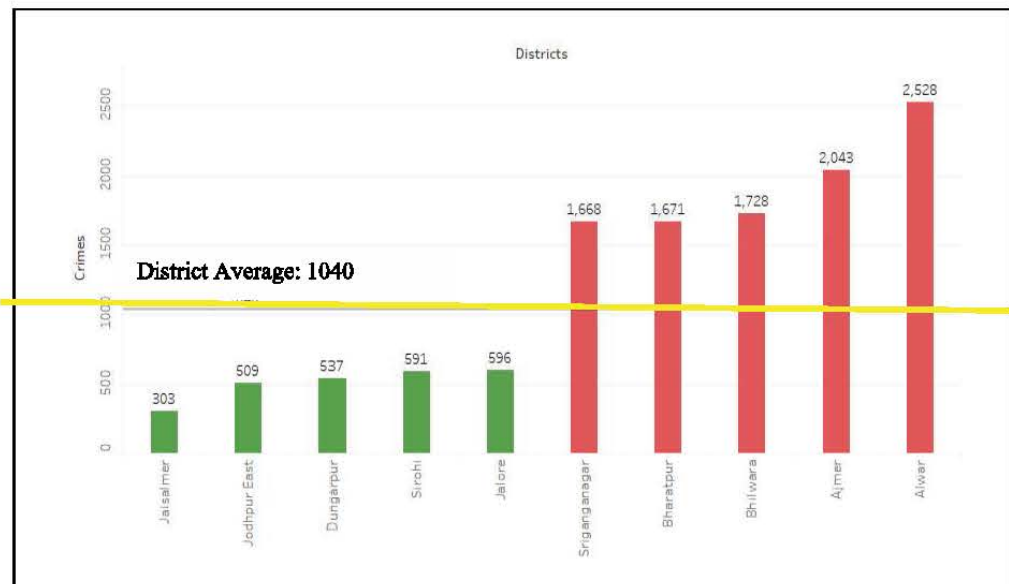


Chart 3: Comparison of least/ highest crime prone districts in 2019

During analysis of total registered crime against women of neighbouring states as per statistics of the National Crime Records Bureau and crime data of Rajasthan as provided by the Director General of Police, Rajasthan, following were noticed:

2.2 Higher rate of registered Crime against Women in Rajasthan

The details of total crime against women, crime rate (the number of total crimes against women per lakh female population) in the State as compared with neighboring states and all India average during 2010-19 are given in **Table 3**.

Table 3

Year	Total crime against women in India	Total crime against women in Rajasthan	Percentage of crime in Rajasthan with reference to all India	Rank of Rajasthan based on total crime	All India crime rate	Crime rate ¹³ of Rajasthan (total crime per lakh female population)	Rajasthan Rank based on crime rate	Crime rate of Madhya Pradesh	Crime rate of Uttar Pradesh	Crime rate of Gujarat
2010	2,13,585	18,344	8.59	4	18.00	27.10	5	22.80	10.10	14.00
2011	2,28,650	20,091	8.79	4	18.90	29.00	7	22.90	11.30	14.60
2012	2,44,270	21,985	9.00	4	41.74	63.75	6	47.75	24.25	33.58
2013	3,09,546	29,188	9.43	4	52.24	83.13	4	61.64	32.93	42.63
2014	3,37,922	31,165	9.22	3	56.30	91.40	3	79.00	38.30	37.20
2015	3,27,394	28,177	8.61	4	53.90	81.50	5	65.50	34.80	26.30
2016	3,38,954	27,656	8.16	4	55.20	78.30	5	71.10	47.50	28.70
2017	3,59,849	25,614	7.12	5	57.90	73.30	6	78.60	53.20	27.00
2018	3,78,277	27,895	7.37	5	58.80	75.10	5	73.50	55.70	26.00
2019	4,05,861	41,623	10.26	2	62.40	110.40	2	69.00	55.40	27.10

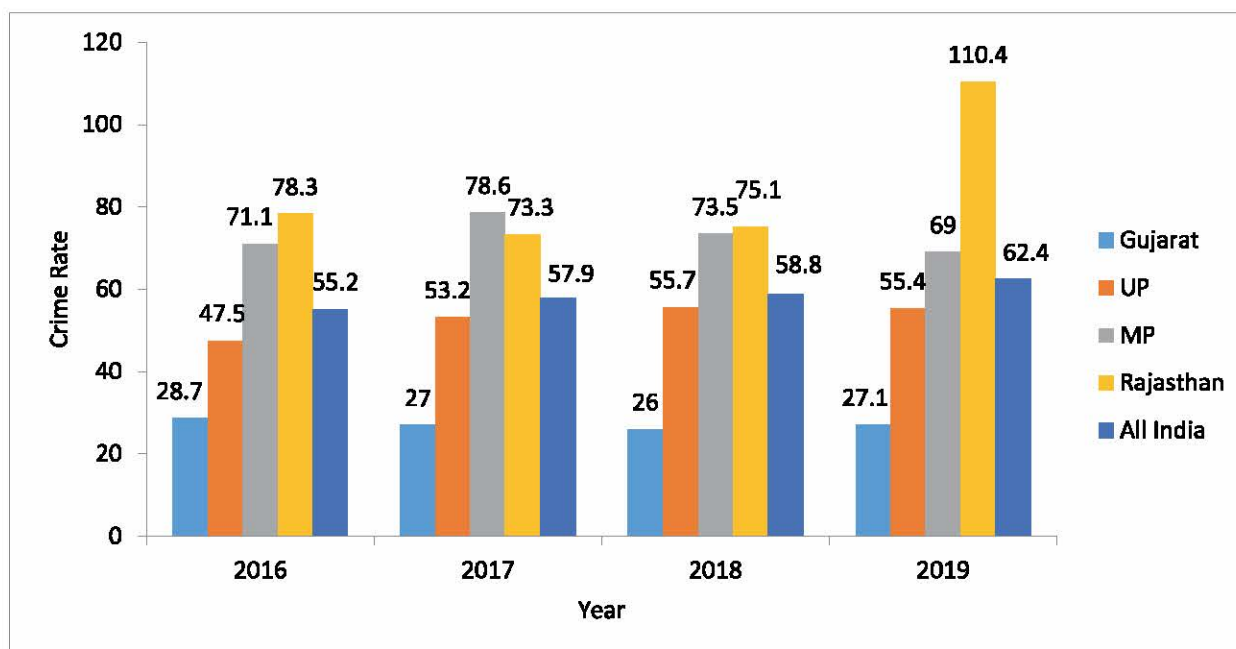
Source: Total crime against women in India: 'Crime in India' reports of NCRB for 2010-2019. Data of column 'Total crime against women in Rajasthan' from DGP Rajasthan.

It can be seen from the above table that:

13 In NCRB report 'Crime in India', 'Crime Rate' has been calculated on the basis of population of the respective segment of the population viz. Women, SC/ST etc. Crime Rate = Number of Cases Reported / Mid-Year Projected Population in Lakhs.

- Crime rate against women in Rajasthan was consistently higher than all India average and the neighboring states for the period 2010-19 as depicted in **Chart 4**.
- Crime rate against women is defined as the ratio of total women related crimes and the total female population in lakh. The change in crime rate in Rajasthan from 27.10 in 2010 to 110.40 in 2019 (increase of 83.30 i.e. 307.38 *per cent*) was very high as compared to the change in all India average from 18.00 to 62.40 (increase of 44.40 i.e. 246.67 *per cent*) during the same period.

Chart 4: Crime rate against women of Rajasthan compared with neighboring States and All India Average



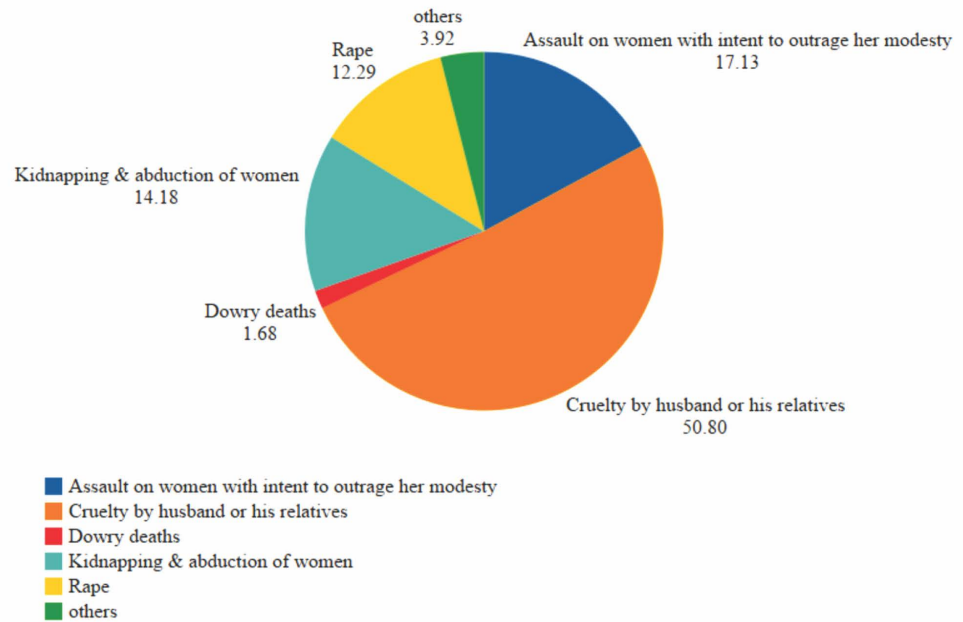
- Rajasthan had 5.78 *per cent* share of India’s female population during 2019. However, the percentage of crime against women in the State was 10.26 *per cent* of the total registered crime against women in India during 2019.

2.3 Status of Crimes against Women reported under Indian Penal Code

Analysis of the data provided in Table 2 with respect to major crime against women registered under IPC indicates the following:

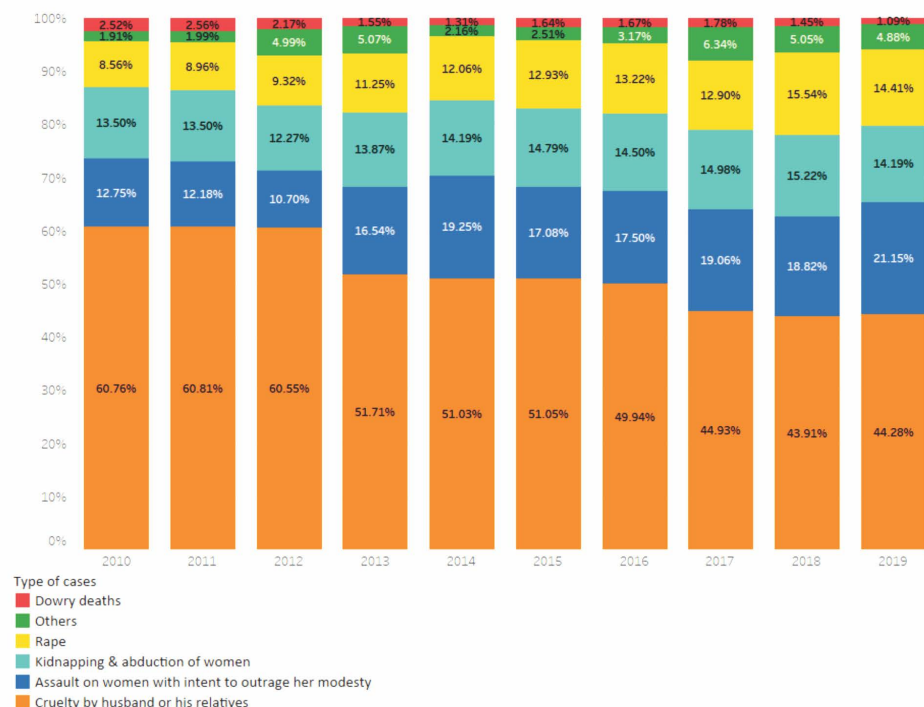
- During 2010-19, cruelty by husband or his relatives (50.80 *per cent*), assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (17.13 *per cent*), kidnapping & abduction of women (14.18 *per cent*), rape (12.29 *per cent*) and dowry death (1.68 *per cent*) constituted 96.08 *per cent* of the total registered crimes against women in the State as depicted in the **Chart 5**.

Chart 5: Relative share of major registered crimes against women in Rajasthan during 2010-19



- There was a substantial increase in assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (276.31 per cent), rape (281.73 per cent), kidnapping & abduction of women (138.47 per cent) and cruelty by husband or his relatives (65.38 per cent) over the period 2010-19.
- Year wise trend of share of major crimes against women registered during 2010-19 is depicted in **Chart 6**. It shows that crimes such as rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty have increased over the years.

Chart 6: Year wise trend of share of major registered crimes against women in Rajasthan during 2010-19



- As per crime data available in NCRB report 2019, Rajasthan was ranked first with regard to the cruelty by husband or his relatives and rape; 4th with regard to dowry death and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and 6th with regard to kidnapping & abduction of women cases registered in the country.
- A total of 6,373 persons¹⁴ were convicted for Rape (4,963) and Dowry Death (1,410) cases by the courts in the State during the year 2012 to 2019.
- Total of 30,030 Rape cases were registered¹⁵ in the State during the period 2012-2019. Of these, 3,322 cases were committed against women belonging to Scheduled Caste (SCs) and Scheduled Tribe (STs) (SCs: 2,704 and STs: 618). Out of these 3,322 cases, in 1,205 cases (SCs: 1,009 and STs: 196) Final Reports for closure were filed and in 1,713 cases (SCs: 1,366 and STs: 347) challans were submitted in the court by investigative officer. 404 cases (SCs: 329 and STs: 75) were pending.

Further, district level analysis of crime data of 2019 provided by the Office of the DGP Rajasthan is depicted in **Chart 7**.

Chart 7: Crime prone districts on basis of major women related registered crimes in Rajasthan during 2019

Cruelty by husband or his relatives (18,432 cases)	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (8,802 cases)	Kidnapping & abduction of women (5,907 cases)	Rape (5,997 cases)	Dowry Deaths (452)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ajmer (971) • Sriganganagar (914) • Bharatpur (835) • Bhilwara (777) • Hanumangarh (746) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ajmer (471) • Jhalawar (440) • Bhilwara (408) • Barmer (397) • Pali (393) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Udaipur (359) • Ajmer (268) • Bhilwara (251) • Bharatpur (245) • Banswara (214) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alwar (382) • Bharatpur (290) • Ajmer (252) • Sriganganagar (248) • Bikaner (227) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alwar (59) • Bharatpur (37) • Dholpur (20) • Dausa (19) • Hanumangarh (19)

Home Department, GoR in its reply (February 2021) to the draft report (December 2020), while quoting the NCRB Report that '*crime is manifestation of myriad complex factors, and since States have different policies and procedures, comparison among States on the basis of these published data alone should be avoided*', stated that there is a difference between increase in crime and increased registration of crimes. The increase in number as shown in the report is due to enhanced facilitation by the Department for women to come forward and register their grievances openly which was not the case earlier. Department also stated that in 2019, 45.88 per cent of the cases registered under

14 As per 'Crime in Rajasthan' published by Director General of Police Rajasthan.

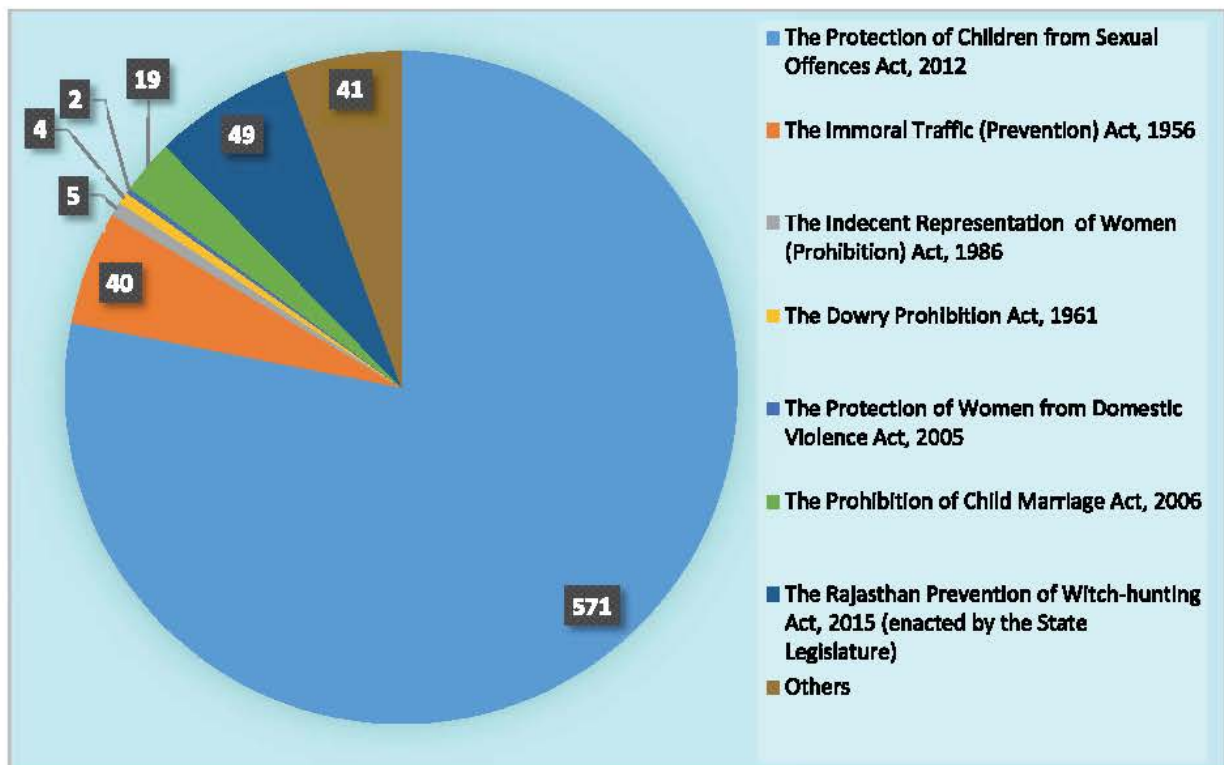
15 As per monthly crime reports published by Director General of Police Rajasthan.

atrocities against women were later found to be false. While appreciating the reply of the Home Department, audit is of the view that because of a substantial increase in the number of registered crimes, the department would do well to follow NCRB report’s suggestion to carry out a professional investigation of underlying factors, jointly with local communities, to suitably address the issues involved and act on the real verified reasons for increase in numbers of crimes.

2.4 Registration under Special and Local Laws

State Crime Records Bureau’s report ‘Crime in Rajasthan’ states that Special and Local Laws (SLLs) are victim/rehabilitation centric and are intended to provide victims added protection, monetary relief, rehabilitation, free legal aid/counseling etc. Cases under SLLs are registered by police/other agencies at their own initiative and enforcement of these laws has a definite deterrent effect. Higher number of cases under these acts represent proactive policing i.e. registering of crime indicating better policing efforts and better enforcement. During the period 2010-19, 3,566 crime cases were registered under various women related SLLs while 2,68,172 cases registered under various heads of crime against women under IPC during 2010-19. *Chart 8* depicts the relative share of different crimes registered under SLLs in 2019.

Chart 8: Relative share of crimes registered under SLLs in Rajasthan in 2019



- In 2019, there was decrease in registration of cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (35.48 *per cent*), the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (28.57 *per cent*), Dowry Prohibition Act (20.00 *per cent*) and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (33.33 *per cent*) in comparison to year 2018.
- Not a single case was registered under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 since its enforcement in 2013.
- However, there was increase in registration of cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (27.17 *per cent*), the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (72.72 *per cent*) and Rajasthan Prevention of Witch-hunting Act (188.24 *per cent*) during 2019.
- A survey¹⁶ of 42 women was conducted regarding awareness about violence and atrocities against women and the various Acts, rules, schemes and initiatives that are in place regarding prevention, protection and redressal of crimes against women. Responses to two multiple choice questions are shown as pie charts in *Charts 9 and 10*. The results of the survey are tabulated in *Table 4*.

Chart 9: Q. Which is the most probable reason for crime against women?

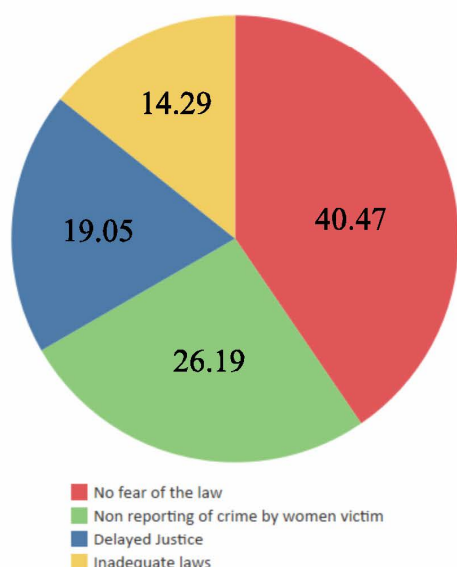
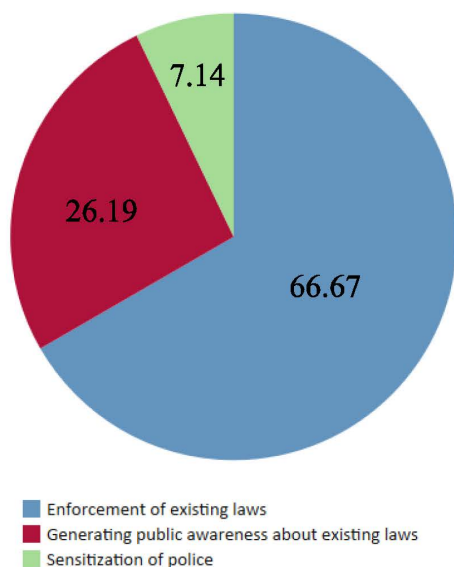


Chart 10: Q. Which of these steps is most effective in curbing crime against women?



¹⁶ All surveyed women were educated (23-Graduate, 16-Post Graduate and 3-Non-Graduate) and working professionals (37-permanent employees, 05-private employees working on contract basis) employed in government organisations and were residents of Jaipur.

Table 4

S. No	Question	Yes	No
1	"Are you aware about the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act?"	76.19	23.81
2	"Does your organisation conduct programmes for awareness among employees about the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act?"	52.38	47.62
3	"Are you aware about Internal Committee/Local Committee?"	76.19	23.81
4	"Are you aware of the Legal Aid and Victim Compensation schemes being offered by the government?"	52.38	47.62
5	"Are you aware of the government mechanisms for reporting, getting counselling and free legal assistance in cases of abuse of women/girls?"	59.53	40.47
6	"Are you aware about Swadhar Grehs established by Social Justice and Empowerment Department?"	42.86	57.14
7	"Are you aware about Nari Niketans established by Social Justice and Empowerment Department?"	47.62	52.38
8	"Are you aware about of Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act?"	69.05	30.95
9	"If you or anyone you know was in a situation where a police complaint had to be registered, were you directed to the Mahila evam Bal Desk in police station for assistance?"	38.10	61.90

Conclusion

During the period 2010-19, there was an increase of 126.90 per cent, with annualized growth rate of 10.86 per cent, in registered crimes against women and the crime rate against women in State was consistently higher than all India average. The ratio of registered crime against women to total crime in Rajasthan increased from 11.15 per cent in 2010 to 18.15 per cent in 2019.