



Crime against Women in Union Territories of India- Trends, Causes and Government Policies

Sukanta Sarkar¹

Abstract

The paper discusses the crime against women in Union territories of India. It has been found that incidences of crime increased during 2020-2022. Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir recorded higher crimes than the other union territories. The lowest number of crimes is reported in Ladakh, Puducherry and Lakshadweep. Higher charge sheeting rates are registered in A&N Islands Puducherry and Ladakh.

On the other hand, the low charge sheeting rate is reported in Assam, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir. Delhi has the highest incidences and victims of dowry deaths, abetment to suicide of women, acid attack and attempt to acid attack, cruelty by husband or his relatives, kidnapping & abduction of women, human trafficking, rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, and insult to the modesty of women crime. Jammu & Kashmir has the highest incidences and victims of miscarriage, kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage, procurement of minor girls, and attempt to commit rape. The highest incidences of IPC crimes against women are reported in Delhi, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh. On the other hand, the least incidences of such crime are reported in Lakshadweep, preceded by Ladakh. This article also attempts to emphasise the recommendations and efforts to minimise the crime against women with the help of society stakeholders.

Introduction

The status of women in India is continuously changing. During the British East India Company rule period, the British Government enacted social welfare measures for the uplift of the status of women, e.g., the Age of Consent Act of 1891, the Female Infanticide Prevention Act of 1870, Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856, Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829 etc. The Constitution of India also prohibits any discrimination based on gender and empowers the Government to undertake measures for their welfare. Women's rights are the new feather of women's empowerment, including equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination. There are examples of women in India who served as Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India, Prime Minister and President of India. However, many women are facing multiple challenges and crimes in society.

¹ Dr. Sukanta Sarkar, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, College of Business and Economics, Gambella University, Ethiopia, Email: sukantasarkar@gmu.edu.et, ORCID ID-0000-0003-3041-061X



Women are involved in multiple sectors of our society. Primarily, women act as mothers and wives in Indian society. They play a vital role in the quality of life in the family. The United Nations defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life violence against women included not only physical violence, but also include psychological, emotional, sexual, and financial abuse. There are incidences of crimes against women by intimate partners. Domestic violence, feticide, sexual violence, human trafficking, female genital mutilation, child marriage, and Online or digital violence are the prominent types of violence against women in India.

Literature Review

Chellamuthu (2016), in his report, examined the association of the factors that are responsible for domestic violence. It has a broader and more profound impact in real life. There are many incidences of torture, beating and killing of women in India. Changing the mindset of people and proper implementation of laws help prevent violence against women. Bhat and Deshpande (2017) in their report found that sexual harassment is a violation of the basic fundamental rights of humans. Sexual harassment in workplaces is still high in India. Ramakrishnan (2019), in his report, suggested the appointment of a monitoring team to control sexual harassment in the workplace. Sexual harassment is a major form of violence against women in the 21st-century civilised world. Sharma (2020), in her report, discussed socioeconomic and legal perspectives of sexual harassment in work places in India. It is a growing problem in corporate mechanised working systems. Kharwar and Kumar (2021) in their report found that a culture of gender discrimination is rooted in Indian society. Women in India represent 50 per cent of the population of India but are victims of violence on a large scale. Various Government and non-governmental institutions found the increasing trend of crimes against women in India.

Sahu (2023), in her paper, found that women in India have not yet achieved equality in society. They do not fully exercise their rights. Crimes against women are also higher in many regions, and marital rape is a matter of concern. Such rape is violence against wives during marriage. Our judicial system ignores such crimes. Murmu (2023), in his paper, analyses the trend of regional variation of major crimes against women in India. It has been found that the crime rate against women is highest in the northern region of India and lowest in the western part of India. There is a rising trend of crime against women in India. It has been found from Yadav's (2023) report that emotional, physical, and sexual violence against women in India is a severe form of exploitation. There should be special action to prevent such exploitation in the nation. The report highlights the increasing rate, number and forms of this violence against women in the country. Kaurav and Maley (2023), in their report, focus on current measures of harassment and literature concerning crime against women. Sexual harassment has diverse forms and meanings. Sexual harassment is a real problem, particularly at the place of work.



Therefore, from the above review analysis, it has been found that violence against women is a real issue in our society. The above articles discussed the violence against women in Indian society. There is a scarcity of articles that compare crime against women in union territories of India. Hence, I have chosen the topic of concern for my study.

Objectives

The main objectives of this paper are (a) to study the trends, causes, and patterns of crimes against women in union territories of India and (b) to identify various government initiatives for mitigating such crimes.

The Study Area

A union territory is a federal territory governed, in part or in whole, by the Union Government of India. There are currently eight union territories in India. They are Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi (NCT), Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu, Chandigarh, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The constitutional status of a union territory is similar to that of a state under the perennial president's rule, per Article 356, which is subject to specific exemptions to a few union territories with the legislative assembly.

Methods and Materials

This study is descriptive in design and has utilised a qualitative approach. Secondary data for the study has been collected from various government reports, the National Crime Record Bureau website, reports from international agencies, and research papers. Qualitative analysis comprising descriptive analysis, content and text analysis have been performed to reveal the crimes against women in general and girls in particular. The study is based on information from Crime in India 2022 published by the National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India.

Results and Discussion

Women are physically abused and even murdered for multiple reasons, whereas domestic violence-related reasons are more prominent. Rape and sexual harassment are the most common crime against women. There are various factors responsible for such crimes. As per the NCRB, the victim count for workplace sexual harassment against women was 402 in 2018 but was increased to 422 in 2022. Delhi reported the highest number of harassment. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, there were 228,650 reported incidents of crime against women in 2011, and it reached 428,278 reported incidents in 2021, an 87 per cent increase.



Table 1: Factors responsible for crime against women

Crime	Responsible Factors	Crime	Responsible Factors
Rape	No proper implementation of laws. Gender discrimination. Intoxication. No sex education. Victim blaming. Rape culture.	Female foeticide	Taking females as burden Weak social security. Poverty. Corruption Dowry culture. Preference to male child.
Dowry death	Illiteracy. Traditions and customs. Social influence. Lack of awareness. Dowry culture.	Domestic violence	Lack of education. The social shame of victims. Substance abuse. Poor behavioural control. Gender discrimination
Acid attack	Male ego. Lack of awareness. Lack of education. Unregulated sale of acid.	Sexual harassment	Lack of awareness. Power disparity. No proper sensitisation. Lack of moral education.

Source: Masratriyaz (2024). Factors Responsible: Crimes Against Women in India, Retrieved from <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-11497-factors>

Table 1 discusses the factors responsible for crime against women in India. It has been found that the most prominent factors are gender discrimination, no proper implementation of laws, lack of legal knowledge, lack of moral education, lack of awareness, economic instability of women, subservient role of women, stigmatisation of victims etc. Crimes against women are comparatively more prevalent in male-dominated societies. The various major crimes against women are rape, acid attack, domestic violence, sexual harassment, female foeticide, dowry death etc.



Table 2: Crime against Women in Union Territories of India

State	2020	2021	2022	Rate of Total Crime against Women (2022)	Charge sheeting Rate (2022)
A&N Islands	143	169	178	93.7	93.9
Chandigarh	301	343	325	57.7	62.2
D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	61	99	126	30.4	73.8
Delhi	10093	14277	14247	144.8	72.6
Jammu & Kashmir	3405	3937	3716	57.6	68.6
Ladakh	9	18	15	11.5	83.3
Lakshadweep	15	9	16	48.5	81.3
Puducherry	113	153	200	23.6	89.5
TOTAL	14140	19005	18823	101.8	71.9

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.211, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India.

Table 2 discusses the crime against women in Union Territories of India. It has been found that incidences of crime in union territories increased during 2020-2022. More crime is registered in Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir than in the region's states. The least number of crimes is reported in Ladakh and Lakshadweep. Delhi has the highest rate of total crime against women, followed by A&N Islands and Chandigarh.

On the other hand, Ladakh has the lowest rate of total crime against women, preceded by Puducherry. The highest charge sheeting rate is registered in A&N Islands, followed by Puducherry and Ladakh. On the other hand, the lowest charge sheeting rate is reported in Assam, followed by Chandigarh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 3 represents murder with rape/gang rape, dowry deaths and abetment to suicide crimes against women in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that the highest murder with rape/gang rape cases is reported in D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu, followed by A&N Islands. There are no incidences of such crime in the remaining other union territories. Delhi has the highest incidences and victims of dowry deaths, followed by Jammu and Kashmir. The lowest incidence of such crime is reported in Chandigarh, Puducherry and, D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu. There are no incidences of such crime in the A&N Islands, Ladakh, or Lakshadweep. Delhi also has the highest incidences and victims of abetment to suicide of women, followed by Jammu & Kashmir. The least incidences of such crime is reported in Chandigarh and the A&N Islands. There are no incidences of such crime in Ladakh, Lakshadweep D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu.



Table 3: IPC Crimes against Women (Murder with Rape/Gang Rape, Dowry Deaths and Abetment to Suicide) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Murder with Rape/Gang Rape			Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)			Abetment to Suicide of Women (Sec. 305/306 IPC)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	1	1	0.5	0	0	0.0	4	4	2.1
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	1	1	0.2	4	4	0.7
Haveli and Daman & Diu	2	2	0.5	1	1	0.2	0	0	0.0
Delhi	0	0	0.0	131	131	1.3	43	43	0.4
J. & Kashmir	0	0	0.0	9	9	0.1	42	42	0.7
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	1	1	0.1	6	6	0.7
TOTAL	3	3	0.0	143	143	0.8	99	99	0.5

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.212, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 4: IPC-Crimes against Women (Miscarriage, Acid Attack, Attempt to Acid Attack, and Cruelty by Husband or his relatives) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Miscarriage (Sec. 313 & 314 IPC)			Acid Attack (Sec. 326A IPC)			Attempt to Acid Attack (Sec. 326B IPC)			Cruelty by Husband or his relatives (Sec. 498 A IPC)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	5	5	2.6
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	83	83	14.7
Haveli and D.& Diu	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	10	10	2.4
Delhi	1	1	0.0	5	5	0.1	3	3	0.0	4901	4930	49.7
J. & Kashmir	4	4	0.0	2	2	0.0	1	1	0.0	500	500	7.8
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	2	1.5
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	3	3	9.1
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	9	9	1.1
TOTAL	5	5	0.0	7	7	0.0	4	4	0.0	5513	5542	29.8

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.213, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 4 depicts miscarriage, acid attack, attempt to acid attack, and cruelty by the husband or his relative crimes against women in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that Jammu and Kashmir have the highest incidences and victims of miscarriage, followed by Delhi. There are no incidences of such crime in other union territories. Delhi has the highest incidences and victims of acid attacks and attempts to acid attack, followed by Jammu & Kashmir. There are no incidences of such crimes in



other union territories. Delhi has the highest incidences of Cruelty by Husband or his relatives, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh. On the other hand, the least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Ladakh, preceded by Lakshadweep and A&N Islands.

Table 5: IPC Crimes against Women (Kidnapping & Abduction of Women) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women								
	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women (Total)			Kidnapping and Abduction (Sec. 363 IPC)			Kidnapping and Abduction in order to Murder (Sec.364 IPC)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	8	8	4.2	8	8	4.2	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	112	114	19.9	96	98	17.1	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	34	34	8.2	32	32	7.7	0	0	0.0
Delhi	3917	4032	39.7	3773	3877	38.2	0	0	0.0
J. & Kashmir	886	886	13.7	303	303	4.7	1	1	0.0
Ladakh	4	7	3.1	2	5	1.5	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	14	16	1.7	14	16	1.7	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	4975	5097	26.9	4228	4339	22.9	1	1	0.0

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.214, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 5 depicts kidnapping and abduction of women crimes against women in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that the highest incidences of kidnapping and abduction of women (total) are reported in Delhi, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh. On the other hand, the least incidences of such crime are reported in Ladakh, preceded by A&N Islands and Puducherry. There is no incidence of such crime in Lakshadweep. Delhi also has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping and abduction in order to murder, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh. The lowest incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Mizoram, preceded by Ladakh, preceded by A&N Islands and Puducherry. There is no incidence of such crime in Lakshadweep. Jammu & Kashmir is the only union territory having incidences of Kidnapping and Abduction in order to Murder.



Table 6: IPC Crimes against Women (Kidnapping & Abduction of Women) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women								
	Kidnapping for Ransom (Sec. 364A IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage (Sec. 366 IPC)					
				K&A of Women to compel her for marriage (Total)			a) Women (Above 18 yrs.)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	16	16	2.8	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	0	0	0.0	2	2	0.5	1	1	0.2
Delhi	0	0	0.0	7	7	0.1	1	1	0.0
J. & Kashmir	0	0	0.0	462	462	7.2	433	433	6.7
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	2	2	1.5	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	0	0	0.0	489	489	2.6	435	435	2.4

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.215, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 6 depicts crimes of kidnapping and abduction of women in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that there is no incidence of kidnapping for ransom crime in any union territories of India. The highest incidences of kidnapping and abduction of women to compel her for marriage have been registered in Jammu and Kashmir, followed by Chandigarh and Delhi. On the other hand, the fewest incidences and victims of such crime are reported in Ladakh, D & N Haveli, and Daman & Diu. Such crime is not in A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. Jammu & Kashmir also has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping and abduction of women above 18 years. On the other hand, the least incidences and victims of such crime are reported in Delhi, and D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu. Such crime is not in A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.



Table 7: IPC Crimes against Women (Kidnapping & Abduction of Women) in Union Territories of India -2022

State	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women								
	K & A of Women to compel her for marriage (Sec. 366 IPC)			Procuration of Minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)			Importation of Girls from Foreign Country (Sec. 366B IPC)		
	b) Girls (Below 18 yrs.)								
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	16	16	2.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	1	1	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	6	6	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
J. & Kashmir	29	29	0.4	1	1	0.0	0	0	0.0
Ladakh	2	2	1.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	54	54	0.3	1	1	0.0	0	0	0.0

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.216, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 7 depicts the kidnapping and abduction of women crimes in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that Jammu and Kashmir has the highest incidences of kidnapping and abduction of women to compel them for marriage of girls under the age of 18 years, followed by Chandigarh. On the other hand, the least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu, preceded by Ladakh and Delhi. Such crime is not in the A&N Islands, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry. Jammu & Kashmir is the only union territory having the incidences and victims of procurement of minor girls. There is no incidence of such crime in other union territories. There is no incidence of girls being imported from foreign countries into any union territory.



Table 8: IPC Crimes against Women (Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, Human Trafficking, and Selling of Minor Girls) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women – Others (Secs.363A, 365, 367, 368, 369 IPC)			Human Trafficking (Sec. 370 & 370A IPC)			Selling of Minor Girls (Sec. 372 IPC)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	137	148	1.4	20	33	0.2	0	0	0.0
J. & Kashmir	119	119	1.8	2	5	0.0	0	0	0.0
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	256	267	1.4	22	38	0.1	0	0	0.0

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.217, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 8 depicts the kidnapping and abduction of women, human trafficking, and selling of minor girls in the Union Territories of India. It has found that Delhi has the highest incidences and victims of other types of kidnapping and abduction of women, followed by Jammu and Kashmir. There are no incidences of such crime in other union territories. Delhi also has the highest incidences of human trafficking, followed by Jammu & Kashmir. There are no incidences of such crime in other union territories. There is no incidence of selling of minor girls in any union territory.

Table 9 depicts buying of minor girls and rape crime in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that there is no incidence of buying of minor girls in any union territory of India. Delhi has the highest incidences and victims of rape, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh. On the other hand, the fewest incidences and victims of such crime are reported in Lakshadweep, preceded by Ladakh. The highest incidences of rape of women above 18 years are reported in Delhi, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh. The lowest incidences of such crime are reported in Lakshadweep and Ladakh, preceded by Puducherry, D & N Haveli, and Daman & Diu. Chandigarh has the highest incidences of rape of girls below 18 years, followed by Ladakh. There is no incidence of such crime in the remaining union territories of India.



Table 9: IPC Crimes against Women (Buying of Minor Girls and Rape) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Buying of Minor Girls (Sec. 373 IPC)			Rape (Sec.376 IPC)								
				Rape (Total)			A) Women (18 Yrs. and above)			B) Girls (Below 18 yrs.)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	0	0	0.0	12	12	6.3	12	12	6.3	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	78	78	13.9	30	30	5.3	48	48	8.5
Haveli and D.& Diu	0	0	0.0	9	9	2.2	9	9	2.2	0	0	0.0
Delhi	0	0	0.0	1212	1212	12.3	1212	1212	12.3	0	0	0.0
J. & Kashmir	0	0	0.0	287	287	4.5	287	287	4.5	0	0	0.0
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	5	5	3.8	4	4	3.1	1	1	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	4	4	12.1	4	4	12.1	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	9	9	1.1	9	9	1.1	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	0	0	0.0	1818	1616	8.7	1567	1567	8.5	49	49	0.3

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.218, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 10: IPC Crimes against Women (Attempt to Commit Rape) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Attempt to Commit Rape (Sec. 376/511 IPC)								
	Attempt to Commit Rape (Total)			A) Women (18 Yrs. and above)			B) Girls (Below 18 yrs.)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	1	1	0.5	1	1	0.5	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	1	1	0.2	1	1	0.2	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	4	4	0.0	3	3	0.0	1	1	0.0
J. & Kashmir	11	11	0.2	11	11	0.2	0	0	0.0
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	17	17	0.1	16	16	0.1	1	1	0.0

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.219, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 10 describes attempts to commit rape crime in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that Jammu and Kashmir have the highest incidences and victims of attempts to commit rape, followed by Delhi. On the other hand, the least incidences and victims of such crime are reported in A&N Islands and Chandigarh. There is no incidence of such crime in other union territories. The highest incidences and victims of attempts to commit rape of women of 18 years and above are reported in Jammu and Kashmir, followed by Delhi.



On the other hand, the least incidences and victims of such crime are reported in the A & N Islands and Chandigarh. Delhi is the only union territory having incidences and victims of attempts to commit rape of girls below 18 years. There is no incidence of such crime in other union territories.

Table 11: IPC Crimes against Women (Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)								
	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Total)			A) Women (18 Yrs. And above)			B) Girls (Below 18 yrs.)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	32	33	16.8	32	33	16.8	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	42	42	7.5	32	32	5.7	10	10	1.8
Haveli and D.& Diu	11	11	2.7	11	11	2.7	0	0	0.0
Delhi	2017	2029	20.4	2017	2029	20.4	0	0	0.0
J. & Kashmir	1606	1608	24.9	1606	1608	24.9	0	0	0.0
Ladakh	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.8	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	1	1	3.0	1	1	3.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	35	35	4.1	35	35	4.1	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	3745	3760	20.3	3735	3750	20.2	10	10	0.1

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.220, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 11 represents an assault on a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that the highest incidences of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (total) are reported in Delhi, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh. On the other hand, the least incidences of such crime are reported in Ladakh and Lakshadweep, preceded by D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu. Delhi also has the highest incidences of Assault on Women (above 18 years) with Intent to Outrage her Modesty, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry. The fewest incidences of such crime are reported in Ladakh and Lakshadweep, followed by D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu. Chandigarh is the only territory having incidences of assault of girls below the age of 18. There is no incidence of assault of girls below the age of 18 years in other union territories.



Table 12: IPC Crimes against Women (Insult to the Modesty of Women) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC)									Total IPC Crimes against Women		
	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Total)			A) Women (18 yrs. and above)			B) Girls (Below 18 yrs.)					
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	5	5	2.6	5	5	2.6	0	0	0.0	68	69	35.8
Chandigarh	2	2	0.4	2	2	0.4	0	0	0.0	323	325	57.4
Haveli and D.& Diu	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	67	67	16.2
Delhi	387	400	3.9	387	400	3.9	0	0	0.0	12641	12823	128.1
J. & Kashmir	19	19	0.3	19	19	0.3	0	0	0.0	3369	3374	52.2
Ladakh	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.8	0	0	0.0	13	16	9.9
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	8	8	24.2
Puducherry	5	5	0.5	5	5	0.5	0	0	0.0	79	81	9.3
TOTAL	419	432	2.3	419	432	2.3	0	0	0.0	16568	16763	89.6

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.221, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 13: SLL Crimes against Women (Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961			Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Women Victims cases only)								
				Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Total)			A) Procuring and inducing Children for the sake of prostitution (Sec. 5)			B) Detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on (Sec. 6)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	18	18	0.3	26	42	0.3	7	7	0.1	0	0	0.0
J. & Kashmir	17	17	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	7	7	0.8	7	18	0.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	42	42	0.2	33	60	0.2	7	7	0.0	0	0	0.0



Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.222, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 12 depicts an insult to the modesty of women's crime in the Union Territories of India. It has found that Delhi has the highest incidences of insult to the modesty of women crime, followed by Jammu & Kashmir. On the other hand, the least incidences of such crime are reported in Ladakh, preceded by Chandigarh. No such crimes exist in Lakshadweep, D & N Haveli, or Daman & Diu. The highest incidences of such crime on women of 18 years and above are reported in Delhi, followed by Jammu & Kashmir. There are no incidences of such crime on girls of below 18 years in Lakshadweep, D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu. The highest incidences of IPC crimes against women are reported in Delhi followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime are reported in Lakshadweep, preceded by Ladakh.

Table 13 depicts crimes against women under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in the Union Territories of India. It has found that Delhi has the highest incidences of crime against women under the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, followed by Jammu and Kashmir and Puducherry. There are no incidences of such crime in the remaining union territories. The highest incidences of crime against women under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 are reported in Delhi, followed by Puducherry. Delhi is the only territory that has incidences and victims of Procuring inducing children for the sake of prostitution. There are no incidences and victims of detaining a person on premises where prostitution is carried on.

Table 14: SLL Crimes against Women (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956) in Union Territories of India - 2022

	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Women Victims cases only)									Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.		
	C) Prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places (Section 7)			D) Seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution (Section 8)			E) Other Sections under ITP Act					
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	4	4	0.0	3	3	0.0	12	28	0.1	3	3	0.0
J. & Kashmir	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0



Ladakh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	7	18	0.8	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	4	4	0.0	3	3	0.0	19	46	0.1	3	3	0.0

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.223, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 14 illustrates crimes against women under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that Delhi has incidences and victims of prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places and Seducing or soliciting for prostitution. There is no incidence of seducing or soliciting for the purpose of prostitution crime in the region. Delhi is the only union territory having incidences of crime under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.

Table 15: SLL Crimes against Women (Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act.) in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act (Women Centric Crimes only)								
	Cyber Crimes/ Information Technology Act (Women Centric Crimes only) (Total)			A) Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec. 67A/67B (Girls) IT Act)			B) Other Women Centric Cyber Crimes (Ex. Blackmailing/ Defamation/Morphing/ Fake Profile)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	3	3	1.6	3	3	1.6	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	2	2	0.4	2	2	0.4	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	4	4	1.0	4	4	1.0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	125	128	1.3	118	121	1.2	7	7	0.1
J. & Kashmir	27	27	0.4	25	25	0.4	2	2	0.0
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	5	6	0.6	5	6	0.6	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	166	170	0.9	157	161	0.8	9	9	0.0

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.224, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 15 shows SLL crimes against women under the Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that Delhi has the

highest incidences of crime under the Cyber Crimes/ Information Technology Act, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry. On the other hand, the least incidences of crime under the act are reported in Chandigarh, preceded by A&N Islands, and D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu. There is no such crime in Ladakh and Lakshadweep. Delhi has the highest incidences and victims of Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry. The lowest incidence of such crime is reported in Chandigarh, preceded by A&N Islands. There is no incidence of such crime in Ladakh and Lakshadweep. The highest incidences of other women-centric cyber-crimes (Ex. blackmailing/ defamation/morphing/ fake profile) are also reported in Delhi, followed by Jammu and Kashmir. There is no report of such crime in other union territories.

Table 16: SLL Crimes against Women (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.)in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (Girl Child Victims only)								
	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (Total)			A) Child Rape (Sec 4 & 6 of POCSO Act/ Sec 376 IPC)			B) Sexual Assault of Children (Sec.8 & 10 of POCSO Act) / Sec.354 IPC		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	107	107	56.3	81	81	42.6	19	19	10.0
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	55	65	13.3	43	43	10.4	8	19	2.2
Delhi	1434	1452	14.5	890	899	9.0	511	520	5.2
J. & Kashmir	303	305	4.7	237	239	3.7	39	39	0.6
Ladakh	2	2	1.5	0	0	0.0	2	2	1.5
Lakshadweep	8	8	24.2	5	5	15.2	2	2	6.1
Puducherry	102	110	12.0	61	67	7.2	32	33	3.8
TOTAL	2011	2049	10.9	1317	1334	7.1	614	634	3.3

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.225, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 16 represents crimes against women under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that Delhi has the highest reported crimes under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and A&N Islands. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime are reported in Ladakh, preceded by Lakshadweep. There is



no incidence of such crime in Chandigarh. Delhi has the highest incidences and victims of child rape, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and A&N Islands.

On the other hand, the least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Lakshadweep, preceded by D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu. There is no incidence of such crime in Chandigarh and Ladakh. Delhi also has the highest incidences and victims of sexual assault of children, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry. On the other hand, most of such incidences and victims are reported in Ladakh and Lakshadweep, followed by D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Table 17: SLL Crimes against Women (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.) in Union Territories of India 2022

State	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (Girl Child Victims only)								
	C) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 12 of POCSO Act) / Sec. 509 IPC)			D) Use of Child for Pornography/ Storing Child Pornography Material (Sec 14 & 15 of POCSO Act)			E) POCSO Act (Sections 17 to 22) / Other offences of POCSO Act		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	4	4	2.1	3	3	1.6	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Haveli and D.& Diu	3	3	0.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	25	25	0.3	1	1	0.0	0	0	0.0
J. & Kashmir	4	4	0.1	15	15	0.2	8	8	0.1
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	1	1	3.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Puducherry	8	9	0.9	0	0	0.0	1	1	0.1
TOTAL	45	46	0.2	19	19	0.1	9	9	0.1

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.226, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 17 depicts crimes against women under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. in the Union Territories of India. It has been found that Delhi has the highest incidences and victims of sexual harassment, followed by Puducherry. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Lakshadweep, preceded by D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu. The highest incidences and victims of



use of child for pornography/ storing child pornography material is reported in Jammu & Kashmir, followed by A&N Islands. On the other hand, the least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Delhi. There is no such crime in Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, and Daman & Diu.

Table 18: Total Crime against Women (IPC+SLL)in Union Territories of India - 2022

State	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986			Total SLL Crimes against Women			Total Crime against Women (IPC+SLL)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
A&N Islands	0	0	0.0	110	110	57.9	178	179	93.7
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	2	2	0.4	325	327	57.7
Haveli and D.& Diu	0	0	0.0	59	69	14.3	126	136	30.4
Delhi	0	0	0.0	1606	1643	16.3	14247	14466	144.4
J. & Kashmir	0	0	0.0	347	349	5.4	3716	3723	57.6
Ladakh	0	0	0.0	2	2	1.5	15	18	11.5
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	8	8	24.2	16	16	48.5
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	121	141	14.3	200	222	23.6
TOTAL	0	0	0.0	2255	2324	12.2	18823	19087	101.8

Source: Crime in India 2022 report, Vol. 1, p.227, National Crime Record Bureau, Govt. of India. Note: R=Crime Rate per lakh population; V= No. of Victims, and I= No. of Incidences/Cases.

Table 18 represents the total crime against women (IPC+SLL) in the Union Territories of India. It has found no incidences and victims of crime under the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. The highest incidences of total SLL crimes against women are reported in Delhi, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry. On the other hand, the least incidences and victims of such crime are reported in Chandigarh and Ladakh, preceded by Lakshadweep. Delhi also has the highest incidences of total crime against women (IPC+SLL) followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry. On the other hand, the fewest incidences and victims of such crimes are reported in Ladakh, preceded by Lakshadweep.



Indian Penal Code contains various sections related to domestic violence, such as outraging the modesty of a woman (Section 354), dowry death (Section 304B), and cruelty by husband or relatives (Section 498A). Laws related to crime against women are The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956., The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961) (Amended in 1986). The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988), Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005., The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act, 2013., The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013., and The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

Constitution of India – Part III (Article 12 to 35) Fundamental Rights, guarantees that all the nation's citizens have the fundamental rights to live in harmony and peace, right against exploitation, freedom of religion, right to equality, and right to constitutional remedies. Constitution of India Part IV (Article 36 – 51) Directive Principles relate to economic welfare, social justice, legal and administrative matters. Indian Penal Code, 1860 discuss punishment for human trafficking, dowry death, stalking, voyeurism, sexual harassment, and cruelty towards a married woman. Provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 introduced the Criminal Procedure Code for First Information Reports (FIR) to be completed by women officers. Prevent misuse of Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code was discussed with directions to prevent misuse of Section 498A of the IPC, which deals with cruelty and harassment of a married woman at the hands of the husband or his relatives. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005 was enacted to protect women from domestic violence.

On 19 March 2013, the Indian Parliament passed the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which further amends the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1973, and the Indian Penal Code. The law includes acid attacks, voyeurism, stalking, and forcibly disrobing women's explicit crimes. However, the law does not include rape against men, rape committed by the armed forces, or marital rape.

Conclusion

The highest incidences of total SLL crimes against women are reported in Delhi, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry. On the other hand, the least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Chandigarh and Ladakh, preceded by Lakshadweep. Highest murder with rape/gang rape cases are reported in D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu. Delhi has the highest incidences and victims of dowry deaths, abetment to suicide of women, acid attack and attempt to acid attack, cruelty by husband or his relatives, kidnapping & abduction of women, human trafficking, rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women crime, sexual harassment. The highest incidences of crime against women under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 are reported in Delhi, followed by Puducherry. Delhi has the highest incidences of crime under the Cyber Crimes/ Information Technology Act. And under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.



Jammu & Kashmir has the highest incidences and victims of miscarriage, kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage, procurement of minor girls, attempt to commit rape, and use of child pornography/ storing child pornography material. The highest incidences of IPC crimes against women are reported in Delhi, followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh. On the other hand, the lowest incidences of such crime is reported in Lakshadweep, preceded by Ladakh. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956., The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961) (Amended in 1986)., The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988), Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005., The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act, 2013., The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013., and The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, are the basic laws implemented by the Government to minimise the incidences and victims of crime against women in India. Finally, it has been suggested that the Government should also implement policies for reducing violence against women. Increasing funding to end violence against women and girls, educating of girls, women's economic empowerment, including women and girls in decision-making, and engaging men in the fight to end violence against women and girls can be useful for minimising crimes against women.

References

- Babu, B and Kar, S. (2009). Domestic violence against women in eastern India: a population-based study on prevalence and related issues. *BMC Public Health*. Issue. 129. p. 43. Retrieved from <https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-9-129>
- Bhat, R. & Deshpande, A. (2017). An Overview of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace in India: An Analytical Study. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*. Vol. 6, Issue 7, p. 14361. DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2017.0607244
- Chellamuthu, M. (2016) Violence against women in India. *Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science & Humanities*. Vol. 4, Issue. 2, pp. 107-08. See <https://www.shanlaxjournals.in/>
- Goel, A. (2020). Gender Violence in India and the Laws: An Analysis. *Research Association of the Interdisciplinary Studies, RAIS Conference Proceedings*, Issue. 6. Retrieved from <https://rais.education/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/002AG.pdf>
- Harbishettar, V. and Math, S. (2014). Violence against women in India: Comprehensive care for survivors. *Indian Journal of Medical Research*, Vol. 140, Issue. 2, p. 158. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4216486/>
- Jain, D., Sanon, S., Sadowski, L., and Hunter, W. (2004). Violence against women in India: evidence from rural Maharashtra, India. *The International Electronic Journal of Rural and Remote Health Research, Education, Practice, and Policy*, Issue. 304, p. 3. Retrieved from <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15887989/>
- Kaurav, N. and Maley, D. (2023). Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace in India: A Critical Study. *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research*. Vol. 5, Issue. 3. p. 1. Retrieved from <https://www.ijfmr.com/papers/2023/3/3609.pdf>



- Kharwar, S. K. and Kumar, V. (2021), Crimes Against Women in The 21st Century. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3762049> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3762049>
- Mitra, A. (2019). Policing Violence against Women: The Indian Scenario. *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform*. Vol. 102, Issue. 3, p. 22. Retrieved from <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/mks-2019-2019/html?lang=en>
- Mohanalakshmi, S. and Balakrishnan, A. (2017). Atrocities and violence against women in India. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*. Vol. 7, Issue. 6, p. 310. Retrieved from https://www.ijmra.us/project%20doc/2017/IJRSS_JUNE2017/IJMRA-11741.pdf
- Murmu, P. (2023). Crime against women in India: A geographical appraisal. *International Journal of Science and Research Archive*. Vol. 8, Issue. 1. p. 537. Retrieved from <https://ijsra.net/content/crime-against-women-india-geographical-appraisal>
- Neuman, S. (2013). The Issue of Sexual Violence against Women in Contemporary India. Master Thesis Spring. Linnaeus university. p. 3. Retrieved from <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:634833/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
- Podder, K. (2021). Violence against women in India: an overview. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts*, Vol. 9, Issue. 12, p. 210. Retrieved from <https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT2112118.pdf>
- Qureshi, H., Verma, A., and Kim, J. (2021). Exploring the trend of violence against women in India. *International journal of comparative and applied criminal justice*, Vol. 41, Issue. 1-2, p. 6. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01924036.2016.1211021>
- Ramakrishnan, D. (2019). Sexual harassment of women at workplaces: legal safeguards and preventive mechanisms in India. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*. Vol. 6, Issue 2, p.724. Retrieved from http://ijrar.com/upload_issue/ijrar_issue_20544000.pdf
- Sahu, P. (2023). Marital rape: an impediment on women's right in India. *International Journal of Law and Social Sciences*. Vol. 9. Issue. 1. p. 64. Retrieved from <https://www.journalsalliancepub.com/index.php/ijls/article/view/85>
- Sharma, D. (2020). Laws related to sexual harassment at workplace in India. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts*. Vol. 8. Issue 7, pp. 4591-4592, Retrieved from <https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT2007494.pdf>
- Yadav, P. (2023). Crime Against Women in India: A Theoretical Review. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*. Vol. 69, Issue 4, p.22, See.<https://doi.org/10.1177/0019556123119623>