

Minor Project Report

“CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN

METROPOLITAN CITIES”



Submitted to

Department of Statistics

Pratibha College of Commerce and Computer Studies,

Chinchwad

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2022-23



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To list who all have helped me is difficult because they are so numerous and the depth is so enormous.

I would like to acknowledge the following as being idealistic channels and fresh dimensions in the completion of this project.

I take this opportunity to thank the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune for giving me chance to do this project.

I would like to thank Secretary of Kamala Education Society **Dr. Deepak Shah** and Principal, **Dr. Babasaheb Sangale** for providing the necessary facilities required for completion of this project.

I take this opportunity to thank our Program Coordinator **Dr. Rajeshree Nanaware** for her moral support and guidance.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude towards Head of Department of Statistics **Dr. Jayashree Muley** whose guidance and care made the project successful.

I would also like to express my sincere towards distinguish members of the Department of Statistics

I would like to thank my College Library, for having provided various reference books and magazines related to my project.

Lastly, I would like to thank each and every person who directly or indirectly helped me in the completion of the project especially my Parents and Peers who supported me throughout my project.

Your student,
Aayesha Hashim Khan
Kejal Pravin Parmar
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ABSTRACT

India is a democratic nation, but similar to any 1st world, 2nd world, 3rd world nation, India too is not free from the clutches of crime.

The violence against women exterminates torture that hurts them physically, psychologically, sexually, and economically. Historically, women all over the world have been considered as the physically weaker gender. The gender differences and bias existing globally, places women at a disadvantageous position. As a matter of fact, the problem of violence against women is not something new and is often not considered as violence because of the general acceptance of male superiority in the society, misconstrued religious values and resulting socio cultural attitudes.

In this project, we have the data of Crimes against women for Metropolitan Cities of our Country “India” for the years 2018-2021. We will look for the crimes that happens against Women and Act & Prevention that has been issued by the Government to deal with such crimes. Also, we will check which Metropolitan Cities is risky in crime. We will consider factors such as Person Arrested, Person Charge-sheeted, Person Convicted, Person Discharged, Person Acquitted of Metropolitan Cities we will conclude that from the Persons Arrested which steps are more likely to be taken against that persons.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

Crime against women includes 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, whether occurring in public or private life. In recent years, there has been an alarming increase in the cases of violence against women in the country, which may be partly attributed to the growing awareness and reporting of crime against women.

Crimes are now a days common all over the world. In our project, we will find which metropolitan cities are more risky in crime. We will consider factors such as Person Arrested, Person Charge-sheeted, Person Convicted, Person Discharged, Person Acquitted of Metropolitan Cities we will conclude that from the Persons Arrested which steps are more likely to be taken against those persons.

In this project, we will also focus on different crimes that happen in Metropolitan Cities of India against women. The different crimes that happen in Metropolitan Cities against women are Rape, Kidnapping, Dowry deaths, Cruelty by husband and relatives, Molestation, Sexual harassment, Importation of girls, Suicide, Sati, etc.

1.2 Rape:

Accurate statistics regarding rape are notoriously difficult to obtain. The biggest complication is that most victims of sexual violence choose not to report it. There are many possible reasons for this decision such as embarrassment, victim shaming, fear of reprisal from the rapist, even fear of how the victim's own family will react.

Whatever the reason for a victim's silence, the effect is that rape goes underreported in many countries. However, in most countries with data available on rape, fewer than 40% of those women seek help and fewer than 10% seek assistance from law enforcement. As a result, most rapists escape punishment. It is also estimated that only 9% of rapists are prosecuted, and only 3% spend time in prison 97% of rapists walk freely.

In India, marital rape is not a criminal offense. India is one of fifty countries that have not yet outlawed marital rape. 20% of Indian men admit to forcing their wives or partners to have sex. Marital rape of an adult wife, who is unofficially or officially separated, is a criminal offence punishable by 2 to 7 years in prison; it is not dealt by normal rape laws which stipulate the possibility of a death sentence.

But sometimes women make false allegations against men in order to take revenge from a person or his family by ruining his life and using her rights in the wrong way.

Section 375 of IPC tells about rape and what action, if done by a man, can make him liable for punishment under section 376 of IPC.

1.3 Molestation:

National Family Health Survey (NFHS) found that 86% of Indian women did not report domestic violence to anyone, not even to friends and family members. Many women victims justify the domestic violence, mainly due to social norms which lead them to believe that they are not good wives and deserve punishment. A survey found that 45% of Indian women justify their husband beating them. National Family Health Survey also reveals that in four southern states, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, 80% of wives agree that their husbands are justified in beating them, which is high, compared to other Indian states. 38% of Indian men admit they have physically abused their partners. 81% of women reported experiencing some form of sexual assault in their lifetime.

Section 354 IPC deals with a single act of criminal force being used to outrage a women modesty.

1.4 Sexual harassment:

Globally, 27% or approximately one in four ever partnered women aged 15-49 years are estimated to have experienced intimate partner violence at least once in their lifetime since age 15. The estimates suggest that up to 492 million women aged 15-49 years experienced intimate partner violence equating to 13% or one in seven women. Because estimates in this study are based off women's self-reported experiences and given the sensitive and stigmatized nature of the issue, the true prevalence of violence that these women are subjected to by an intimate partner is likely to be even higher.

- More than 3 in 4 women (77%) experienced verbal sexual harassment;
- 1 in 2 women (51%) were sexually touched in an unwelcome way,
- Around 4 in 10 women (41%) experienced cyber sexual harassment;
- More than 1 in 3 women (34%) were physically followed;
- Close to 1 in 3 women (30%) faced unwanted genital flashing;
- More than 1 in 4 women (27%) survived sexual assault.

But even there are some cases where the women file false allegation against husband in police station in order to fulfil her demands.

Section 354 (A) talks about physical contact and advances both.

1.5 Cruelty by husband and relative:

The section 498A was added to IPC to protect women from any abusive behaviour at their marital home.

- 9 out of 10 cases are consistently identified as dowry. So, there is a dire need for these laws to prevent women from cruelty.
- Women are continuously forced, tormented, threatened, or abused for the demand for something or the other. Section 498A of the IPC encourages the woman to approach the court of law and punish the wrong doer.
- In numerous cases, the women are additionally subject to mental cruelty. No law can assist the woman in easing the physiological agony caused to her. Acts like these help women in each potential manner.

Despite the fact it was used by many women for saving themselves from cruelty, some of the women were misusing this section. A portion of the cases under this section as a result of the instigation of parents of women and some of the women were simply using this section for blackmailing the husbands. Many women were misusing this section for their selfishness. It is more often used as a weapon rather than a shield by disgruntled wives and because of the more false cases, the significance of this section is diminished. So it has to be used as a shield instead of a weapon.

Under Section 498-A IPC, a husband or his relatives can be sentenced to a jail term of three years for subjecting the wife to cruelty.

1.6 Dowry Deaths

Dowry is illegal in India, but it is still common practice to give expensive gifts to the groom and his relatives at weddings which are hosted by the family of the bride. In some cases, husbands and in-laws will attempt to extort a greater dowry through continuous harassment and torture which sometimes results in the wife committing suicide, or the exchange of gifts, money, or property upon marriage of a family's daughter. The majority of these deaths are done through hanging, poisoning or self-immolation. When a dowry death is done by setting the woman on fire, it is called bride burning. Bride burning murder is often set up to appear to be a suicide or accident, sometimes by setting the woman on fire in such a way that it appears she ignited while cooking at a kerosene stove.

According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, A large number of dowry deaths were registered since 2001 all over the country, A 3.85% with highest number of dowry deaths from the state of Uttar Pradesh and highest dowry death rate in the state of Haryana.

1.7 Objectives

- Analyzing the rate of crime in Metropolitan cities against women.
- Understand the present scenario of crime against women.
- To observe which Metropolitan cities in India are safer and has less crime rate against women.
- To observe which Metropolitan cities in India are most risky and has more crime rate against women.
- To observe that what are actions taken against the criminals.
- To identify whether the actions taken fits the crime.
- To discuss the laws of crimes against women.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this project "CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN METROPOLITAN CITIES" we have tried to understand the status of women and sexual crime against women focusing on present statistical trend as a basis in metropolitan cities of India. Here we also aim to present the current rising trend in the sexual offences against women and the gravity of the situation. Cases from various newspaper sources and victim as well as societal reaction towards crime against women have been observed closely and concentrated on as the targeted essence of this work. The work we have done is primarily based on statistical information procured from reliable sources such as national crime reports and other content derivatives like journals, books, newspaper articles/editorials, etc. the contents from all these sources were precisely reviewed and compared to deduced to the desired answers from the available channels.

In order to achieve our objectives we have used the following tools:

1. Ranks: We have calculated the ranks of the various decision variables such as Person Arrested, Person Charge-sheeted, Person Convicted, Person Discharged and Person Acquitted to see which punishment is more likely to be given to the peoples who does the crime against women.
2. Multiple Linear Regression Model: In this tool we have used the backward elimination method and forward elimination method we have done the calculations for all these three methods and from that we will see which method is more suitable or gives the best fitting model. By this we will conclude that from the persons Arrested which steps are more likely to be taken against that person i.e. from the persons Arrested what is the highest rate that person are Charge-sheeted, Discharged, Acquitted, or Convicted.
3. Dendogram: We have used the Dendogram to graphically represent the clustering between the cities and the rate of the crime happening in that cities.

3. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Data

The main data source is National Crime Bureau Reports published. The 19 metropolitan cities considered are Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Coimbatore, Delhi, Ghaziabad, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kanpur, Kochi, Kolkata, Kozhikode, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Surat. The 5 variables considered from the year 2018-2021 are Total Persons Arrested (X1), Total Persons Charge sheeted (X2), Total Person Convicted (X3), Total Person Discharged (X4), Total Person Acquitted (X5).

Sr.No	City	Person Arrested (X1)	Person Chargesheeted (X2)	Person Convicted (X3)	Person Discharged (X4)	Person Acquitted (X5)
1	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)	13884	13853	75	72	3595
2	Bengaluru(Karnataka)	19733	18912	214	29	7316
3	Chennai(Tamil Nadu)	3155	2041	233	0	1123
4	Coimbatore(Tamil Nadu)	622	588	150	1	271
5	Delhi city	50955	51069	3251	919	4689
6	Ghaziabad(Uttar Pradesh)	2971	4083	430	0	535
7	Hyderabad(Telengana)	3309	11171	743	0	2278
8	Indore(Madhya Pradesh)	5542	9942	479	0	1088
9	Jaipur(Rajasthan)	6257	7128	848	778	1229
10	Kanpur(Uttar Pradesh)	7408	5996	3703	0	3064
11	Kochi(Kerala)	2129	2151	85	0	495
12	Kolkata(West Bengal)	6594	6345	140	0	267
13	Kozhikode(Kerala)	2240	2092	141	31	933
14	Lucknow(Uttar Pradesh)	5141	17620	361	92	0
15	Mumbai(Maharashtra)	30180	20548	1123	163	3088
16	Nagpur(Maharashtra)	5812	5145	146	0	2091
17	Patna(Bihar)	3529	2322	93	0	980
18	Pune(Maharashtra)	8420	8039	189	119	1582
19	Surat(Gujarat)	7562	7561	3	0	28

Table -3.1 Metropolitan Cities on each of 5 variables

3.2 Impact of variables by using Backward Elimination

Here in Metropolitan cities the basic objective is to remove the unwanted variables that does not have huge impact on variable such as person arrested by using backward elimination method.

	MODEL	R ²	p-value	interpretation
1)	x2/x3/x4/x5	0.897626899	8.5829E-07	significance
2)	x2/x4/x5	0.896627969	1.2532E-07	significance
3)	x2/x5	0.893045376	1.7124E-08	significance
4)	x2	0.876846529	3.7541E-09	significance

Table -3.2 Results of metropolitan cites by backward elimination

Interpretation: Here, we get from the backward elimination is that the person charge-sheeted is dependent on person arrested.

3.3 Impact of variables by using Forward Selection

Here to remove the unwanted variables that does not have huge impact on variable such as person arrested by using forward elimination method

Sr. No.	Model	R ²	P-value	Interpretation
1) a)	x2	0.8768	3.75412E-09	significance
b)	x3	0.3212	0.011405056	significance
c)	x4	0.4346	0.002137982	significance
d)	x5	0.4374	0.002044015	significance
2) a)	x2/x3	0.8801	4.26425E-08	significamce
b)	x2/x4	0.8777	4.99142E-08	significance
c)	x2/x5	0.8930	1.71237E-08	significance
3) a)	x2/x5/x3	0.8950	1.40555E-07	significance
b)	x2/x5/x4	0.8966	1.25322E-07	significance
4) a)	x2/x5/x4/x3	0.8976	8.58291E-07	significance

Table -3.3 Results of Metropolitan Cites by Forward Selection

Interpretation: Here, we get from forward elimination is that the Person Charge-sheeted and Person Acquitted is depended on Person Arrested.

Conclusion: There is no guarantee that Backward Elimination and Forward Selection will arrive at the same final model.

3.4 Rank based comparison of Metropolitan Cities on the basis of Crime Against Women

Also, the Metropolitan cities may be compared. The basic objective is to compare the metropolitan cities. In first approach, cities are being ranked based on each variable. The sum of the ranks of the cities may be obtained and cities can be ranked. Better is the metropolitan cities with lower sum of rank.

Sr.No	City	Rank(X1)	Rank(X2)	Rank(X3)	Rank(X4)	Rank(X5)
1	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)	16	15	2	14	17
2	Bengaluru(Karnataka)	17	17	10	12	19
3	Chennai(Tamil Nadu)	5	2	11	1	10
4	Coimbatore(Tamil Nadu)	1	1	8	11	4
5	Delhi city	19	19	18	19	18
6	Ghaziabad(Uttar Pradesh)	4	6	13	1	6
7	Hyderabad(Telengana)	6	14	15	1	14
8	Indore(Madhya Pradesh)	9	13	14	1	9
9	Jaipur(Rajasthan)	11	10	16	18	11
10	Kanpur(Uttar Pradesh)	13	8	19	1	15
11	Kochi(Kerala)	2	4	3	1	5
12	Kolkata(West Bengal)	12	9	5	1	3
13	Kozhikode(Kerala)	3	3	6	13	7
14	Lucknow(Uttar Pradesh)	8	16	12	15	1
15	Mumbai(Maharashtra)	18	18	17	17	16
16	Nagpur(Maharashtra)	10	7	7	1	13
17	Patna(Bihar)	7	5	4	1	8
18	Pune(Maharashtra)	15	12	9	16	12
19	Surat(Gujarat)	14	11	1	1	2

Table -3.4 Ranks of the Metropolitan Cities based on the variables

Sr.No	City	Rank
1	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)	14
2	Bengaluru(Karnataka)	17
3	Chennai(Tamil Nadu)	4
4	Coimbatore(Tamil Nadu)	2
5	Delhi city	19
6	Ghaziabad(Uttar Pradesh)	6
7	Hyderabad(Telengana)	11
8	Indore(Madhya Pradesh)	10
9	Jaipur(Rajasthan)	16
10	Kanpur(Uttar Pradesh)	13
11	Kochi(Kerala)	1
12	Kolkata(West Bengal)	6
13	Kozhikode(Kerala)	8
14	Lucknow(Uttar Pradesh)	12
15	Mumbai(Maharashtra)	18
16	Nagpur(Maharashtra)	9
17	Patna(Bihar)	2
18	Pune(Maharashtra)	14
19	Surat(Gujarat)	4

Table -3.5 Ranks of the Metropolitan Cities based of sum of the ranks

Interpretation: With respect to sum of ranks, the better Metropolitan Cities are Kochi, Patna, Coimbatore, Surat, Kolkata, etc. and risk states are Delhi City, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Jaipur, Pune, etc..

Variable	Average	Var	SD
X1	9760.1579	149337895	12220.388
X2	10347.684	132798699	11523.832
X3	653	1083166.3	1040.7528
X4	116	69464.556	263.56129
X5	1823.7895	3482652.5	1866.1866

Table -3.6 Showing the average and standard deviation of variables

In second approach, z-score $(= (\text{value} - \text{average value}) / \text{sd})$ for each variable and each states are calculated. The sum of the z-scores of the states may be obtained and states can be ranked.

Sr.No	City	Rank(X1)	Rank(X2)	Rank(X3)	Rank(X4)	Rank(X5)
1	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)	16	15	2	14	17
2	Bengaluru(Karnataka)	17	17	10	12	19
3	Chennai(Tamil Nadu)	5	2	11	1	10
4	Coimbatore(Tamil Nadu)	1	1	8	11	4
5	Delhi city	19	19	18	19	18
6	Ghaziabad(Uttar Pradesh)	4	6	13	1	6
7	Hyderabad(Telengana)	6	14	15	1	14
8	Indore(Madhya Pradesh)	9	13	14	1	9
9	Jaipur(Rajasthan)	11	10	16	18	11
10	Kanpur(Uttar Pradesh)	13	8	19	1	15
11	Kochi(Kerala)	2	4	3	1	5
12	Kolkata(West Bengal)	12	9	5	1	3
13	Kozhikode(Kerala)	3	3	6	13	7
14	Lucknow(Uttar Pradesh)	8	16	12	15	1
15	Mumbai(Maharashtra)	18	18	17	17	16
16	Nagpur(Maharashtra)	10	7	7	1	13
17	Patna(Bihar)	7	5	4	1	8
18	Pune(Maharashtra)	15	12	9	16	12
19	Surat(Gujarat)	14	11	1	1	2

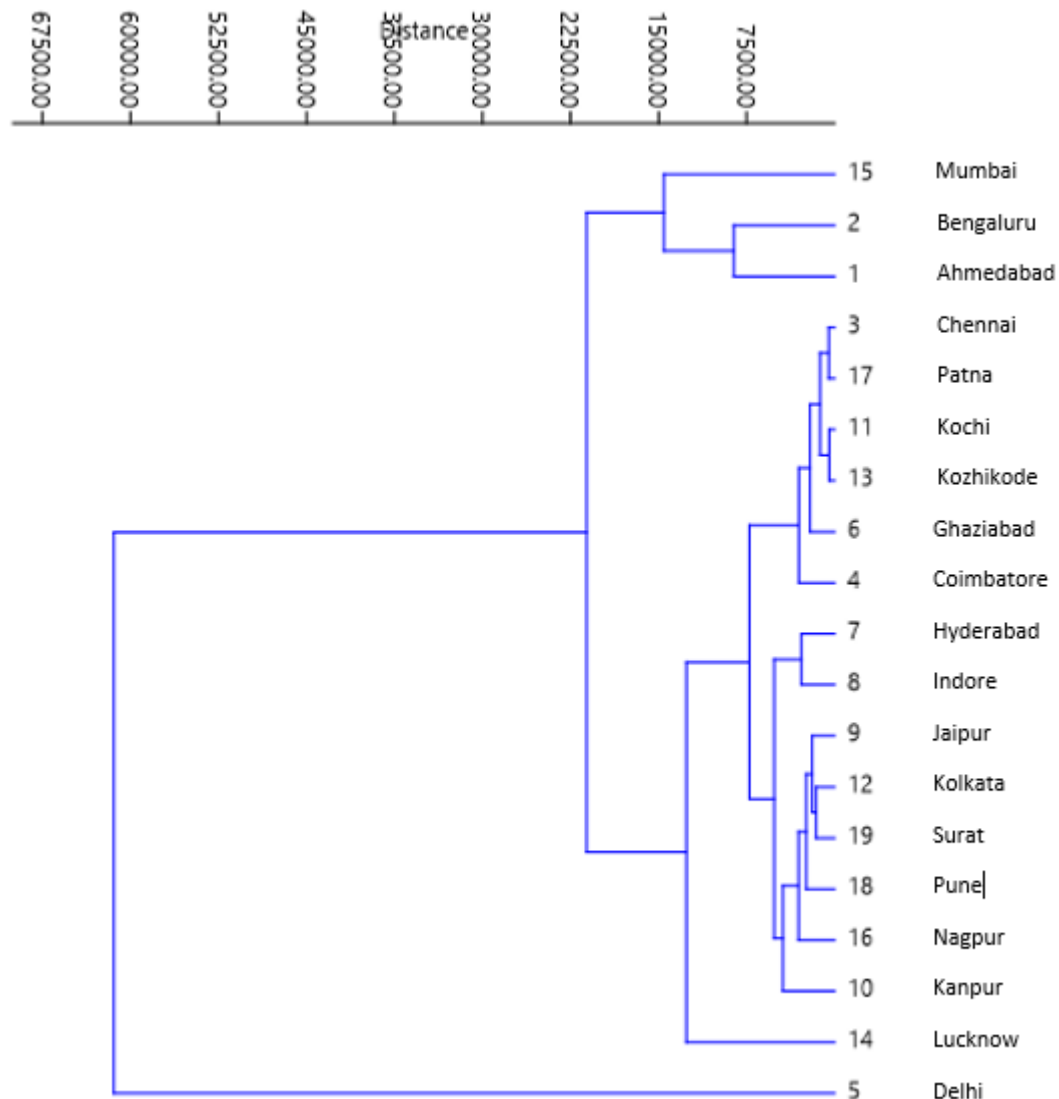
Table -3.7 Showing the ranks of Metropolitan Cities based on the variables of the sum of z-score

Sr.No	City	Rank	Sr.No	City	Rank
1	Ahmedabad(Gujarat)	14	11	Kochi(Kerala)	1
2	Bengaluru(Karnataka)	17	12	Kolkata(West Bengal)	6
3	Chennai(Tamil Nadu)	4	13	Kozhikode(Kerala)	8
4	Coimbatore(Tamil Nadu)	2	14	Lucknow(Uttar Pradesh)	12
5	Delhi city	19	15	Mumbai(Maharashtra)	18
6	Ghaziabad(Uttar Pradesh)	6	16	Nagpur(Maharashtra)	9
7	Hyderabad(Telengana)	11	17	Patna(Bihar)	2
8	Indore(Madhya Pradesh)	10	18	Pune(Maharashtra)	14
9	Jaipur(Rajasthan)	16	19	Surat(Gujarat)	4
10	Kanpur(Uttar Pradesh)	13			

Table -3.8 Showing the ranks of Metropolitan Cities based on the rank of the sum of z-score

Interpretation: Here, Cities are better with lower rank. Better Metropolitan Cities are Kochi, Patna, Coimbatore, etc. as here the number of crime is very low and risk states are Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Jaipur, etc. as here number of crime is very high.

To study the similarity among Metropolitan Cities of Crimes against women, cluster analysis has been used.



Dendrogram of Metropolitan Cities of Crime against women

Interpretation: It is observed that Mumbai, Bengaluru and Ahmedabad is one group and has formed a 2 link cluster with rest of the cities.

4. RESULT

The rate of sexual crime against women is on rise all over the country. Rape, molestation, disregard for dignity to live the way a women wants is not respected by the society or by certain people.

In this project, by statistical analysis we got to know about various factors such as:

- 1) From Backward Elimination method it seen that the Persons Arrested for specific types of crimes get majorly Charge-sheeted rather than getting punished.
- 2) From Forward Selection method it has been observed that the Person Arrested for specific types of crimes are majorly charge-sheeted and even acquitted rather than getting punished.
- 3) There can be many reason for acquittal of a person that they are not guilty but there are some people who escape from punishment even when they are guilty.
- 4) Better and safer metropolitan cities in terms of Crimes against women are Kochi, Patna, Coimbatore, Surat, Kolkata, etc. whereas the cities which are at more risk in terms of Crimes against women are Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Jaipur, Pune, etc.
- 5) It is also observed that Mumbai, Bengaluru and Ahmedabad is one group of while considering number of crime against women and has formed a 2 link cluster with rest of the cities.

5. CONCLUSION

It is still a question where we are leading as a society by punishing the women's by doing various crimes against them. Dominating them in various aspects under the name of honor. The punishment which are given against these crimes hardly extend till ten years.

In many situations it happens that speedy justice is given only after the public outrage. It is also seen that women or girls are hardly even saved at their own houses. Overall, the laws have lost their stringency and the people have lost the essence of humanity as well as the fear for codes and ethics. There are various steps we can take to save the womens from crime.

Government have introduced various gadgets as well as an emergency number through which the women's can be escorted easily. Also we as a society are also responsible to take the necessary steps if we see any of the girl or women is harassed, we can help that girls, but now a days rather than helping people simply takes the video to post on social media, instead of that going to that girl and helping her can save her from various crimes.

Also, we can spread awareness among the girls and women, they can be given the training for self defence, so she alone will be sufficient to save herself in this situation. It is mostly seen that whenever the crime happens then we protest against that, but it is momentary after some time we forget that and become busy in our lives. So, it should not happen it should be protested till the justice is given. There are various more things that can be done if we as society support it and if every member of the society becomes responsible then I am sure that there will be one day that there will be no crimes happening against the women's. She will feel safe in the society and it will be the pride moment for each and every person.

6. DISCUSSION

It is essential that there should be more stringency in the law and a quick and speedy procedure to deal and immediacy in rendering justice to the public in case of sexual offence to reduce the pains and agony of the victims.

To ensure actual safety of women some of the following methods can be adopted

- **Monitoring crowded places**

CCTV cameras are indeed installed, but their footage needs to be monitored to ensure safety of women, especially at late hours. In some areas, the cameras have stopped working ages ago, yet they are not replaced or repaired. Thus, it is necessary to keep a check on these cameras and make sure they are recording properly. It helps to reduce crimes as offenders may not commit a crime with a fear of being recorded on camera. Also, if a crime is committed, the footage can be used to identify the offender and also as evidence in court.

- **Helpline Numbers**

Metropolitan cities have started their own helpline numbers. However, the working of the control rooms isn't efficient enough. More operators' especially female operators should be hired and trained. Every call should be responded to within a few seconds itself. The operator can talk to the caller until the help arrives so that she can feel safe. Also, an elaborate system should be designed so that help reaches to the women in a matter of minutes even in remote locations.

- **Mapping Dark Spots–**

Crime-prone areas or dark spots of the city should be mapped up so that the residents can be extra cautious when they visit these areas. Also, police forces in the nearby areas should be vigilant about the activities happening in those areas to ensure that it becomes a crime-free zone. These areas should be provided with more police verified public transport systems so that they can be connected well with the main parts of the city.

- **Street Lighting–**

Offenders often take advantage of dark and secluded places to commit crimes. While improper street lighting may seem a minor infrastructure issue, it can really cause great damage. Thus, proper street lighting must be set up in all areas especially at secluded places or partially completed construction sites. Proper street lights can act as a boost of confidence to women travelling in these areas at late hours as fear is always associated with the dark.

- **Stationing Police Officers–**

Police officers can be stationed at places like girl's hostels and colleges, open market, railway stations, etc. and keep an eye on offenders. The presence of police officers has a two-fold effect. Firstly, the offenders fear being caught and hence avoid committing a crime and secondly, women feel a sense of security in the presence of these officers. This will help in reducing crimes in the area by a greater number.

- **Self-Defence training and awareness programs–**

Free self-defence training sessions can be conducted in educational institutions or public spots so that women can learn to defend themselves. Also, awareness programs must be conducted and issues relating to sexual harassment can be discussed. Safe circles can be created through which women can come together, share their experiences and help each other.

- **Safety For Travellers–**

India is a place that attracts a lot of tourists. Innumerable tourist spots are in the metropolitan cities. However, there has been a drop in the rate of tourists due to safety issues. The government should make policies for protection of tourists in metropolitan cities. Lone women travellers should be provided with helpline numbers, city maps and information on how to get help at the airport itself. The authorities can provide them with brochures of police verified hotels, lodges or guest houses so that they can have a happy and stay safe.

REFERENCE

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