

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN STATES OF SOUTHERN REGION OF INDIA: REALITY VS. GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Dr. Sukanta Sarkar

Associate Professor, Department of Economics, College of Business and Economics, Gambella University, Ethiopia, Email: sukantaeco@gmail.com, ORCID ID- 0000-0003-3041-061X

ABSTRACT

The paper discussed crime against women in states of southern region of India. It has found that comparatively more crimes are registered in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana than the other states in the region. Least number of crime are reported in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Highest cases of murder with rape/gang rape are reported in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Kerala and Telangana has the highest incidences and victims of rape. The highest incidences of IPC crimes against women is reported in Andhra Pradesh followed by Telangana and Karnataka. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Kerala. The highest incidences of total SLL crimes against women is reported in Karnataka followed by Tamil Nadu and Kerala. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Andhra Pradesh preceded by Telangana. Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences of total crime against women (IPC+SLL) followed by Telangana and Karnataka. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crimes is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Kerala. Although Government has passed and implemented various regulations and laws, but violence against women is still exist. Therefore, there should be proper implementation and amendment of laws for reducing crimes against women in the society.

Keywords: Crime, Empowerment, Laws, Regulations, and Women.

INTRODUCTION

Adam and Eve are the first man and women in Bible. God was created women for helping man in their work. According Jesus, women were models of faith. Traditionally in Hinduism, women have multiple task in their family. Female is known as Shakti which literally means 'strength'. Female are also worship as Devi in Hindu mythology. According to Brahma Purana, Shatarupa and Manu are the first women and man. She was created by Brahma and married with Manu. There are three main female deities in Hinduism. They are Shakti, Lakshmi and Saraswati. In Hinduism, women are represented equal to male. Women also enjoyed an honourable position in Ramayana and Mahabharata Epics. There are four stages in Hindu women life. They are student, household, hermit and sannyasin. The Qur'an's also stands for religious equality of man and women (e.g., Q. 33:73). They are the protector of each another (Q. 9:71). Despite all those, still women in societies are facing multiple challenges. Violence against women, gender discrimination, and unequal pay remain the key concerns.

Women are the backbone of the society and family. They have significant role in community development and nourishing our civilization. They have reproductive, productive and community's roles in the society. She also nurturing children. She performs multiple role in her life as daughter, sister, mother and other relations. She works as super women for managing household works and care of children. Empowerment of girls are vital for social transformation, political stability and economic growth. Violence against women and girls are the reality in modern civilization. Patriarchy has been considering as the main causes of violence against women. Crime against women are very negligible in matrilineal society. Women are happier in such society then women living in a patriarchal society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Jain et. al. (2004) in their report found that prevalence of domestic violence is a reality in India. It examines the magnitudes and factors determines psychological and physical violence against women in India. Babu and Kar (2009) in their paper examined the public health problems. Many incidences of the crimes against women are

unreported. Husbands are more responsible for crime against women. Lower family income, lower education, older age and urban residents are the key reasons for domestic violence. Neuman (2013) in his report discussed factors increasing sexual harassment in India. He also argued the Durkheim's theory of anomie and gender theories. Harbishettar and Math (2014) discussed the impact of violence against women on community development. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, one crime is recorded in every three minutes in India. Violence leads to mental disorders such as anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, self-harm and sleep disorders. It increases depressive disorders.

Mohanalakshmi and Balakrishnan (2017) in their report examined trends of violence against women in India. It is direct violation of women rights. There is blatant discrimination of women in their work places. Workplace harassment hinders empowerment of women. Mitra (2019) in his report examined the violence against women in India and policies of police in India to combat the menace in recent times. Violence against women varies among the countries. Every country has particular policies for minimizing violence against women. Goel (2020) in his report found that there should be innovative methods and techniques for solving crime against women. A new zero violence society is essential for the nation. It improves socio-economic conditions of the country. According to Qureshi et. al. (2021), insecurity and physical threat to women is a real fact in Indian society. There is a growing concern for increasing crime in Indian society. The paper examines the role of police and non-governmental organization for combating such crimes. Podder (2021) in his report examined the overall issues of violence against women in India. Crime against women is increasing in alarming rate in India. Sexual harassment, dowry deaths, forced or induced abortion, acid attack, domestic violence, rape and trafficking are the major crime against women. Therefore, from the above review analysis it has found that violence against women is a real challenge before the society. The above articles discussed the violence against women in Indian society. There is scarcity of article specially discussed about the crime against women in southern region of India. Hence, I have chosen the concern topic for my study.

OBJECTIVES

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

THE STUDY AREA

South India is the part of Deccan Peninsula and also known as Peninsular India. South India consisting of five states (e.g. Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh) and two union territories (e.g. Puducherry, and Lakshadweep). Total area of the region is 635,780 km² i.e. 19.31 percent of total India's geographical area. It is bound by the Indian Ocean in the south, Arabian Sea in the west, and Bay of Bengal in the east. The region is more diverse and surrounded by eastern and western Ghats. Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada are the major languages. Major dynasties that were established in the region are Vijayanagara, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas, Chalukyas, Satavahanas, Pallavas, Pandyas, Cholas, and Cheras. According to census 2011, total population and density of population of the region are 25.3 crores and 400km².



METHODS AND MATERIALS

- **Design and Approach:** This study is descriptive in design and has utilized qualitative approach. Secondary data for the study has been collected from various govt. reports, National Crime Record Bureau website, report of international agencies, research papers, published or unpublished thesis's, articles, etc.

- **Method of Analysis:** To reveal the crimes against women in general and the girls in particular, method of qualitative analysis comprising of descriptive analysis, content and text analysis have been performed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Violence against women and girls is the violations of human rights. Intimate-partner violence, sexual violence (e.g. sexual harassment, rape, corrective rape, sexual violence in conflict), femicide, human trafficking, female genital mutilation, child marriage, online or technology-facilitated violence. Online violence can include non-consensual sexting, doxing and cyberbullying. Violence against women also called as sexual and gender-based violence. Economic violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and physical violence are the main types of gender-based violence.

Table 1: Crime against Women in States of Southern Region of India

| State | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rate of Total Crime against Women (2022) | Charge sheeting Rate (2022) |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|--|-----------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 17089 | 17752 | 25503 | 96.2 | 92.7 |
| Karnataka | 12680 | 14468 | 17813 | 53.6 | 82.8 |
| Kerala | 10139 | 13539 | 15213 | 82.0 | 94.5 |
| Telangana | 17791 | 20865 | 22066 | 117.0 | 87.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6630 | 8501 | 9207 | 24.0 | 90.6 |

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

Table 1 discussed the crime against women in southern region of India. It has found that incidences of crime in south Indian states was increased during 2020-2022. More crime is registered in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana comparing with states of the region. Least number of crime are reported in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Telangana has the highest rate of total crime against women followed by Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. On the other hand, Tamil Nadu has the least rate of total crime against women preceded by Karnataka. Highest charge sheeting rate is registered in Kerala followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, least charge sheeting rate is reported in Karnataka preceded by Telangana.

Table 2: IPC Crimes against Women (Murder with Rape/Gang Rape, Dowry Deaths and Abetment to Suicide) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 8 | 8 | 0.0 | 100 | 101 | 0.4 | 358 | 366 | 1.4 |
| Karnataka | 8 | 8 | 0.0 | 165 | 166 | 0.5 | 288 | 296 | 0.9 |
| Kerala | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 11 | 12 | 0.1 | 68 | 70 | 0.4 |
| Telangana | 7 | 7 | 0.0 | 137 | 137 | 0.7 | 368 | 375 | 2.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6 | 6 | 0.0 | 29 | 29 | 0.1 | 203 | 206 | 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 2 represented murder with rape/gang rape, dowry deaths and abetment to suicide crimes against women in southern region of India. It has found that highest murder with rape/gang rape cases are reported in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh followed by Telangana. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is reported in Kerala preceded by Tamil Nadu. Karnataka has the highest incidences and victims of dowry deaths followed by Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Kerala preceded by Tamil Nadu. Telangana has the highest incidences and victims of abetment to suicide of women followed by Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Kerala preceded by Tamil Nadu.

Table 3: IPC-Crimes against Women (Miscarriage, Acid Attack, Attempt to Acid Attack, and Cruelty by Husband or his relatives) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 4 | 4 | 0.0 | 3 | 3 | 0.0 | 3 | 3 | 0.0 | 11964 | 12024 | 45.1 |
| Karnataka | 13 | 13 | 0.0 | 5 | 6 | 0.0 | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 2812 | 2851 | 8.5 |
| Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 4 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4998 | 5094 | 27.0 |
| Telangana | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 3 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9996 | 9996 | 53.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 1043 | 1043 | 2.7 |

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 3 depicted miscarriage, acid attack, attempt to acid attack, and cruelty by husband or his relative's crimes against women in states of southern region of India. It has found that Karnataka has highest incidences and victims of miscarriage crime followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. There is no incidence of such crime in Kerala and Telangana. Highest incidences and victims of acid attack has been reported in Karnataka followed by Kerala. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences of attempt to acid attack followed by Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. There is no incidence of such crime in Kerala and Telangana. Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences and victims of cruelty by husband or his relative's crime against women, followed by Telangana and Kerala. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Karnataka.

Table 4: IPC Crimes against Women (Kidnapping & Abduction of Women) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 592 | 756 | 2.2 | 358 | 497 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 1812 | 1844 | 5.5 | 1721 | 1753 | 5.2 | 3 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 241 | 250 | 1.3 | 207 | 216 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 2195 | 2518 | 11.6 | 1881 | 2202 | 10.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 536 | 538 | 1.4 | 94 | 95 | 0.2 | 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 4 depicted kidnapping & abduction of women crimes against women in states of southern region of India. It has found that highest incidences of kidnapping & abduction of women (total) is reported in Telangana followed by Karnataka. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is reported in Kerala preceded by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Karnataka has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping and abduction in order to murder followed by Tamil Nadu. There is no incidence of such crime in Telangana, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

Table 5: IPC Crimes against Women (Kidnapping & Abduction of Women) in States of Southern Region 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) |
| | | |

| | I | V | R | I | V | R | I | V | R |
|------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Andhra | 5 | 7 | 0.0 | 153 | 154 | 0.6 | 45 | 45 | 0.2 |
| Karnataka | 5 | 5 | 0.0 | 30 | 30 | 0.1 | 24 | 24 | 0.1 |
| Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 19 | 19 | 0.1 | 7 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 232 | 233 | 1.2 | 47 | 47 | 0.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6 | 6 | 0.0 | 397 | 397 | 1.0 | 248 | 248 | 0.6 |

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 5 depicted crimes of kidnapping & abduction of women in states of southern region of India. It has found that Tamil Nadu has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping for ransom followed by Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Telangana has the least incidence of kidnapping for ransom. There is no incidence of such crime in Kerala. Highest incidences of kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage has been registered in Tamil Nadu followed by Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Kerala preceded by Karnataka. Tamil Nadu has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping & abduction of women above 18 years followed by Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Kerala preceded by Karnataka.

Table 6: IPC Crimes against Women (Kidnapping & Abduction of Women) in States of Southern Region of India- 2022

| State | Kidnapping & Abduction of Women | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|-----|-----|--|----|-----|---|---|-----|
| | K & A of Women to compel her for marriage (Sec. 366 IPC) | | | Procurement 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 |
| Andhra | 108 | 108 | 0.4 | 55 | 55 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 6 | 6 | 0.0 | 12 | 12 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 12 | 12 | 0.1 | 7 | 7 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 185 | 186 | 1.0 | 40 | 40 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 149 | 149 | 0.4 | 34 | 35 | 0.1 | 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 6 depicted kidnapping & abduction of women crimes in states of southern region of India. It has found that Tamil Nadu has the highest incidences of kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage of girls under age 18 years followed by Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Karnataka preceded by Kerala. Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences and victims of procurement of minor girls followed by Telangana and Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Kerala preceded by Karnataka. There is no incidence of importation of girls from foreign country in any state of the region.

Table 7: IPC Crimes against Women (Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, Human Trafficking, and Selling of Minor Girls) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 21 | 43 | 0.1 | 32 | 33 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 41 | 41 | 0.1 | 13 | 58 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 8 | 8 | 0.0 | 25 | 39 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 41 | 42 | 0.2 | 159 | 216 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|-----|
| Tamil Nadu | 4 | 4 | 0.0 | 2 | 4 | 0.0 | 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 7 depicted kidnapping & abduction of women, human trafficking, and selling of minor girls in states of southern region of India. It has found that Karnataka and Telangana has the highest incidences and victims of other types of kidnapping and abduction of women followed by Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, Tamil Nadu has the least incidences of such crime preceded by Kerala. Telangana has the highest incidences of human trafficking followed by Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The least incidences of such crime is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Karnataka. There is no incidence of selling of minor girls in any state in the region.

Table 8: IPC Crimes against Women (Buying of Minor Girls and Rape) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 621 | 627 | 2.3 | 621 | 627 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 595 | 598 | 1.8 | 595 | 598 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 814 | 820 | 4.4 | 814 | 820 | 4.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 814 | 814 | 4.3 | 814 | 814 | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 421 | 421 | 1.1 | 416 | 416 | 1.1 | 5 | 5 | 0.0 |

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 8 depicted buying of minor girls and rape crime in states of southern region of India. It has found that there is no incidence of buying of minor girl's crime in any state of southern region of India. Kerala and Telangana has the highest incidences and victims of rape followed by Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Karnataka. Highest incidences of rape of women above 18 years are reported in Telangana and Kerala. Tamil Nadu has the incidences of rape of girls below 18 years. There is no incidence of such crime in remains states in the region.

Table 9: IPC Crimes against Women (Attempt to Commit Rape) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 180 | 180 | 0.7 | 149 | 149 | 0.6 | 31 | 31 | 0.1 |
| Karnataka | 4 | 4 | 0.0 | 4 | 4 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 41 | 65 | 0.2 | 40 | 64 | 0.2 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 36 | 36 | 0.2 | 29 | 29 | 0.2 | 7 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 21 | 21 | 0.1 | 21 | 21 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 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 9 described attempt to commit rape crime in states of southern region of India. It has found that Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences and victims of attempt to commit rape followed by Kerala and Telangana. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Karnataka preceded by Tamil Nadu. The highest incidences and victims of attempt to commit rape of women of 18 years and above is reported in Andhra Pradesh followed by Kerala and Telangana. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Karnataka preceded by Tamil Nadu. The highest incidences and victims of attempt to commit rape of

girls below 18 years is reported in Andhra Pradesh followed by Telangana and Kerala. There is no incidence of such crime in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Table 10: IPC Crimes against Women (Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 5884 | 6118 | 22.2 | 5884 | 6118 | 22.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 6201 | 7150 | 18.7 | 6200 | 7149 | 18.7 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 4940 | 5020 | 26.6 | 4021 | 4090 | 21.7 | 919 | 930 | 5.0 |
| Telangana | 4652 | 4700 | 24.7 | 4539 | 4587 | 24.1 | 113 | 113 | 0.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1414 | 1417 | 3.7 | 1410 | 1413 | 3.7 | 4 | 4 | 0.0 |

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 10 represented assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty in states of southern region of India. It has found that highest incidences of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty is reported in Karnataka followed by Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Telangana. Highest incidences of assault of girls below age 18 years is reported in Kerala followed by Telangana. The least incidences of such crime is reported in Karnataka preceded by Tamil Nadu. There is no incidence of assault of girls below age 18 years in Andhra Pradesh.

Table 11: IPC Crimes against Women (Insult to the Modesty of Women) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 3145 | 3317 | 11.9 | 3145 | 3317 | 11.9 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 22894 | 23540 | 86.3 |
| Karnataka | 78 | 82 | 0.2 | 78 | 82 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11996 | 13078 | 36.1 |
| Kerala | 572 | 600 | 3.1 | 537 | 564 | 2.9 | 35 | 36 | 0.2 | 11716 | 11976 | 63.2 |
| Telangana | 930 | 990 | 4.9 | 929 | 989 | 4.9 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 19300 | 19795 | 102 |
| Tamil Nadu | 58 | 58 | 0.2 | 56 | 56 | 0.1 | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 3739 | 3749 | 9.7 |

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 11 depicted insult to the modesty of women crime in states of southern region of India. It has found that Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences of insult to the modesty of women crime followed by Telangana and Kerala. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Karnataka. The highest incidences of such crime on women of 18 years and above is reported in Andhra Pradesh followed by Telangana and Kerala. The highest incidences of such crime on girls of below 18 years is reported in Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu and Telangana. The highest incidences of IPC crimes against women is reported in Andhra Pradesh followed by Telangana and Karnataka. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Kerala.

Table 12: SLL Crimes against Women (Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956) in States of Southern Region of India- 2022

| State | Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 | Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Women Victims cases only) | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Immoral Traffic | A) Procuring, inducing | B) Detaining a person |

| | | | | (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Total) | | | Children for the sake of prostitution (Sec. 5) | | | in premises where prostitution is carried on (Sec. 6) | | |
|------------|------|------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|
| | I | V | R | I | V | R | I | V | R | I | V | R |
| Andhra | 298 | 298 | 1.1 | 75 | 81 | 0.3 | 40 | 42 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 2224 | 2285 | 6.7 | 215 | 499 | 0.5 | 67 | 178 | 0.2 | 84 | 188 | 0.3 |
| Kerala | 28 | 28 | 0.2 | 8 | 12 | 0.0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 6 | 6 | 0.0 | 16 | 16 | 0.1 | 3 | 3 | 0.0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 220 | 220 | 0.6 | 206 | 345 | 0.5 | 41 | 43 | 0.1 | 10 | 27 | 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 depicted crimes against women under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in states of southern region of India. It has been found that highest incidences of crime against women under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is reported in Karnataka followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, least incidences of such incidences is reported in Telangana preceded by Kerala. The highest incidences of crime against women under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 is reported in Karnataka followed by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is reported in Kerala preceded by Telangana. Karnataka has the highest incidences and victims of Procuring, inducing children for the sake of prostitution followed by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Kerala preceded by Telangana. Karnataka has also the highest incidences and victims of detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on, followed by Tamil Nadu and Telangana. There is no incidence of such crime in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

Table 13: SLL Crimes against Women (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 37 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 22 | 63 | 0.1 | 3 | 5 | 0.0 | 39 | 65 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 11 | 0.0 | 371 | 376 | 2.0 |
| Telangana | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 12 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2 | 4 | 0.0 | 13 | 13 | 0.0 | 140 | 259 | 0.4 | 5 | 5 | 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 13 illustrated crimes against women under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 in states of southern region of India. It has found that Karnataka has the highest incidences and victims of prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. There is no incidence of such incidences of such crime in Kerala and Telangana. The highest incidences of seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution crime is reported in Tamil Nadu followed by Karnataka. There is no incidence of such crime in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Telangana. Highest incidences of crime under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. is reported in Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu. There is no incidence of crime under the act. in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana.

Table 14: SLL Crimes against Women (Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act.) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 108 | 114 | 0.4 | 89 | 95 | 0.3 | 19 | 19 | 0.1 |
| Karnataka | 235 | 240 | 0.7 | 234 | 239 | 0.7 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 133 | 140 | 0.7 | 122 | 129 | 0.7 | 11 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Telangana | 40 | 40 | 0.2 | 14 | 14 | 0.1 | 26 | 26 | 0.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 131 | 132 | 0.3 | 82 | 82 | 0.2 | 49 | 50 | 0.1 |

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 14 showed SLL crimes against women under Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act. in states of southern region of India. It has found that highest incidences of crime under Cyber Crimes/ Information Technology Act. is reported in Karnataka followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, least incidences of crime under the act. is reported in Telangana preceded by Andhra Pradesh. Karnataka has the highest incidences and victims of Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material, followed by Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, least incidence of such crime is reported in Telangana preceded by Tamil Nadu. The highest incidences of other women centric cyber-crimes (Ex. blackmailing/ defamation/morphing/ fake profile) is reported in Tamil Nadu followed by Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is reported in Karnataka preceded by Kerala.

Table 15: SLL Crimes against Women (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 2127 | 2349 | 8.0 | 1001 | 1204 | 3.8 | 682 | 695 | 2.6 |
| Karnataka | 3141 | 3225 | 9.5 | 2294 | 2321 | 6.9 | 590 | 630 | 1.8 |
| Kerala | 2957 | 2997 | 15.9 | 1704 | 1731 | 9.2 | 1018 | 1023 | 5.5 |
| Telangana | 2704 | 2730 | 14.3 | 1753 | 1754 | 9.3 | 889 | 910 | 4.7 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4906 | 5026 | 12.8 | 3573 | 3621 | 9.3 | 948 | 1008 | 2.5 |

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 15 represented crimes against women under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. in states of southern region of India. It has found that Tamil Nadu has the highest reported crimes under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. followed by Karnataka and Kerala. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Andhra Pradesh preceded by Telangana. Tamil Nadu has the highest incidences and victims of child rape followed by Karnataka and Telangana. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Andhra Pradesh preceded by Kerala. Kerala has the highest incidences and victims of sexual assault of children followed by Tamil Nadu and Telangana. On the other hand, least incidences of such incidences and victims are reported in Karnataka preceded by Andhra Pradesh.

Table 16: SLL Crimes against Women (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 438 | 439 | 1.7 | 3 | 3 | 0.0 | 2 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 214 | 222 | 0.6 | 12 | 12 | 0.0 | 30 | 39 | 0.1 |
| Kerala | 198 | 206 | 1.1 | 26 | 26 | 0.1 | 10 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Telangana | 33 | 37 | 0.2 | 26 | 26 | 0.1 | 2 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 356 | 367 | 0.9 | 20 | 21 | 0.1 | 9 | 9 | 0.0 |

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 16 depicted crimes against women under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. in states of southern region of India. It has found that Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences and victims of sexual harassment followed by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Telangana preceded by Kerala. Highest incidences and victims of use of child for pornography/ storing child pornography material is reported in Kerala and Telangana followed by Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Andhra Pradesh preceded by Karnataka.

Table 17: Total Crime against Women (IPC+SLL) in States of Southern Region 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 |
| Andhra | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 2609 | 2844 | 9.8 | 25503 | 26384 | 96.2 |
| Karnataka | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 5817 | 6251 | 17.5 | 17813 | 19329 | 53.6 |
| Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3497 | 3553 | 18.9 | 15213 | 15529 | 82.0 |
| Telangana | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2766 | 2792 | 14.7 | 22066 | 22587 | 117.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5468 | 5729 | 14.2 | 9207 | 9478 | 24.0 |

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 17 represented total crime against women (IPC+SLL) in states of southern region of India. It has found that Karnataka has the highest incidences and victims of crime under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, followed by Andhra Pradesh. There is no incidence of such crime in Kerala, Telangana and Tamil Nadu. The highest incidences of total SLL crimes against women is reported in Karnataka followed by Tamil Nadu and Kerala. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Andhra Pradesh preceded by Telangana. Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences of total crime against women (IPC+SLL) followed by Telangana and Karnataka. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crimes is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Kerala.

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 citizens of the nation has the fundamental rights to live in harmony and peace, right against exploitation, freedom of religion, right to equality, and a 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 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 introduced Criminal Procedure Code for First Information Reports (FIR) to be completed by women officers. Prevent misuse of Section 498A of Indian Penal Code was discussed 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, 2005 enacted to protect women from domestic violence.

On 19 March 2013, the Indian Parliament passed 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 Indian Penal Code. The law makes acid attacks, voyeurism, stalking and forcibly disrobing a woman explicit crimes. The law does not include rape against men, rape committed by the armed forces, or marital rape.

Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Women was introduced in 1993 for dealing with cases relating with women crimes. Kerala government introduced Kerala Protection of Privacy and Dignity of Women Act, 2013 for protection of women. Government also passed the Kerala Women's Commission Act 1990 for reducing unfair practices affecting women. Karnataka government passed the Karnataka State Commission for Women Act, 1995 for empowerment of women. Tamil Nadu government introduced the State Policy for Women 2024 that broadly aims to prevent abuse, discrimination, enable access to health, education and empowerment of women. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 is also introduced in the state. Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women was constructed for dealing the cases of violence against women. Telangana government launched Mahalakshmi scheme to provide financial assistance of women from underprivileged families. Government also passed The Telangana Women's Commission Act, 1998.

CONCLUSION

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana has comparatively higher registered crimes against women than Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Highest murder with rape/gang rape cases are reported in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Kerala and Telangana has the highest incidences and victims of rape. The highest incidences of IPC crimes against women is reported higher in Andhra Pradesh followed by Telangana and Karnataka. On the other hand, least incidences of such crime is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Kerala. The highest incidences of total SLL crimes against women is reported in Karnataka followed by Tamil Nadu and Kerala. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crime is reported in Andhra Pradesh preceded by Telangana. Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences of total crime against women (IPC+SLL) followed by Telangana and Karnataka. On the other hand, least incidences and victims of such crimes is reported in Tamil Nadu preceded by Kerala.

It has found from the above analysis that Karnataka has the highest incidences and victims of dowry deaths, miscarriage, acid attack, and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty. Telangana has the highest incidences and victims of abetment to suicide of women, kidnapping & abduction of women, and human trafficking. Andhra Pradesh has the highest incidences of attempt to acid attack, cruelty by husband or his relative's crime against women, procurement of minor girls, commit rape, and insult to the modesty of women crime. Tamil Nadu has the highest incidences and victims of kidnapping for ransom, kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage, and kidnapping & abduction of women above 18 years.

Government has passed various laws related to violence against women, e.g. 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 Indian Penal Code. Women Commission and Department of social Justice are established for solving cases related to women. Although Government has passed and implemented various regulations and laws, but violence against women is still exist. It is also indispensable for amendments of existing British rules in our judicial system. Therefore, Government should pass new laws and modification the existing laws for reducing crimes against women in the society.

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