Crime against women

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Introduction:-

This project is designed to analyze and reflect on data regarding crimes against women in India between the years 2001 and 2021. The focus is to provide a comprehensive overview of the nature and extent of various crimes committed against women during this period. These crimes include domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, dowry deaths, trafficking, and other offenses, all of which are documented and categorized by law enforcement agencies and social organizations.

KPI's / Objectives:-

- Create Datasets for Crime Categories:
- Compile datasets for the 10 highest-reported cases in the following categories:
- Rape cases (2001-2021).
- Deaths caused by dowry (2001-2021).
- Domestic violence cases (2001-2021).
- Human trafficking and importation cases (2001-2021).
- State-wise Analysis:
- Identify the total number of cases per state from 2001 to 2021 in each category.
- Highlight the top 5 states with the highest total number of cases for:
- Rape.
- Kidnapping and abduction.
- Dowry deaths.
- Domestic violence.
- Importation of girls.
- Multi-category Crime States:
- Identify which states appear in both the "Maximum number of rape cases" and "Maximum number of importation cases" lists.

Insights:-

- Madhya Pradesh has the highest count of rape cases over 20 years.
- Uttar Pradesh has the highest count of kidnapping and abduction cases over 20 years .
- Dowry deaths were highest in the year 2014.
- Madhya Pradesh has the highest count of assault against women over 20 years.
- Andhra Pradesh has the highest count of assault against the modesty of women over 20 years.
- During the period of COVID, domestic violence increased rapidly.
- Tamil Nadu has the highest count of women trafficking cases over 20 years.
- Total rape cases recorded over the past 20 years: 33,580.
- Total kidnapping and abduction cases: 575,750.
- Total dowry deaths: 115,702.
- Total women trafficking cases: 18,706.
- Total assault against the modesty of women in the past 20 years 197698
- Total domestic violence case :12,64,881
- Over the past two decades, crimes against women in India have seen a significant upward trend. Domestic violence, kidnapping, and assault have shown the largest increases, while dowry deaths and human trafficking have also seen concerning spikes. This graph illustrates the year-on-year rise in reported cases, reflecting the growing need for stronger legal frameworks and societal intervention.

SOLUTIONS

- Legal Reforms: Strengthen and enforce laws for crimes like domestic violence and dowry deaths, focusing on fast-track courts and region-specific legal amendments for states with high crime rates.
- Effective Law Enforcement: Improve police training, response times, and accountability, particularly in areas with higher incidences of assault and trafficking.
- Public Awareness Campaigns: Launch educational campaigns challenging societal norms that contribute to crimes like domestic violence and dowry deaths, focusing on crime hotspots identified in the data.
- Women's Empowerment: Promote financial independence and leadership roles for women in regions with higher crime rates, ensuring access to resources and training.
- Support Systems: Expand helplines, shelters, and counselling services, particularly in areas with high rates of trafficking, kidnapping, and domestic violence.
- Community Engagement: Implement community watch programs and encourage reporting in vulnerable areas, based on crime data trends.
- Educational Reforms: Integrate gender sensitivity and crime prevention into school curricula, targeting regions with higher crime occurrences.
- Technology for Safety: Promote safety apps and emergency alert systems tailored for high-crime areas, connecting women directly with law enforcement.

Conclusion

- The analysis of crime data from 2001 to 2021 highlights the alarming rise in violence against women in India. Over this period, crimes like rape, domestic violence, dowry deaths, and trafficking have seen significant increases, pointing to a deep societal challenge. This upward trend underlines the urgent need for stronger legal frameworks, more robust law enforcement, and societal reforms aimed at protecting women.

- Through this comprehensive data analysis, it is evident that while some progress has been made, much more needs to be done. The insights provided in this report aim to inform policymakers, activists, and the general public about the severity of the issue. It also emphasizes the need for better community engagement, support systems for victims, and a cultural shift towards gender equality and respect.

- Ultimately, this project seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the challenges women face in India and advocates for meaningful reforms to ensure their safety, dignity, and empowerment in the years to come.

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