**🔍 Insights Summary – Crimes Against Women in India (2001–2014)**

**1. 🏆 Top 5 States/UTs by Crime Count**

* **Uttar Pradesh**, **Andhra Pradesh**, **West Bengal**, **Madhya Pradesh**, and **Rajasthan** reported the **highest number of crimes against women**.
* These states alone contribute to a **significant portion** of total crime cases.
* Larger population size and underreporting in smaller states might influence this pattern.

**2. ⚠️ Top 5 Crime Types (Overall)**

* **Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives** (⛔️ Highest)
* **Rape**
* **Kidnapping & Abduction**
* **Assault on Women to Outrage Modesty**
* **Insult to Modesty**

💡 **Key Insight:**  
Cruelty by husbands and relatives far exceeds other crime types — pointing toward **deep-rooted domestic abuse** as the major issue.

**3. 📍 Top 10 Districts by Crime Count**

* Districts like **Lucknow**, **Jaipur**, **Delhi**, and others show consistently **high crime numbers**.
* Urbanization, population density, and awareness levels may lead to higher reporting in these districts.

**4. 📊 Trend Over Time (2010–2014)**

* Crimes against women have **increased steadily** year-on-year from **2010 to 2014**.
* Indicates either a rise in incidents or better reporting mechanisms.

**5. 🎯 Insult to Modesty – Yearly Trend**

* Slight **fluctuations**, with **no major spike**, but overall persistence.
* Less frequent than other crimes but still present across all years.

**6. 📅 Crime Type vs. Year (2010–2014)**

* All crime types have shown an **upward trend**, with **cruelty and rape** rising significantly.
* Suggests growing urgency for **awareness, law enforcement, and protection mechanisms**.

**7. 🍩 % Crime Type Share – Donut Chart**

* **Cruelty** constitutes the **largest share** (often more than 30%).
* Other types like **rape** and **kidnapping** follow with smaller but significant percentages.

**8. 🌍 Geographical Spread & Gaps**

* Some **districts have unknown or missing names** (e.g., "ZZ", "Delhi UT") which may impact detailed analysis.
* Consider normalizing names or creating a category like "Unknown District" for clarity.

**📌 Key Takeaways**

* **Domestic violence is the most reported crime** — highlighting the urgent need for **family-based interventions**.
* **Rape and kidnapping** are also major concerns and are **steadily rising**.
* Certain **states and urban districts** dominate the numbers, possibly due to both actual crime rates and better reporting systems.
* **Public policy, education, and stronger implementation of women's safety laws** are essential to reduce these crimes.

**📈 State-Level Trend Insight**

🟡 **Maharashtra's Crime Trend (2001–2009):**  
From 2001 to around 2009, **Maharashtra consistently appeared among the top 5 states/UTs with the highest total crimes against women**. However, after 2009, it **gradually dropped out of the top 5 list**, overtaken by states like **Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan**, and **Andhra Pradesh**.

👉 This decline could be attributed to:

* State-led **awareness campaigns and women's safety programs**.
* Possible **under-reporting** or changes in **reporting mechanisms**.
* Shifts in population and crime distribution across other states.

⚠️ While the drop looks promising, it's essential to explore whether it reflects **real improvement**, or simply **changes in data or policy focus**.

**🔍 Crime Type Trends (2001–2014)**

1. **Consistent Leaders (2001–2014):**
   * **Cruelty by Husband or Relatives** and **Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty** have **consistently ranked as the top 2 crimes against women** throughout the years.
   * These two categories dominate the crime landscape, highlighting a persistent issue within households and social settings.
2. **Shifting 3rd Spot:**
   * From **2001 to 2009**, **Rape** held the **3rd highest** position in total reported cases.
   * However, from **2009 to 2014**, **Kidnapping & Abduction of Women** saw a **notable rise**, overtaking Rape and jumping into the **3rd position**.
   * This shift points to **emerging safety threats**, especially related to mobility, trafficking, and forced marriages.

**📊 Year-wise Crime Growth & State-wise Contribution (2001–2014)**

* Across all crime types **against women**, the **trend shows a slow but steady increase year over year** from 2001 to 2014.
* This rise reflects both the **growing awareness and reporting** of such crimes, as well as **persistent safety issues** faced by women in society.

**🗺️ Top Contributing States:**

The following states consistently reported a **higher volume of crimes against women**, contributing significantly to the national crime totals:

* **Uttar Pradesh**
* **Andhra Pradesh**
* **West Bengal**
* **Maharashtra**
* **Rajasthan**
* **Madhya Pradesh**

These states show **higher absolute case numbers**, indicating the need for **stronger policy enforcement, public awareness, and support systems**.

**🧭 States with the Lowest Reported Crimes Against Women (2001–2014)**

Based on the analysis of reported crime data, the following **Union Territories (UTs) and smaller states consistently reported the lowest crime counts** against women during the 14-year span:

**🟢 Lowest Crime-Reporting States/UTs:**

* **Lakshadweep**
* **Daman & Diu**
* **Dadra & Nagar Haveli**
* **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**
* **Sikkim**
* **Mizoram**
* **Nagaland**

**📌 Key Observations:**

* These regions **typically have smaller populations**, which naturally contributes to lower crime volume.
* **Geographical isolation** (islands, hilly terrains) and **close-knit communities** in some of these places may play a role in lower reported crimes.
* However, **under-reporting cannot be ruled out**, especially in areas with limited law enforcement accessibility or social stigma around reporting crimes against women.

**🔍 Additional Insight: Laws Introduced for Women's Safety (2001–2014)**

Between 2001 and 2014, several landmark laws were introduced in India to protect women and curb rising crimes:

* **📜 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**  
  Targeted domestic cruelty and emotional abuse. However, cruelty cases (Section 498A IPC) **continued to rise**, reflecting either poor enforcement or increased reporting due to awareness.
* **📜 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013** *(Post-Nirbhaya Case)*  
  Redefined crimes such as **rape, stalking, acid attacks, voyeurism**, and **sexual harassment**, and made FIRs mandatory.
  + **Impact:** Significant spike in **rape and assault cases post-2012**, likely due to **increased victim confidence and legal reform**.
* **📜 Nirbhaya Fund (2013)**  
  Focused on safety infrastructure — CCTVs, helplines, public transport safety — but had mixed results in terms of implementation during this period.

Despite these efforts, the BI report shows that **most crime categories continued to rise**, especially **cruelty by husband and rape**, indicating that **laws alone weren’t enough** without strong enforcement and societal change.