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Crime against Women

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Crime Against Women

1. INTRODUCTION

In the ancient Indian women held a high place of respect in the society as mentioned in *Rigveda* and other scriptures. Volumes can be written about the status of our women and their heroic deeds from the *vedic* period to the modern times. But later on, because of social, political and economic changes, women lost their status and were relegated to the background. Many evil customs and traditions stepped in which enslaved the women and tied them to the boundaries of the house¹.

The official statistics showed a declining sex-ratio, health status, literacy rate, work participation rate and political participation among women. While on the other hand the spread of 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 years².

2. MEANING OF CRIME / VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

“The Semantic meaning of ‘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’³.”

It is equally important to clarify the concept of ‘Violence’ against women. Violence is also known as abuse and include any sort of physical aggression or misbehave. When violence is committed at home it becomes domestic violence and involves family members such as children, spouse, parents or servants. Domestic violence may involve different means such as hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, throwing objects. In broad terms, it includes threats, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, controlling or domineering,

¹ *Violence and Protective Measures for Women Development and Empowerment* by Aruna Goel, New Delhi, Deep & Deep Publications, 2004, pp. 3-4

² *Violence against Women and Children-Issues and Concerns*, By Awadhesh Kumar Singh and Jayanta Choudhury, New Delhi, Serials Publications, 2012, p.1

³ *Ibid*, p.2

intimidation, stalking, passive/covert abuse and economic deprivation, rape, abduction, kidnapping, murder (all cases of criminal violence, dowry death, wife battering, sexual abuse, maltreatment of a widow and for an elderly women (all cases of domestic violence) and eve-teasing, forcing wife/daughter-in-law to go for foeticide, forcing a young widow to commit sati, etc (all cases of social violence), are issues which affect a large section of society⁴.

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 life⁵.

3. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISION FOR WOMEN

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women’s advancement in different spheres. 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 1993⁶.

Constitutional Provisions for women are as under:

- Article 14, confers on men and women equal rights and opportunities in political, economic and social sphere.

⁴ Ibid, 2012, pp.2-3

⁵ *Violence Against Women in India* By Guruappa Naidu, New Delhi, Serials Publications, 2011, p. 23

⁶ India, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation, Women and Men in India 2012, 14th Issue, p. xiii

- Article 15, prohibits, discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc.
- Article 16, provides for equality of opportunities matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.
- Article 39(a)(d), mentions policy security of state equality for both men and women the right to a means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- Article 42, Direct the State to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

Legal Provisions for women are as under:

- *Factories Act 1948*: Under this Act, a woman cannot be forced to work beyond 8 hours and prohibits employment of women except between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M.
- *Maternity Benefit Act 1961*: A Woman is entitled 12 weeks maternity leave with full wages.
- *The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961*: Under the provisions of this Act demand of dowry either before marriage, during marriage and or after the marriage is an offence.
- *The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976*: This act provides equal wages for equal work: It provides for the payment of equal wages to both men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature. It also prohibits discrimination against women in the matter of recruitment.
- *The Child Marriage Restrain Act of 1976*: This act raises the age for marriage of a girl to 18 years from 15 years and that of a boy to 21 years.
- *Indian Penal Code*: Section 354 and 509 safeguards the interests of women.
- *The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971*: The Act safeguards women from unnecessary and compulsory abortions.
- Amendments to Criminal Law 1983, which provides for a punishment of 7 years in ordinary cases and 10 years for custodial rape cases.

- *73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act* reserved 1/3rd seats in Panchayat and Urban Local Bodies for women.
- *The National Commission for Women Act, 1990*: The Commission was set up in January, 1992 to review the Constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
- *The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993*:
- *Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005*: This Act protects women from any act/conduct/omission/commission that harms, injures or potential to harm is to be considered as domestic violence. It protects the women from physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, psychological, economic abuse.⁷.
- *Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010*: on November 4, 2010, the Government introduced protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010, which aims at protecting the women at workplace not only to women employee but also to female clients, customer, students, research scholars in colleges and universities patients in hospitals. The Bill was passed in Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012.

4. CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Although Women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as ‘Murder’, ‘Robbery’, ‘Cheating’ etc., only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterised as ‘Crimes Against Women’. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories i.e. (A) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and (B) The Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)⁸.

A. The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Seven Crimes included under this head are as follows:

(i) Rape (Section 376 IPC) (incidence 24,206 , Rate:2.0)

An increasing trend in cases of rape has been observed during 2007-08. A mixed trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2008-11. These cases have reported an increase of 3.5% in the year 2008 over the year 2007, a decline of 0.3%

⁷ *Op.cit*, Violence against Women, pp.25-27

⁸ India, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India, 2011, p.79

in the year 2009 over 2008 and an increase of 3.6% in the year 2010 over 2009 and further an increase of 9.2% in the year 2011 over the year 2010. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of Rape cases (3,406) accounting for 14.1% of total such cases reported in the country. Mizoram has reported the highest crime rate 7.1 as compared to National average of 2.0⁹.

Rape cases have been further categorised as Incest Rape and other Rape cases.

Incest Rape (Incidence...267)

Incest rape cases have decreased by 7.3% from 288 cases in 2010 to 267 cases in 2011 as compared to 9.2% increase in overall Rape cases. Maharashtra (44 cases) has accounted for the highest (15.3%) of the total such cases reported in the country **Table at Annexure – I.**

Rape Victims

There were 24,270 victims of Rape out of 24,206 reported Rape cases in the country. 10.6% (2,582) of the total victims of Rape were girls under 14 years of age, while 19.0% (4,646) victims were teenaged girls (14-18 years). 54.7% (13,264) victims were women in the age-group 18-30 years. However, 15.0% (3637) victims were in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.6% (141 victims) was over 50 years of age. The details are given in **Table at Annexure -I.**

Offenders were known to the victims in as many as 22,549 (94.2%) cases. Parents/close family members were involved in 1.2% (267 out of 22,549) of these cases, neighbours were involved in 34.7% cases (7,835 out of 22,549 cases) and relatives were involved in 6.9% (1560 out of 22,549 cases). The State / UT / City-wise details are presented in **Table at Annexure-II.**

(ii) Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC) (Incidence...35, 565, Rate...2.9)

These cases have reported an increase of 19.4% during the year as compared to previous year (29,795 cases). Uttar Pradesh with 7,525 cases has accounted for 21.2% of

⁹ Ibid, p. 83

the total cases at the National level. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate at 12.4 as compared to the National average of 2.9¹⁰ **Table at Annexure-III.**

(iii) Dowry Death (Sec.302, 304B IPC) and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

A unique form of violence experienced by women is 'Dowry Death' and now, the most common one. These cases have increased by 2.7% during the year 2011 over the previous year (8,391 cases). 26.9% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,322) cases alone followed by Bihar (1,413 cases) (16.4%). The highest rate of crime (1.4) was reported from Bihar as compared to the National average of 0.7¹¹ **Table at Annexure-III.**

(iv) Torture (Cruelty by Husband & Relatives) (Sec.498-A IPC) (Incidence ...99,135, Rate...8.2)

'Torture' cases in the country have increased by 5.4% over the previous year (94,041 cases). 19.9% of these were reported from West Bengal (19,772 cases). The highest crime rate of 21.6 was also reported from West Bengal as compared to the National rate at 8.2¹² **Table at Annexure-III.**

(v) Molestation (Sec.354 IPC) (Incidence42,968 Rate...3.6)

Incidents of Molestation in the country have increased by 5.8% over the previous year (40,613 cases). Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (6,665) amounting to 15.5% of total such incidences. Kerala has reported the highest crime rate (11.2.) as compared to the National average of 3.6¹³ **Table at Annexure-III.**

(vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec.509 IPC) (Incidence...8,570 Rate...0.7)

The number of such cases has decreased by 14.0% during the year over the previous year (9,961 cases). *Andhra Pradesh has reported 42.7%(3,658 cases) followed by Maharashtra 12.5%(1,071 cases) of total incidences during the year 2011. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate (4.3) as compared to the National average of 0.7¹⁴ Table at Annexure-III.*

¹⁰ Ibid, p.83

¹¹ Ibid, p.84

¹² Ibid, p.84

¹³ Ibid, p.84

¹⁴ Ibid, p.84

Sexual harassment persists in many of the workplaces in India despite stringent legislation enforced against it. Sexual harassment of women is a violation of the fundamental right of women to work in a safe environment¹⁵.

(vii) Importation of Girls (Sec.366-B IPC) (Incidence...80)

An increase of 122.2% has been observed in Crime Head as 80 cases were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 36 cases in the previous year (2010). *Madhya Pradesh (45 cases), Bihar (10 cases) and Karnataka (12 cases have together contributed more than two-third of total such cases at the National level*¹⁶ **Table at Annexure-III.**

B. The Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are as follows:

(i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Incidence...2,435 Rate...0.2)

*The number of cases under this Act have registered a decrease of 2.6% during the year as compared to the previous year (2,499). 20.4% (497) cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu 17.2%(420 cases). Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate of 2.5 as compared to the National average of 0.2*¹⁷ **Table at Annexure-II.**

(ii) Dowry Prohibition Act (Incidence...6,619 Rate...0.5)

The cases under this Act have increased by 27.7% during the year 2011 as compared to the previous year (5,182 cases). 28.7% of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (1,899) followed by Karnataka (1210 cases) accounting for 18.3% of total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate of 2.5 was reported from Odisha as compared to 0.5 at the National level **Table at Annexure-II.**

¹⁵ *Op.cit*, Violence against Women and Children, p.11

¹⁶ *Op.cit*, National Crime Records Bureau Crime in India, 2011, p.84

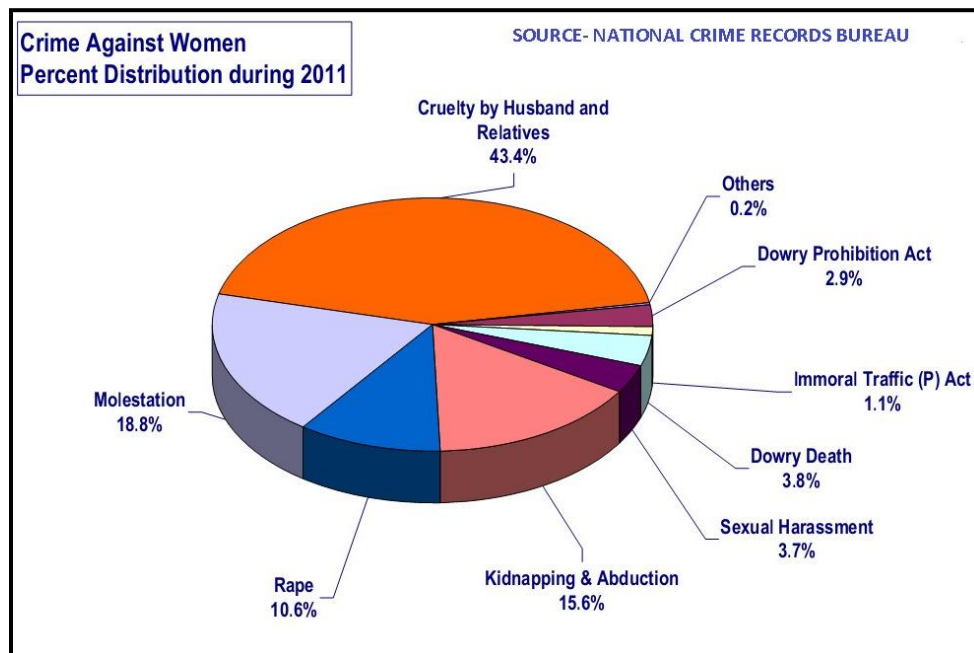
¹⁷ *Ibid*, p.87

(iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (Incidence...453 Rate...Negligence)

A decrease of 49.4% was noticed in this crime head during the year 2011 as compared to the previous year (895) cases. Andhra Pradesh with 314 cases has accounted for 69.3% of total such cases at the National level which has also reported the highest crime rate of 0.4. Data showed that cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act,1986 has seen a sharp decline over the years¹⁸ **Table at Annexure-II.**

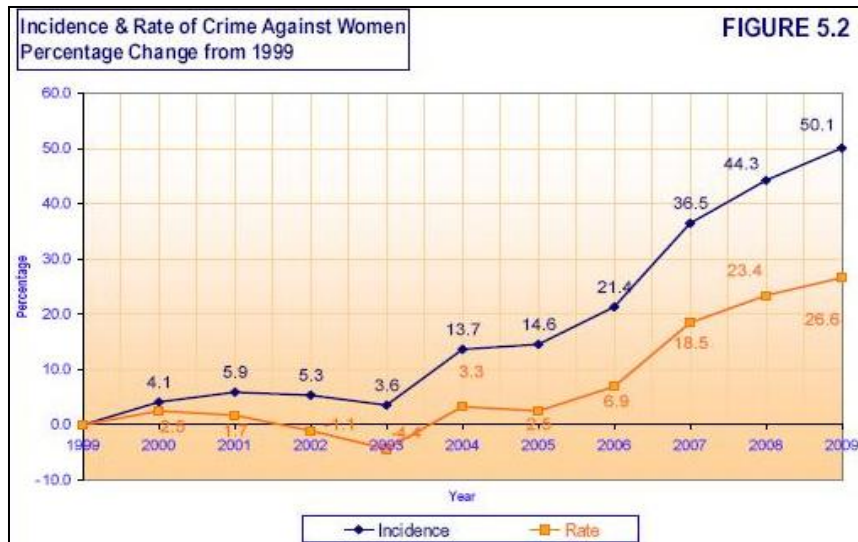
(iv) Sati Prevention Act, 1987 (Incidence...1)

One case was registered under this Crime Head in Jammu & Kashmir during the year 2011¹⁹.



¹⁸ Ibid, p.88

¹⁹ Ibid,p.87



C. Reported Incidents of crime (Incidence...2,28,650)

A total of 2,28,650 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2011 as compared to 2,13,585 incidences in the year 2010 recording an increase of 7.1% during the year 2011.

Reported Incidents of crime	
Year	Cases
2007	1,85,312
2008	1,95,856
2009	2,03,804
2010	2,13,585
2011	2,28,650

West Bengal with 7.5% share of country's population has accounted for nearly 12.7% of total crime against women by reporting 29,133 cases. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.0% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.4% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 28,246 cases in the year 2011²⁰ **Table at Annexure-IV.**

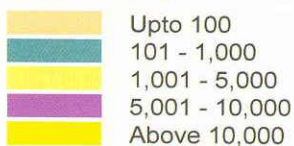
²⁰ Ibid, p.79

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2011

(All India 228650)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



Crime Rate (Crime rate... 18.9):The rate of crime has increased marginally from 18.0 in the year 2010 to 18.9 during the years 2011. *Tripura has reported the highest rate of crime against women at 37.0 during the year 2011 as compared to 18.9 crime rate at the National level* **Table at Annexure-IV.**

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2011

(All India 18.9)



Rate of Crime



Note:

Rate of Crime against Women means number of crimes against women per one lakh population.

Trend Analysis: The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during the year 2007 to year 2011 along with percentage variation are presented in **Table-I(A)** below. The crime against women during the year 2011 has increased by 7.1% over the year 2010 and by 23.4% over the year 2007. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.8% of total crimes and the rest 4.2% were SLL crimes against women. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 8.8% in the year 2007 to 9.4% during the year 2011.

Sl. No	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	20,737	21,467	21,397	22,172	24,206	9.2
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	20,416	22,939	25,741	29,795	35,565	19.4
3.	Dowry Death(Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	8,093	8,172	8,383	8,391	8,618	2.7
4.	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)	75,930	81,344	89,546	94,041	99,135	5.4
5.	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	38,734	40,413	38,711	40,613	42,968	5.8
6.	Sexual Harassment (Sec.509 IPC)	10,950	12,214	11,009	9,961	8,570	-14.0
7.	Importation of Girls (Sec.366-B IPC)	61	67	48	36	80	122.2
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	-2.6
10.	Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,200	1,025	845	895	453	-49.4
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,623	5,555	5,650	5,182	6,619	27.7
	Total	1,85,312	1,95,856	2,03,804	2,13,585	2,28,650	7.1

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Crime Against women (IPC cases)	Percentage to total IPC crimes
1.	2007	19,89,673	1,74,921	8.8
2.	2008	20,93,379	1,86,617	8.9
3.	2009	21,21,345	2,03,804	9.2
4.	2010	22,24,831	2,13,585	9.6
5.	2011	23,25,575	2,19,142	9.4

²² Ibid, p.81

²³ Ibid, p.83

Crime against Women in Cities (All-India...2,28,650 Cities...33,789): 53 cities having population over 10 lakh have been identified as Mega cities as per population census 2011. A total Of 33,789 cases of crimes against women were reported from these 53 cities during the year 2011 as compared to 24,335 cases (35 mega cities) in the year 2010. The rate of crime in cities at 21.0 was comparatively higher as compared to the National rate of 18.9.

Among 53 cities, Delhi (4,489 cases) has accounted for 13.3% of total such crimes followed by Bengaluru (1,890 cases) (5.6%) Hyderabad (1860 cases) (5.5%) and Vijayawada (1,797 cases) (5.3%). The crime rate was significantly higher in Vijayawads, Kota, Kollam, Jaipur and Asansol at 120.5, 57.5, 54.2, 48.6, and 48.2 respectively as compared to average of mega cities at 21.0 **Table at Annexure-IV.**

Delhi city has accounted for 17.6% of Rape cases, 31.8% of Kidnapping & Abduction cases, 14.0% of Dowry Deaths and 10.1% of Molestation cases among 53 cities. Hyderabad has reported 12.2% (1,390) of incidences of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives. Vijayawada has reported 18.0% incidence of Eve-teasing. Indore and Jabalpur having 3 cases and 2 cases respectively, have altogether contributed 83.3% of total cases of 'Importation of Girls' at all India level **Table at Annexure-III..**

It is worthwhile to mention that Bangaluru, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Patna have booked more cases under Special & Local Laws among the mega cities. 15.5% (191 out of 1,234) of cases under Immoral Traffic prevention) Act and 10.1% (553 out of 5501) of cases under Molestation was reported in Mumbai alone. Similarly, 56.0% (42) and 34.7%(26) of 75 cases of Indecent Representation of Women Act was reported in Jaipur and Jodhpur respectively. 70.7% (605) cases under Dowry Prohibition Act during the year 2011 was registered in Bengaluru city alone²⁴ **Table at Annexure-III..**

5. INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES TO CURB GENDER VIOLENCE

²⁴ Ibid, p.88

The advancement of women has been a focus of the work of United Nations since its creation. The Preamble of UN Charter sets as a basic goal to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women. In 1946 the Commission on the Status of Women was established to deal with women's issues. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights had affirmed the principle of inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaimed that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and everyone is entitled to all rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex. However, there continued to exist considerable discrimination against women primarily because women and girls face a multitude of constraints imposed by society, not by law. It violated the principle of equality of rights and respect for human rights.

The General Assembly on November 7, 1967 adopted a Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, and in order to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration, a Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was adopted. This Convention is often described as an International Bill of Rights for Women. It has laid down a comprehensive set of rights to which all persons, including women are entitled, additional means for protecting the human rights of women. In addition to the above Convention, three Conferences were held during the U.N. sponsored International Women's Decade (1976-1985) in Mexico City (1975), Copenhagen (1980) and Nairobi (1985). The fourth conference was held at Beijing in 1995, have greatly enhanced international awareness of the concerns of women. Beijing Conference stated that 'Women's rights are human rights' and it called for integration of Women's human rights in the work of different human rights bodies of United Nations. It considered the issue of violence against women in public and private life as human rights issues. The Conference called for the eradication of any conflict which may arise between the rights of women and harmful effects.

The UN General Assembly in 2000 convened a Special session on 'Women: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for 21st Century' to assess the progress on women's issues. In February 2005, the Commission on the Status of Women at its 49th Session viewed the progress made on Women's Human Rights Agreement, known as

Beijing Platform for Action. The Conference focused on many areas including poverty, environment, economy, education, human rights, power and decision making and girl child. In 2005, twenty third Special Session of the General Assembly was reiterated as World Summit Outcome. The Summit resolved to promote gender equality and eliminate pervasive gender discrimination. U.N. Commission on the Status of Women met on March 14, 2011 in the Economic and Social Council Chamber to discuss the present scenario of gender violence in the world²⁵.

6. NATIONAL INITIATIVES TO CURB THE GENDER VIOLENCE

(i) National Commission for Women

In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary, etc.

(ii) Reservation for Women in Local Self –Government

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

(iii) The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000)

The plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child.

(iv) National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001

The Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a “National Policy for the Empowerment of Women” in the year 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women²⁶.

(v) National Mission for empowerment of Women, 2010

The launch of the National Mission for Empowerment of Women in March 2010 is an important development that will provide the much required fillip to a coordinated assessment of current government interventions and aligning future programmes so as to translate the MPEW prescription into reality. The Mission was operationalized during 2011-12²⁷.

²⁵ *Op.cit*, Violence against Women and Children, pp.184-185

²⁶ *Op.cit*, Men and Women in India, pp.xvii-xviii

²⁷ India, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Annual Report 2011-12, p. 20

7. VERMA COMMITTEE REPORT

A three-member Commission, headed by former Chief Justice of India, Justice J.S. Verma which was assigned to review laws for sexual crimes submitted its report to the Government during January 2013. The Commission has recommended comprehensive changes in criminal laws to deal with crimes and atrocities against women which are as under:

Punishment for Rape: The panel has not recommended the death penalty for rapists. It suggests that the punishment for rape should be rigorous imprisonment or RI for seven years to life. It recommends that punishment for causing death or a "persistent vegetative state" should be RI for a term not be less than 20 years, but may be for life also, which shall mean the rest of the person's life. Gang-rape, it suggests should entail punishment of not less than 20 years, which may also extend to life and gang-rape followed by death, should be punished with life imprisonment.

Punishment for other sexual offences: The panel recognised the need to curb all forms of sexual offences and recommended - Voyeurism be punished with upto seven years in jail; stalking or attempts to contact a person repeatedly through any means by up to three years. Acid attacks would be punished by up to seven years if imprisonment; trafficking will be punished with RI for seven to ten years.

Registering complaints and medical examination: Every complaint of rape must be registered by the police and civil society should perform its duty to report any case of rape coming to its knowledge. "Any officer, who fails to register a case of rape reported to him, or attempts to abort its investigation, commits an offence which shall be punishable as prescribed," the report says. The protocols for medical examination of victims of sexual assault have also been suggested. The panel said, "Such protocol based, professional medical examination is imperative for uniform practice and implementation."

Marriages to be registered: As a primary recommendation, all marriages in India (irrespective of the personal laws under which such marriages are solemnized) should mandatorily be registered in the presence of a magistrate. The magistrate will ensure that the marriage has been solemnized without any demand for dowry having been made and that it has taken place with the full and free consent of both partners.

Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure: The panel observed, "The manner in which the rights of women can be recognised can only be manifested when they have full access to justice and when the rule of law can be upheld in their favour." The proposed Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2012, should be modified, suggests the panel. "Since the possibility of sexual assault on men, as well as homosexual, transgender and transsexual rape, is a reality the provisions have to be cognizant of the same," it says. A special procedure for protecting persons with disabilities from rape, and requisite procedures for access to justice for such persons, the panel said was an "urgent need."

Bill of Rights for women: A separate Bill of Rights for women that entitles a woman a life of dignity and security and will ensure that a woman shall have the right to have complete sexual autonomy including with respect to her relationships.

Review of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act: The panel has observed that the "impunity of systematic sexual violence is being legitimised by the armed forces special powers act." It has said there is an imminent need to review the continuance of AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Power Act) in areas as soon as possible. It has also recommended posting special commissioners for women's safety in conflict areas.

Police reforms: To inspire public confidence, the panel said, "police officers with reputations of outstanding ability and character must be placed at the higher levels of the police force." All existing appointments need to be reviewed to ensure that the police force has the requisite moral vision. The panel strongly recommended that "law enforcement agencies do not become tools at the hands of political masters." It said, "Every member of the police force must understand their accountability is only to the law and to none else in the discharge of their duty."

Role of the judiciary: The judiciary has the primary responsibility of enforcing fundamental rights, through constitutional remedies. The judiciary can take *suo-motu* cognizance of such issues being deeply concerned with them both in the Supreme Court and the High Court. An all India strategy to deal with this issue would be advisable. The Chief Justice of India could be approached to commence appropriate proceedings on the judicial side. The Chief Justice may consider making appropriate orders relating to the issue of missing children to curb the illegal trade of their trafficking etc.

Political Reforms: The Justice Verma committee observed that reforms are needed to deal with criminalisation of politics. The panel has suggest that, in the event cognizance has been taken by a magistrate of an criminal offence, the candidate ought to be disqualified from participating in the electoral process. Any candidate who fails to disclose a charge should be disqualified subsequently. It suggested lawmakers facing criminal charges, who have already been elected to Parliament and state legislatures, should voluntarily vacate their seats²⁸.

Conclusion

Only legislation and law enforcement agencies cannot prevent the incident of crime against women. There is need of social awakening and change in the attitude of masses, so that due respect and equal status is given to women. It's a time when the women need to be given her due. This awakening can be brought by education campaign among youth making them aware of existing social evils and the means to eradicate same. Mass media can play an active role here as in the present days it has reached every corner of the

²⁸ <http://www.ndtv.com/article/cheat-sheet/recommendations-of-the-justice-verma-committee-...2/1/2013>

nation. Various NGOs can hold a responsible position here by assigning them with the task of highlighting socio-economic causes leading to such crimes and by disseminating information about their catastrophic effect on the womanhood and the society at large²⁹.

²⁹ *Op.cit*, by Y. Gurappa Naidu, p.28

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN- 2011

TABLE-3 (a)

Age-Group-Wise Victims Of Incest (Rape) Cases During 2011

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. Of Cases Reported	No. Of Victims						Total Victims
			Upto 10 Years	10 - 14 Years	14 - 18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
STATES:									
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
5	CHHATTISGARH	39	0	3	31	4	1	0	39
6	GOA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7	GUJARAT	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
8	HARYANA	8	0	0	2	5	1	0	8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8	0	3	2	2	1	0	8
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	8	0	1	4	3	0	0	8
12	KARNATAKA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	KERALA	38	6	12	12	8	0	0	38
14	MADHYA PRADESH	10	0	0	4	6	0	0	10
15	MAHARASHTRA	43	6	9	14	10	4	0	43
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	6	1	3	2	0	0	0	6
18	MIZORAM	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
19	NAGALAND	9	1	3	3	1	1	0	9
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	6	0	0	2	4	0	0	6
22	RAJASTHAN	43	0	0	7	25	11	0	43
23	SIKKIM	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
24	TAMIL NADU	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
25	TRIPURA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
26	UTTAR PRADESH	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
27	UTTARAKHAND	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
28	WEST BENGAL	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
	TOTAL (STATES)	244	20	38	95	70	21	0	244
UNION TERRITORIES									
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	23	0	10	7	5	1	0	23
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	23	0	10	7	5	1	0	23
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	267	20	48	102	75	22	0	267

TABLE-4.1 (Continued)

Age-Group-Wise Victims Of Incest (Rape) Cases During 2011

Sl.No.	City	No. Of Cases Reported	No. Of Victims						Total Victims
			Upto 10 Years	10 - 14 Years	14 - 18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>CITIES:</i>									
36	AGRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	AHMEDABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	ALLAHABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	AMRITSAR	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
40	ASANSOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	AURANGABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	BENGALURU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	BHOPAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	CHENNAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	COIMBATORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	DELHI (CITY)	20	0	9	7	3	1	0	20
48	DHANBAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	FARIDABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	GHAZIABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	GWALIOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	HYDERABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	INDORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	JABALPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	JAIPUR	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
57	JAMSHEDPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	JODHPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	KANNUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	KANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	KOCHI	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
62	KOLKATA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	KOLLAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	KOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	KOZHICODE	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
66	LUCKNOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	LUDHIANA	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
68	MADURAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	MALAPPURAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	MEERUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	MUMBAI	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
72	NAGPUR	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
73	NASIK	6	0	0	2	2	2	0	6
74	PATNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	PUNE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
76	RAIPUR	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
77	RAJKOT	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
78	RANCHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	SRINAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	SURAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	THRISSUR	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	VADODARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	VARANASI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	VASAI VIRAR	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
87	VIJAYAWADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (CITIES)		46	2	13	15	11	5	0	46

TABLE-13 (Continued)

Age-Group-Wise Victims Of Other (Rape) Cases During 2011

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. Of Cases Reported	No. Of Victims						Total Victims
			Upto 10 Years	10 - 14 Years	14 - 18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
STATES:									
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1442	99	147	400	652	136	8	1442
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	42	6	13	1	22	0	0	42
3	ASSAM	1700	4	9	27	1114	538	8	1700
4	BIHAR	932	21	18	50	757	86	0	932
5	CHHATTISGARH	1014	33	97	313	373	185	13	1014
6	GOA	28	3	5	11	7	2	0	28
7	GUJARAT	437	16	45	69	263	37	7	437
8	HARYANA	725	9	15	40	545	114	2	725
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	160	7	9	51	71	19	3	160
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	277	2	3	15	201	56	0	277
11	JHARKHAND	776	0	6	38	588	142	2	776
12	KARNATAKA	635	20	24	59	471	60	1	635
13	KERALA	1094	53	86	272	414	260	21	1106
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3396	67	309	882	1567	546	27	3398
15	MAHARASHTRA	1658	130	166	520	714	165	7	1702
16	MANIPUR	53	4	8	11	23	6	1	53
17	MEGHALAYA	124	24	27	13	47	16	1	128
18	MIZORAM	74	18	13	15	17	10	1	74
19	NAGALAND	14	4	3	1	3	3	0	14
20	ODISHA	1112	2	44	119	758	172	17	1112
21	PUNJAB	473	20	32	113	274	32	3	474
22	RAJASTHAN	1757	26	73	288	1027	331	12	1757
23	SIKKIM	15	3	3	4	4	0	1	15
24	TAMIL NADU	675	45	46	180	364	39	2	676
25	TRIPURA	204	22	22	0	141	18	1	204
26	UTTAR PRADESH	2040	150	305	632	815	138	0	2040
27	UTTARAKHAND	125	1	6	12	83	23	0	125
28	WEST BENGAL	2356	1	34	210	1671	439	1	2356
	TOTAL (STATES)	23338	790	1568	4346	12986	3573	139	23402
UNION TERRITORIES:									
29	A & N ISLANDS	13	2	2	5	4	0	0	13
30	CHANDIGARH	27	6	1	9	6	5	0	27
31	D & N HAVELI	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
33	DELHI	549	57	87	178	189	36	2	549
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	7	0	1	5	1	0	0	7
	TOTAL (UTs)	601	65	91	198	203	42	2	601
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	23939	855	1659	4544	13189	3615	141	24003

TABLE-4 (Continued)

Age-Group-Wise Victims Of Other (Rape) Cases During 2011

Sl.No.	City	No. Of Cases Reported	No. Of Victims						Total Victims
			Upto 10 Years	10 - 14 Years	14 - 18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
<i>CITIES:</i>									
36	AGRA	61	5	5	22	26	3	0	61
37	AHMEDABAD	60	0	0	1	50	3	6	60
38	ALLAHABAD	10	2	2	2	4	0	0	10
39	AMRITSAR	18	1	1	3	11	2	0	18
40	ASANSOL	31	0	0	0	29	2	0	31
41	AURANGABAD	16	0	2	4	8	2	0	16
42	BENGALURU	97	12	1	0	74	10	0	97
43	BHOPAL	100	3	8	21	48	20	0	100
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	21	5	0	7	5	4	0	21
45	CHENNAI	76	10	3	33	29	1	0	76
46	COIMBATORE	9	1	0	4	3	1	0	9
47	DELHI (CITY)	433	44	66	146	148	27	2	433
48	DHANBAD	10	0	0	0	6	4	0	10
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	61	2	14	13	17	15	0	61
50	FARIDABAD	54	2	6	8	29	7	2	54
51	GHAZIABAD	5	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
52	GWALIOR	48	3	6	16	13	8	2	48
53	HYDERABAD	59	0	3	7	38	11	0	59
54	INDORE	91	0	2	22	64	3	0	91
55	JABALPUR	64	1	3	23	19	14	4	64
56	JAIPUR	90	3	3	22	50	12	0	90
57	JAMSHEDPUR	18	0	0	0	12	5	1	18
58	JODHPUR	33	1	1	3	24	3	1	33
59	KANNUR	12	3	1	1	5	2	0	12
60	KANPUR	71	7	8	28	22	6	0	71
61	KOCHI	29	3	3	10	13	2	0	31
62	KOLKATA	46	4	4	10	21	7	1	47
63	KOLLAM	50	2	6	21	18	3	0	50
64	KOTA	24	1	0	8	13	2	0	24
65	KOZHICODE	13	0	1	4	5	3	0	13
66	LUCKNOW	38	3	6	10	15	4	0	38
67	LUDHIANA	41	8	7	14	11	2	0	42
68	MADURAI	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
69	MALAPPURAM	16	0	0	5	9	2	0	16
70	MEERUT	23	1	3	10	9	0	0	23
71	MUMBAI	217	19	19	80	94	22	1	235
72	NAGPUR	44	2	7	14	18	4	0	45
73	NASIK	19	0	1	5	10	3	0	19
74	PATNA	27	0	0	0	16	11	0	27
75	PUNE	78	7	10	18	37	6	0	78
76	RAIPUR	23	5	5	13	0	0	0	23
77	RAJKOT	9	1	0	4	3	1	0	9
78	RANCHI	34	0	0	0	24	10	0	34
79	SRINAGAR	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
80	SURAT	36	3	7	11	14	1	0	36
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	39	4	11	10	11	3	2	41
82	THRISSUR	27	0	1	6	10	10	0	27
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	6	1	0	3	2	0	0	6
84	VADODARA	9	0	3	4	2	0	0	9
85	VARANASI	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	5
86	VASAI VIRAR	17	4	1	5	6	1	0	17
87	VIJAYAWADA	37	1	11	14	11	0	0	37
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	57	2	4	3	27	21	0	57
TOTAL (CITIES)		2533	176	248	672	1157	283	22	2558

1-1
TABLE-3 (Concluded)

Age-Group-Wise Victims Of Rape Cases (Total) (Sec. 376 IPC) During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. Of Cases Reported	No. Of Victims						Total Victims
			Upto 10 Years	10 - 14 Years	14 - 18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	
(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
STATES:									
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1442	99	147	400	652	136	8	1442
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	42	6	13	1	22	0	0	42
3	ASSAM	1700	4	9	27	1114	538	8	1700
4	BIHAR	934	23	18	50	757	86	0	934
5	CHHATTISGARH	1053	33	100	344	377	186	13	1053
6	GOA	29	3	6	11	7	2	0	29
7	GUJARAT	439	16	45	69	263	39	7	439
8	HARYANA	733	9	15	42	550	115	2	733
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	168	7	12	53	73	20	3	168
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	277	2	3	15	201	56	0	277
11	JHARKHAND	784	0	7	42	591	142	2	784
12	KARNATAKA	636	21	24	59	471	60	1	636
13	KERALA	1132	59	98	284	422	260	21	1144
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3406	67	309	886	1573	546	27	3408
15	MAHARASHTRA	1701	136	175	534	724	169	7	1745
16	MANIPUR	53	4	8	11	23	6	1	53
17	MEGHALAYA	130	25	30	15	47	16	1	134
18	MIZORAM	77	21	13	15	17	10	1	77
19	NAGALAND	23	5	6	4	4	4	0	23
20	ODISHA	1112	2	44	119	758	172	17	1112
21	PUNJAB	479	20	32	115	278	32	3	480
22	RAJASTHAN	1800	26	73	295	1052	342	12	1800
23	SIKKIM	16	3	3	5	4	0	1	16
24	TAMIL NADU	677	45	46	181	365	39	2	678
25	TRIPURA	205	22	22	1	141	18	1	205
26	UTTAR PRADESH	2042	150	305	633	816	138	0	2042
27	UTTARAKHAND	129	1	9	13	83	23	0	129
28	WEST BENGAL	2363	1	34	217	1671	439	1	2363
	TOTAL (STATES)	23582	810	1606	4441	13056	3594	139	23646
UNION TERRITORIES:									
29	A & N ISLANDS	13	2	2	5	4	0	0	13
30	CHANDIGARH	27	6	1	9	6	5	0	27
31	D & N HAVELI	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
33	DELHI	572	57	97	185	194	37	2	572
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	7	0	1	5	1	0	0	7
	TOTAL (UTs)	624	65	101	205	208	43	2	624
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	24206	875	1707	4646	13264	3637	141	24270

11
TABLE-53 (Concluded)

Age-Group-Wise Victims Of Rape Cases (Total) During 2011

Sl.No.	City	No. Of Cases Reported	No. Of Victims						Total Victims
			Upto 10 Years	10 - 14 Years	14 - 18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	
(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
<i>CITIES:</i>									
36	AGRA	61	5	5	22	26	3	0	61
37	AHMEDABAD	60	0	0	1	50	3	6	60
38	ALLAHABAD	10	2	2	2	4	0	0	10
39	AMRITSAR	20	1	1	5	11	2	0	20
40	ASANSOL	31	0	0	0	29	2	0	31
41	AURANGABAD	16	0	2	4	8	2	0	16
42	BENGALURU	97	12	1	0	74	10	0	97
43	BHOPAL	100	3	8	21	48	20	0	100
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	21	5	0	7	5	4	0	21
45	CHENNAI	76	10	3	33	29	1	0	76
46	COIMBATORE	9	1	0	4	3	1	0	9
47	DELHI (CITY)	453	44	75	153	151	28	2	453
48	DHANBAD	10	0	0	0	6	4	0	10
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	61	2	14	13	17	15	0	61
50	FARIDABAD	54	2	6	8	29	7	2	54
51	GHAZIABAD	5	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
52	GWALIOR	48	3	6	16	13	8	2	48
53	HYDERABAD	59	0	3	7	38	11	0	59
54	INDORE	91	0	2	22	64	3	0	91
55	JABALPUR	64	1	3	23	19	14	4	64
56	JAIPUR	92	3	3	22	51	13	0	92
57	JAMSHEDPUR	18	0	0	0	12	5	1	18
58	JODHPUR	33	1	1	3	24	3	1	33
59	KANNUR	12	3	1	1	5	2	0	12
60	KANPUR	71	7	8	28	22	6	0	71
61	KOCHI	30	4	3	10	13	2	0	32
62	KOLKATA	46	4	4	10	21	7	1	47
63	KOLLAM	50	2	6	21	18	3	0	50
64	KOTA	24	1	0	8	13	2	0	24
65	KOZHICODE	14	0	1	4	6	3	0	14
66	LUCKNOW	38	3	6	10	15	4	0	38
67	LUDHIANA	42	8	7	14	12	2	0	43
68	MADURAI	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
69	MALAPPURAM	16	0	0	5	9	2	0	16
70	MEERUT	23	1	3	10	9	0	0	23
71	MUMBAI	221	19	21	80	96	22	1	239
72	NAGPUR	45	2	7	15	18	4	0	46
73	NASIK	25	0	1	7	12	5	0	25
74	PATNA	27	0	0	0	16	11	0	27
75	PUNE	79	8	10	18	37	6	0	79
76	RAIPUR	24	5	5	14	0	0	0	24
77	RAJKOT	10	1	0	4	3	2	0	10
78	RANCHI	34	0	0	0	24	10	0	34
79	SRINAGAR	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
80	SURAT	36	3	7	11	14	1	0	36
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	39	4	11	10	11	3	2	41
82	THRISSUR	28	0	1	7	10	10	0	28
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	6	1	0	3	2	0	0	6
84	VADODARA	9	0	3	4	2	0	0	9
85	VARANASI	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	5
86	VASAI VIRAR	21	4	3	6	7	1	0	21
87	VIJAYAWADA	37	1	11	14	11	0	0	37
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	57	2	4	3	27	21	0	57
TOTAL (CITIES)		2579	178	261	687	1168	288	22	2604

Note: Victims may be more than cases reported in some States/UTs/Cities.

TABLE ~~11~~ 12

Annexure 11

Offenders Relation And Proximity To Rape Victims 2011

Sl. No.	State /UT	No. Of Cases In Which Offenders Were Known To The Victims	No. Of Cases In Which Offenders Were			Other Known Persons
			Parents / Close Family Members	Relatives	Neighbours	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
STATES:						
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1442	0	29	362	1051
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	42	0	0	5	37
3	ASSAM	1700	0	72	418	1210
4	BIHAR	934	2	18	408	506
5	CHHATTISGARH	1053	39	135	392	487
6	GOA	28	1	1	7	19
7	GUJARAT	438	2	29	74	333
8	HARYANA	733	8	43	393	289
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	168	8	7	25	128
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	276	0	18	77	181
11	JHARKHAND	784	8	117	306	353
12	KARNATAKA	352	1	42	81	228
13	KERALA	1119	38	56	244	781
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3406	10	301	1849	1246
15	MAHARASHTRA	1699	43	97	566	993
16	MANIPUR	53	0	0	16	37
17	MEGHALAYA	117	6	14	24	73
18	MIZORAM	77	3	16	32	26
19	NAGALAND	16	9	0	4	3
20	ODISHA	1112	0	92	302	718
21	PUNJAB	467	6	61	156	244
22	RAJASTHAN	1689	43	134	502	1010
23	SIKKIM	16	1	0	1	14
24	TAMIL NADU	675	2	96	249	328
25	TRIPURA	205	1	14	99	91
26	UTTAR PRADESH	2042	2	79	452	1509
27	UTTARAKHAND	112	4	6	35	67
28	WEST BENGAL	1184	7	20	540	617
	TOTAL (STATES)	21939	244	1497	7619	12579
UNION TERRITORIES:						
29	A & N ISLANDS	13	0	3	1	9
30	CHANDIGARH	27	0	0	2	25
31	D & N HAVELI	4	0	0	0	4
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	0	1	0	0
33	DELHI	558	23	59	211	265
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	7	0	0	2	5
	TOTAL (UTs)	610	23	63	216	308
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	22549	267	1560	7835	12887

1.2
TABLE-# (Concluded)

Sl. No.	City	No. Of Cases In Which Offenders Were Known To The Victims	No. Of Cases In Which Offenders Were			
			Parents/Close Family Members	Relatives	Neighbours	Other Known Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>CITIES:</i>						
36	AGRA	61	0	2	6	53
37	AHMEDABAD	60	0	3	7	50
38	ALLAHABAD	10	0	2	2	6
39	AMRITSAR	20	2	0	14	4
40	ASANSOL	31	0	3	10	18
41	AURANGABAD	16	0	0	1	15
42	BENGALURU	97	0	35	15	47
43	BHOPAL	100	0	26	52	22
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	21	0	0	2	19
45	CHENNAI	74	0	2	46	26
46	COIMBATORE	9	0	0	2	7
47	DELHI (CITY)	442	20	48	156	218
48	DHANBAD	10	0	0	6	4
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	61	0	2	56	3
50	FARIDABAD	54	0	3	17	34
51	GHAZIABAD	4	0	0	1	3
52	GWALIOR	48	0	2	11	35
53	HYDERABAD	59	0	0	8	51
54	INDORE	91	0	0	84	7
55	JABALPUR	64	0	52	11	1
56	JAIPUR	92	2	0	26	64
57	JAMSHEDPUR	18	0	2	5	11
58	JODHPUR	33	0	0	0	33
59	KANNUR	12	0	2	1	9
60	KANPUR	71	0	2	12	57
61	KOCHI	30	1	1	12	16
62	KOLKATA	46	0	1	19	26
63	KOLLAM	50	0	2	11	37
64	KOTA	24	0	2	12	10
65	KOZHIKODE	14	1	0	3	10
66	LUCKNOW	38	0	2	7	29
67	LUDHIANA	42	1	0	9	32
68	MADURAI	7	0	0	2	5
69	MALAPPURAM	16	0	2	7	7
70	MEERUT	23	0	3	4	16
71	MUMBAI	220	4	11	46	159
72	NAGPUR	44	1	2	10	31
73	NASIK	25	6	4	0	15
74	PATNA	27	0	5	13	9
75	PUNE	79	1	7	34	37
76	RAIPUR	24	1	0	16	7
77	RAJKOT	9	1	0	1	7
78	RANCHI	34	0	12	14	8
79	SRINAGAR	13	0	2	1	10
80	SURAT	36	0	0	7	29
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	39	0	0	4	35
82	THRISSUR	28	1	1	9	17
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	6	0	0	5	1
84	VADODARA	9	0	2	0	7
85	VARANASI	5	0	0	1	4
86	VASAI VIRAR	21	4	0	9	8
87	VIJAYAWADA	37	0	0	0	37
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	57	0	0	9	48
TOTAL (CITIES)		2561	46	245	816	1454

TABLE-1.3

Annexure-III

Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Women During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)			Dowry Deaths (Sec.304B IPC)			Cruelty By Husband And Relatives (Sec.498A IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
STATES:														
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	846.65	1442	1.7	6.0	1612	1.9	4.5	599	0.7	7.0	13376	15.8	13.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13.83	42	3.0	0.2	60	4.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	18	1.3	0.0
3	ASSAM	311.69	1700	5.5	7.0	3192	10.2	9.0	121	0.4	1.4	5246	16.8	5.3
4	BIHAR	1038.04	934	0.9	3.9	3050	2.9	8.6	1413	1.4	16.4	2607	2.5	2.6
5	CHHATTISGARH	255.40	1053	4.1	4.4	365	1.4	1.0	104	0.4	1.2	834	3.3	0.8
6	GOA	14.58	29	2.0	0.1	17	1.2	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	18	1.2	0.0
7	GUJARAT	603.83	439	0.7	1.8	1442	2.4	4.1	30	0.0	0.3	6052	10.0	6.1
8	HARYANA	253.53	733	2.9	3.0	733	2.9	2.1	255	1.0	3.0	2740	10.8	2.8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68.57	168	2.5	0.7	191	2.8	0.5	4	0.1	0.0	239	3.5	0.2
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	125.49	277	2.2	1.1	1023	8.2	2.9	11	0.1	0.1	286	2.3	0.3
11	JHARKHAND	329.66	784	2.4	3.2	660	2.0	1.9	282	0.9	3.3	659	2.0	0.7
12	KARNATAKA	611.31	636	1.0	2.6	715	1.2	2.0	267	0.4	3.1	3712	6.1	3.7
13	KERALA	333.88	1132	3.4	4.7	221	0.7	0.6	15	0.0	0.2	5377	16.1	5.4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	725.98	3406	4.7	14.1	1088	1.5	3.1	811	1.1	9.4	3732	5.1	3.8
15	MAHARASHTRA	1123.73	1701	1.5	7.0	1252	1.1	3.5	339	0.3	3.9	7136	6.4	7.2
16	MANIPUR	27.22	53	1.9	0.2	116	4.3	0.3	1	0.0	0.0	39	1.4	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	29.64	130	4.4	0.5	37	1.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	21	0.7	0.0
18	MIZORAM	10.91	77	7.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.8	0.0
19	NAGALAND	19.81	23	1.2	0.1	3	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.0
20	ODISHA	419.47	1112	2.7	4.6	1008	2.4	2.8	465	1.1	5.4	2320	5.5	2.3
21	PUNJAB	277.04	479	1.7	2.0	517	1.9	1.5	143	0.5	1.7	1136	4.1	1.1
22	RAJASTHAN	686.21	1800	2.6	7.4	2713	4.0	7.6	514	0.7	6.0	12218	17.8	12.3
23	SIKKIM	6.08	16	2.6	0.1	10	1.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.7	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	721.39	677	0.9	2.8	1743	2.4	4.9	152	0.2	1.8	1812	2.5	1.8
25	TRIPURA	36.71	205	5.6	0.8	116	3.2	0.3	30	0.8	0.3	702	19.1	0.7
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1995.81	2042	1.0	8.4	7525	3.8	21.2	2322	1.2	26.9	7121	3.6	7.2
27	UTTARAKHAND	101.17	129	1.3	0.5	283	2.8	0.8	83	0.8	1.0	307	3.0	0.3
28	WEST BENGAL	913.48	2363	2.6	9.8	3711	4.1	10.4	510	0.6	5.9	19772	21.6	19.9
	TOTAL (STATES)	11901.11	23582	2.0	97.4	33403	2.8	93.9	8473	0.7	98.3	97494	8.2	98.3
UNION TERRITORIES:														
29	A & N ISLANDS	3.80	13	3.4	0.1	12	3.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.3	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	10.55	27	2.6	0.1	46	4.4	0.1	2	0.2	0.0	46	4.4	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	3.43	4	1.2	0.0	8	2.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.9	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	2.43	1	0.4	0.0	2	0.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.8	0.0
33	DELHI	167.63	572	3.4	2.4	2085	12.4	5.9	142	0.8	1.6	1575	9.4	1.6
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	12.44	7	0.6	0.0	9	0.7	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	10	0.8	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	200.82	624	3.1	2.6	2162	10.8	6.1	145	0.7	1.7	1641	8.2	1.7
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	12101.93	24206	2.0	100.0	35565	2.9	100.0	8618	0.7	100.0	99135	8.2	100.0

Total population including women

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

* Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

113
TABLE-42 (Continued)

Sl. No.	City	Population (In Lakhs)@	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)			Dowry Deaths (Sec.304B IPC)			Cruelty By Husband And Relatives (Sec.498A IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>CITIES:</i>														
36	AGRA	17.46	61	3.5	2.4	241	13.8	4.6	56	3.2	6.8	282	16.2	1.8
37	AHMEDABAD	63.52	60	0.9	2.3	184	2.9	3.5	19	0.3	2.3	1390	21.9	9.0
38	ALLAHABAD	12.17	10	0.8	0.4	56	4.6	1.1	10	0.8	1.2	92	7.6	0.6
39	AMRITSAR	11.84	20	1.7	0.8	34	2.9	0.6	4	0.3	0.5	101	8.5	0.7
40	ASANSOL	12.43	31	2.5	1.2	50	4.0	0.9	10	0.8	1.2	461	37.1	3.0
41	AURANGABAD	11.89	16	1.3	0.6	24	2.0	0.5	7	0.6	0.9	122	10.3	0.8
42	BENGALURU	84.99	97	1.1	3.8	206	2.4	3.9	53	0.6	6.5	458	5.4	3.0
43	BHOPAL	18.83	100	5.3	3.9	26	1.4	0.5	14	0.7	1.7	272	14.4	1.8
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	10.26	21	2.0	0.8	40	3.9	0.8	2	0.2	0.2	42	4.1	0.3
45	CHENNAI	86.96	76	0.9	2.9	41	0.5	0.8	20	0.2	2.4	229	2.6	1.5
46	COIMBATORE	21.51	9	0.4	0.3	10	0.5	0.2	2	0.1	0.2	83	3.9	0.5
47	DELHI (CITY)	163.15	453	2.8	17.6	1681	10.3	31.8	115	0.7	14.0	1498	9.2	9.7
48	DHANBAD	11.95	10	0.8	0.4	30	2.5	0.6	8	0.7	1.0	8	0.7	0.1
49	DURG-	10.64	61	5.7	2.4	58	5.5	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	96	9.0	0.6
50	FARIDABAD	14.05	54	3.8	2.1	82	5.8	1.6	10	0.7	1.2	218	15.5	1.4
51	GHAZIABAD	23.59	5	0.2	0.2	103	4.4	1.9	22	0.9	2.7	135	5.7	0.9
52	GWALIOR	11.02	48	4.4	1.9	65	5.9	1.2	22	2.0	2.7	133	12.1	0.9
53	HYDERABAD	77.49	59	0.8	2.3	39	0.5	0.7	37	0.5	4.5	1355	17.5	8.8
54	INDORE	21.67	91	4.2	3.5	47	2.2	0.9	21	1.0	2.6	306	14.1	2.0
55	JABALPUR	12.68	64	5.0	2.5	17	1.3	0.3	26	2.1	3.2	129	10.2	0.8
56	JAIPUR	30.73	92	3.0	3.6	226	7.4	4.3	39	1.3	4.8	936	30.5	6.1
57	JAMSHEDPUR	13.37	18	1.3	0.7	40	3.0	0.8	12	0.9	1.5	61	4.6	0.4
58	JODHPUR	11.38	33	2.9	1.3	45	4.0	0.9	13	1.1	1.6	338	29.7	2.2
59	KANNUR	16.43	12	0.7	0.5	2	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	107	6.5	0.7
60	KANPUR	29.20	71	2.4	2.8	303	10.4	5.7	69	2.4	8.4	284	9.7	1.8
61	KOCHI	21.18	30	1.4	1.2	10	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	136	6.4	0.9
62	KOLKATA	141.13	46	0.3	1.8	116	0.8	2.2	11	0.1	1.3	557	3.9	3.6
63	KOLLAM	11.10	50	4.5	1.9	20	1.8	0.4	1	0.1	0.1	319	28.7	2.1
64	KOTA	10.01	24	2.4	0.9	74	7.4	1.4	5	0.5	0.6	413	41.3	2.7
65	KOZHIKODE	20.31	14	0.7	0.5	10	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	171	8.4	1.1
66	LUCKNOW	29.01	38	1.3	1.5	210	7.2	4.0	32	1.1	3.9	454	15.6	2.9
67	LUDHIANA	16.14	42	2.6	1.6	64	4.0	1.2	13	0.8	1.6	102	6.3	0.7
68	MADURAI	14.62	7	0.5	0.3	18	1.2	0.3	5	0.3	0.6	71	4.9	0.5
69	MALAPPURAM	16.99	16	0.9	0.6	4	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	126	7.4	0.8
70	MEERUT	14.25	23	1.6	0.9	139	9.8	2.6	18	1.3	2.2	99	6.9	0.6
71	MUMBAI	184.14	221	1.2	8.6	166	0.9	3.1	14	0.1	1.7	393	2.1	2.5
72	NAGPUR	24.98	45	1.8	1.7	24	1.0	0.5	4	0.2	0.5	174	7.0	1.1
73	NASIK	15.63	25	1.6	1.0	11	0.7	0.2	5	0.3	0.6	115	7.4	0.7
74	PATNA	20.47	27	1.3	1.0	125	6.1	2.4	45	2.2	5.5	199	9.7	1.3
75	PUNE	50.50	79	1.6	3.1	72	1.4	1.4	8	0.2	1.0	251	5.0	1.6
76	RAIPUR	11.23	24	2.1	0.9	9	0.8	0.2	4	0.4	0.5	59	5.3	0.4
77	RAJKOT	13.91	10	0.7	0.4	34	2.4	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	246	17.7	1.6
78	RANCHI	11.27	34	3.0	1.3	92	8.2	1.7	11	1.0	1.3	43	3.8	0.3
79	SRINAGAR	12.73	14	1.1	0.5	110	8.6	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	54	4.2	0.3
80	SURAT	45.85	36	0.8	1.4	83	1.8	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	276	6.0	1.8
81	THIRUVANANTH	16.87	39	2.3	1.5	13	0.8	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	156	9.2	1.0
82	THRISSUR	18.55	28	1.5	1.1	10	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	131	7.1	0.8
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	14.05	6	0.4	0.2	21	1.5	0.4	2	0.1	0.2	28	2.0	0.2
84	VADODARA	18.17	9	0.5	0.3	44	2.4	0.8	1	0.1	0.1	240	13.2	1.6
85	VARANASI	14.35	5	0.3	0.2	53	3.7	1.0	20	1.4	2.4	53	3.7	0.3
86	VASAI VIRAR	12.21	21	1.7	0.8	6	0.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	12	1.0	0.1
87	VIJAYAWADA	14.91	37	2.5	1.4	50	3.4	0.9	17	1.1	2.1	1066	71.5	6.9
88	VISHAKHAPATNA	17.30	57	3.3	2.2	48	2.8	0.9	12	0.7	1.5	386	22.3	2.5
TOTAL (CITIES)		1611.07	2579	1.6	100.0	5286	3.3	100.0	819	0.5	100.0	15466	9.6	100.0

@ Based on actual census of 2011 (Provisional) (Total population including women)
I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

1.3
TABLE-52 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Molestation (Sec.354 IPC)			Sexual Harassment (Eve-Tensing) (Sec.509 IPC)			Importation Of Girls (Sec.366B IPC)			Sati Prevention Act, 1987		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
<i>STATES:</i>													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4849	5.7	11.3	3658	4.3	42.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	51	3.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3	ASSAM	1193	3.8	2.8	8	0.0	0.1	2	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	790	0.8	1.8	11	0.0	0.1	10	0.0	12.5	0	0.0	0.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1654	6.5	3.8	174	0.7	2.0	2	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0
6	GOA	29	2.0	0.1	12	0.8	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	685	1.1	1.6	93	0.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
8	HARYANA	474	1.9	1.1	490	1.9	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	331	4.8	0.8	62	0.9	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1194	9.5	2.8	350	2.8	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0
11	JHARKHAND	317	1.0	0.7	7	0.0	0.1	6	0.0	7.5	0	0.0	0.0
12	KARNATAKA	2608	4.3	6.1	81	0.1	0.9	12	0.0	15.0	0	0.0	0.0
13	KERALA	3756	11.2	8.7	573	1.7	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	6665	9.2	15.5	762	1.0	8.9	45	0.1	56.3	0	0.0	0.0
15	MAHARASHTRA	3794	3.4	8.8	1071	1.0	12.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
16	MANIPUR	38	1.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	74	2.5	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	3.8	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	72	6.6	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	9	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	3207	7.6	7.5	235	0.6	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
21	PUNJAB	282	1.0	0.7	31	0.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22	RAJASTHAN	2447	3.6	5.7	9	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
23	SIKKIM	24	3.9	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	1467	2.0	3.4	464	0.6	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
25	TRIPURA	294	8.0	0.7	9	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
26	UTTAR PRADESH*	3455	1.7	8.0	3	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27	UTTARAKHAND	116	1.1	0.3	72	0.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28	WEST BENGAL	2363	2.6	5.5	200	0.2	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	42238	3.5	98.3	8377	0.7	97.7	80	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>													
29	A & N ISLANDS	15	3.9	0.0	3	0.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	21	2.0	0.0	12	1.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
31	D & N HAVELI	2	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33	DELHI	657	3.9	1.5	162	1.0	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	35	2.8	0.1	16	1.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	730	3.6	1.7	193	1.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	42968	3.6	100.0	8570	0.7	100.0	80	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

* As clarified by Uttar Pradesh, specifically the figures of Sexual Harassment (u/s 509 IPC) have been given from 2010 excluding figures u/s 294 IPC which were until 2009 being added up with section 509 IPC and furnished to NCRB, therefore variation is there in Uttar Pradesh and its Cities (Except Agra City) in the data of Sexual Harassment (u/s 509 IPC).

1.3
TABLE 42 (Continued)

Sl. No.	City	Molestation (Sec.354 IPC)			Sexual Harassment (Eye-Teasing) (Sec.509 IPC)			Importation Of Girls (Sec.366B IPC)			Sati Prevention Act, 1987		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
CITIES:													
36	AGRA	190	10.9	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
37	AHMEDABAD	83	1.3	1.5	16	0.3	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
38	ALLAHABAD	11	0.9	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
39	AMRITSAR	7	0.6	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
40	ASANSOL	30	2.4	0.5	7	0.6	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
41	AURANGABAD	65	5.5	1.2	29	2.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
42	BENGALURU	250	2.9	4.5	40	0.5	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
43	BHOPAL	93	4.9	1.7	16	0.8	0.8	1	0.1	16.7	0	0.0	0.0
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	16	1.6	0.3	11	1.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
45	CHENNAI	73	0.8	1.3	121	1.4	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
46	COIMBATORE	32	1.5	0.6	5	0.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
47	DELHI (CITY)	556	3.4	10.1	149	0.9	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
48	DHANBAD	9	0.8	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
49	DURG	147	13.8	2.7	35	3.3	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
50	FARIDABAD	31	2.2	0.6	59	4.2	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
51	GHAZIABAD	35	1.5	0.6	47	2.0	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
52	GWALIOR	97	8.8	1.8	13	1.2	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
53	HYDERABAD	157	2.0	2.9	93	1.2	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
54	INDORE	229	10.6	4.2	49	2.3	2.5	3	0.1	50.0	0	0.0	0.0
55	JABALPUR	171	13.5	3.1	27	2.1	1.4	2	0.2	33.3	0	0.0	0.0
56	JAIPUR	125	4.1	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
57	JAMSHEDPUR	18	1.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
58	JODHPUR	57	5.0	1.0	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
59	KANNUR	43	2.6	0.8	8	0.5	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
60	KANPUR	140	4.8	2.5	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
61	KOCHI	105	5.0	1.9	32	1.5	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
62	KOLKATA	254	1.8	4.6	144	1.0	7.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
63	KOLLAM	192	17.3	3.5	19	1.7	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
64	KOTA	58	5.8	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
65	KOZHIKODE	124	6.1	2.3	100	4.9	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
66	LUCKNOW	104	3.6	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
67	LUDHIANA	22	1.4	0.4	10	0.6	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
68	MADURAI	22	1.5	0.4	4	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
69	MALAPPURAM	37	2.2	0.7	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
70	MEERUT	47	3.3	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
71	MUMBAI	553	3.0	10.1	162	0.9	8.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
72	NAGPUR	68	2.7	1.2	53	2.1	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
73	NASIK	37	2.4	0.7	10	0.6	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
74	PATNA	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
75	PUNE	118	2.3	2.1	80	1.6	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
76	RAIPUR	195	17.4	3.5	27	2.4	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
77	RAJKOT	17	1.2	0.3	3	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
78	RANCHI	5	0.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
79	SRINAGAR	171	13.4	3.1	70	5.5	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
80	SURAT	34	0.7	0.6	3	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
81	THIRUPURAM	241	14.3	4.4	46	2.7	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
82	THRISSUR	100	5.4	1.8	28	1.5	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	17	1.7	0.3	26	2.5	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
84	VADODARA	15	0.8	0.3	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
85	VARANASI	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
86	VASAI VIRAR	19	1.6	0.3	10	0.8	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
87	VIJAYAWADA	248	16.6	4.5	355	23.8	18.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	31	1.8	0.6	50	2.9	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (CITIES)		5501	3.4	100.0	1967	1.2	100.0	6	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

13
TABLE 12 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Immoral Traffic (P) Act, 1956			Indecent Representation Of Women (P) Act, 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	497	0.6	20.4	314	0.4	69.3	1899	2.2	28.7	28246	33.4	12.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	171	12.4	0.1
3	ASSAM	21	0.1	0.9	1	0.0	0.2	19	0.1	0.3	11503	36.9	5.0
4	BIHAR	23	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1393	1.3	21.0	10231	9.9	4.5
5	CHHATTISGARH	15	0.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.1	0.3	4219	16.5	1.8
6	GOA	18	1.2	0.7	3	0.2	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	127	8.7	0.1
7	GUJARAT	46	0.1	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	28	0.0	0.4	8815	14.6	3.9
8	HARYANA	57	0.2	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.1	5491	21.7	2.4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	997	14.5	0.4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	3146	25.1	1.4
11	JHARKHAND	15	0.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	402	1.2	6.1	3132	9.5	1.4
12	KARNATAKA	351	0.6	14.4	2	0.0	0.4	1210	2.0	18.3	9594	15.7	4.2
13	KERALA	197	0.6	8.1	12	0.0	2.6	5	0.0	0.1	11288	33.8	4.9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	24	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	66	0.1	1.0	16599	22.9	7.3
15	MAHARASHTRA	390	0.3	16.0	1	0.0	0.2	44	0.0	0.7	15728	14.0	6.9
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	247	9.1	0.1
17	MEGHALAYA	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	269	9.1	0.1
18	MIZORAM	8	0.7	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	167	15.3	0.1
19	NAGALAND	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	38	1.9	0.0
20	ODISHA	23	0.1	0.9	1	0.0	0.2	1062	2.5	16.0	9433	22.5	4.1
21	PUNJAB	50	0.2	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	2641	9.5	1.2
22	RAJASTHAN	81	0.1	3.3	102	0.1	22.5	4	0.0	0.1	19888	29.0	8.7
23	SIKKIM	1	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	55	9.0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	420	0.6	17.2	10	0.0	2.2	195	0.3	2.9	6940	9.6	3.0
25	TRIPURA	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1358	37.0	0.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	43	0.0	1.8	4	0.0	0.9	124	0.1	1.9	22639	11.3	9.9
27	UTTARAKHAND	3	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	996	9.8	0.4
28	WEST BENGAL	96	0.1	3.9	2	0.0	0.4	116	0.1	1.8	29133	31.9	12.7
	TOTAL (STATES)	2388	0.2	98.1	452	0.0	99.8	6603	0.6	99.8	223091	18.7	97.6
UNION TERRITORIES:													
29	A & N ISLANDS	3	0.8	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	51	13.4	0.0
30	CHANDIGARH	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	156	14.8	0.1
31	D & N HAVELI	1	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	5.2	0.0
32	DAMAN & DIU	6	2.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11	4.5	0.0
33	DELHI	33	0.2	1.4	1	0.0	0.2	7	0.0	0.1	5234	31.2	2.3
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
35	PUDUCHERRY	3	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.6	0.1	89	7.2	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	47	0.2	1.9	1	0.2	0.2	16	0.1	0.2	5559	27.7	2.4
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2435	0.2	100.0	453	0.0	100.0	6619	0.5	100.0	228650	18.9	100.0

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

TABLE 32 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	City	Immoral Traffic (P) Act, 1956			Indecent Representation Of Women (P) Act, 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
<i>CITIES:</i>													
36	AGRA	7	0.4	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	837	47.9	2.5
37	AHMEDABAD	10	0.2	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1762	27.7	5.2
38	ALLAHABAD	6	0.5	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	186	15.3	0.6
39	AMRITSAR	8	0.7	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	175	14.8	0.5
40	ASANSOL	4	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.5	0.7	599	48.2	1.8
41	AURANGABAD	10	0.8	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	273	23.0	0.8
42	BENGALURU	180	2.1	14.6	1	0.0	1.3	605	7.1	70.7	1890	22.2	5.6
43	BHOPAL	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	522	27.7	1.5
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	134	13.1	0.4
45	CHENNAI	137	1.6	11.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	697	8.0	2.1
46	COIMBATORE	50	2.3	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	191	8.9	0.6
47	DELHI (CITY)	30	0.2	2.4	1	0.0	1.3	6	0.0	0.7	4489	27.5	13.3
48	DHANBAD	2	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	23	1.9	2.7	90	7.5	0.3
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	3	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	401	37.7	1.2
50	FARIDABAD	5	0.4	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.3	0.5	463	33.0	1.4
51	GHAZIABAD	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	347	14.7	1.0
52	GWALIOR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	379	34.4	1.1
53	HYDERABAD	96	1.2	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.3	2.8	1860	24.0	5.5
54	INDORE	7	0.3	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	753	34.7	2.2
55	JABALPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.3	0.5	440	34.7	1.3
56	JAIPUR	30	1.0	2.4	42	1.4	56.0	2	0.1	0.2	1492	48.6	4.4
57	JAMSHEDPUR	10	0.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	40	3.0	4.7	199	14.9	0.6
58	JODHPUR	8	0.7	0.6	26	2.3	34.7	1	0.1	0.1	522	45.9	1.5
59	KANNUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	172	10.5	0.5
60	KANPUR	7	0.2	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.7	2.2	895	30.7	2.6
61	KOCHI	34	1.6	2.8	1	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	348	16.4	1.0
62	KOLKATA	33	0.2	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1161	8.2	3.4
63	KOLLAM	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	602	54.2	1.8
64	KOTA	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	576	57.5	1.7
65	KOZHIKODE	25	1.2	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	444	21.9	1.3
66	LUCKNOW	3	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	842	29.0	2.5
67	LUDHIANA	22	1.4	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	275	17.0	0.8
68	MADURAI	9	0.6	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	136	9.3	0.4
69	MALAPPURAM	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	186	10.9	0.6
70	MEERUT	5	0.4	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	331	23.2	1.0
71	MUMBAI	191	1.0	15.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1700	9.2	5.0
72	NAGPUR	13	0.5	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.2	0.7	387	15.5	1.1
73	NASIK	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	204	13.1	0.6
74	PATNA	12	0.6	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	102	5.0	11.9	512	25.0	1.5
75	PUNE	71	1.4	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	679	13.4	2.0
76	RAIPUR	9	0.8	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.4	0.6	332	29.6	1.0
77	RAJKOT	6	0.4	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	316	22.7	0.9
78	RANCHI	2	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.4	0.5	191	16.9	0.6
79	SRINAGAR	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	421	33.1	1.2
80	SURAT	8	0.2	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	440	9.6	1.3
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	49	2.9	4.0	2	0.1	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	546	32.4	1.6
82	THRISSUR	21	1.1	1.7	1	0.1	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	319	17.2	0.9
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	48	3.4	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	148	10.5	0.4
84	VADODARA	2	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	313	17.2	0.9
85	VARANASI	3	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	135	9.4	0.4
86	VASAI VIRAR	2	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	70	5.7	0.2
87	VIJAYAWADA	24	1.6	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1797	120.5	5.3
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	26	1.5	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	610	35.3	1.8
TOTAL (CITIES)		1234	0.8	100.0	75	0.0	100.0	856	0.5	100.0	33789	21.0	100.0

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

TABLE 1.4

Incidence & Rate Of Crime Committed Against Women In States, UTs and Cities During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-India Total	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank as per percentage share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
STATES:							
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	28246	12.4	846.7	33.4	4	2
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	171	0.1	13.8	12.4	20	25
3	ASSAM	11503	5.0	311.7	36.9	2	7
4	BIHAR	10231	4.5	1038.0	9.9	22	9
5	CHHATTISGARH	4219	1.8	255.4	16.5	12	16
6	GOA	127	0.1	14.6	8.7	30	28
7	GUJARAT	8815	3.9	603.8	14.6	16	12
8	HARYANA	5491	2.4	253.5	21.7	11	14
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	997	0.4	68.6	14.5	17	21
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3146	1.4	125.5	25.1	8	17
11	JHARKHAND	3132	1.4	329.7	9.5	26	18
12	KARNATAKA	9594	4.2	611.3	15.7	13	10
13	KERALA	11288	4.9	333.9	33.8	3	8
14	MADHYA PRADESH	16599	7.3	726.0	22.9	9	5
15	MAHARASHTRA	15728	6.9	1123.7	14.0	18	6
16	MANIPUR	247	0.1	27.2	9.1	28	24
17	MEGHALAYA	269	0.1	29.6	9.1	27	23
18	MIZORAM	167	0.1	10.9	15.3	14	26
19	NAGALAND	38	0.0	19.8	1.9	34	32
20	ODISHA	9433	4.1	419.5	22.5	10	11
21	PUNJAB	2641	1.2	277.0	9.5	25	19
22	RAJASTHAN	19888	8.7	686.2	29.0	7	4
23	SIKKIM	55	0.0	6.1	9.0	29	30
24	TAMIL NADU	6940	3.0	721.4	9.6	24	13
25	TRIPURA	1358	0.6	36.7	37.0	1	20
26	UTTAR PRADESH	22639	9.9	1995.8	11.3	21	3
27	UTTARAKHAND	996	0.4	101.2	9.8	23	22
28	WEST BENGAL	29133	12.7	913.5	31.9	5	1
	TOTAL STATES	223091	97.6	11901.11	18.7		
UNION TERRITORIES							
29	A & N ISLANDS	51	0.0	3.8	13.4	19	31
30	CHANDIGARH	156	0.1	10.6	14.8	15	27
31	D & N HAVELI	18	0.0	3.4	5.2	32	33
32	DAMAN & DIU	11	0.0	2.4	4.5	33	34
33	DELHI	5234	2.3	167.5	31.2	6	15
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0.6	0.0	-	-
35	PUDUCHERRY	89	0.0	12.4	7.2	31	29
	TOTAL (UTs)	5559	2.4	200.82	27.7		
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	228650	100.0	12101.93	18.9		

Total population including women

* Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

1.4
TABLE-1 (Concluded)

Sl. No.	City	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-Cities Total	Population (In Lakhs)@	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank as per percentage share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>CITIES:</i>							
36	AGRA	837	2.5	17.5	47.9	6	11
37	AHMEDABAD	1762	5.2	63.5	27.7	19	5
38	ALLAHABAD	186	0.6	12.2	15.3	35	45
39	AMRITSAR	175	0.5	11.8	14.8	37	46
40	ASANSOL	599	1.8	12.4	48.2	5	17
41	AURANGABAD	273	0.8	11.9	23.0	25	39
42	BENGALURU	1890	5.6	85.0	22.2	27	2
43	BHOPAL	522	1.5	18.8	27.7	20	21
44	CHANDIGARH(C)	134	0.4	10.3	13.1	40	51
45	CHENNAI	697	2.1	87.0	8.0	51	13
46	COIMBATORE	191	0.6	21.5	8.9	49	43
47	DELHI (CITY)	4489	13.3	163.2	27.5	21	1
48	DHANBAD	90	0.3	12.0	7.5	52	52
49	DURG-BHILAINAGAR	401	1.2	10.6	37.7	8	28
50	FARIDABAD	463	1.4	14.1	33.0	14	23
51	GHAZIABAD	347	1.0	23.6	14.7	38	32
52	GWALIOR	379	1.1	11.0	34.4	12	30
53	HYDERABAD	1860	5.5	77.5	24.0	23	3
54	INDORE	753	2.2	21.7	34.7	10	12
55	JABALPUR	440	1.3	12.7	34.7	11	26
56	JAIPUR	1492	4.4	30.7	48.6	4	7
57	JAMSHEDPUR	199	0.6	13.4	14.9	36	41
58	JODHPUR	522	1.5	11.4	45.9	7	20
59	KANNUR	172	0.5	16.4	10.5	44	47
60	KANPUR	895	2.6	29.2	30.7	16	9
61	KOCHI	348	1.0	21.2	16.4	33	31
62	KOLKATA	1161	3.4	141.1	8.2	50	8
63	KOLLAM	602	1.8	11.1	54.2	3	16
64	KOTA	576	1.7	10.0	57.5	2	18
65	KOZHIKODE	444	1.3	20.3	21.9	28	24
66	LUCKNOW	842	2.5	29.0	29.0	18	10
67	LUDHIANA	275	0.8	16.1	17.0	31	38
68	MADURAI	136	0.4	14.6	9.3	47	49
69	MALAPPURAM	186	0.6	17.0	10.9	42	44
70	MEERUT	331	1.0	14.3	23.2	24	34
71	MUMBAI	1700	5.0	184.1	9.2	48	6
72	NAGPUR	387	1.1	25.0	15.5	34	29
73	NASIK	204	0.6	15.6	13.1	41	40
74	PATNA	512	1.5	20.5	25.0	22	22
75	PUNE	679	2.0	50.5	13.4	39	14
76	RAIPUR	332	1.0	11.2	29.6	17	33
77	RAJKOT	316	0.9	13.9	22.7	26	36
78	RANCHI	191	0.6	11.3	16.9	32	42
79	SRINAGAR	421	1.2	12.7	33.1	13	27
80	SURAT	440	1.3	45.9	9.6	45	25
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	546	1.6	16.9	32.4	15	19
82	THRISSUR	319	0.9	18.6	17.2	30	35
83	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	148	0.4	14.1	10.5	43	48
84	VADODARA	313	0.9	18.2	17.2	29	37
85	VARANASI	135	0.4	14.4	9.4	46	50
86	VASAI VIRAR	70	0.2	12.2	5.7	53	53
87	VIJAYAWADA	1797	5.3	14.9	120.5	1	4
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	610	1.8	17.3	35.3	9	15
	TOTAL (CITIES)	33789	100.0	1611.07	21.0		

@ based on actual census of 2011(Provisional) (total population including women)