**‘Capstone project crime in India’**

Introduction of this Project “CRIME IN INDIA”

According to this report Crime in IndiaThe crime rate (crime incidence per 100,000 of population) in India has decreased from 487.8 in 2020 to 445.9 in 2021 according to the [National Crime Records Bureau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Crime_Records_Bureau). Crime occurrence and crime rate varies from state to state and also by the type of crime.

Among states, Uttar Pradesh has the highest crime rate, and Nagaland has the lowest crime rate in 2021. Overall, Delhi has the highest crime rate, and D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu has the lowest crime rate in 2021.

Violent crimes are particularly high in [Eastern India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_India), [Northeast India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_India), [National Capital Region (India)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Capital_Region_(India)). Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh have violent crime rate higher than the national average in 2021.

* Jharkhand has the highest murder rate in 2021.
* Chandigarh has the Highest Rape Rates in India
* Rajasthan has the highest rape cases in 2021.
* Delhi has the highest kidnapping and robbery rate in 2021.
* Punjab has the highest government-sponsored drugs trafficking rate in 2021.
* Uttar Pradesh has the highest illegal arms seizure rate in 2021.
* Some causes of crimes are region specific.
* Insurgents committed 178 crimes in 2021, mostly in Manipur.
* Left wing extremists committed 387 crimes in 2021, mostly in Chhattisgarh.
* Terrorists committed 380 crimes in 2021, mostly in Jammu & Kashmir.
* Mizoram has the highest conviction rate, while Lakshadweep has the lowest conviction rate in 2021

Number of reported rape cases in India 2001-2022

Published by Statista Research Department, Feb 14, 2024

In 2022, the total number of rape cases reported in India amounted to over 31 thousand. This was a slight decrease in rape cases compared to the previous year. Even though many rapes are not reported in the country, it is an issue that continuously makes news headlines, some leading to public protests. Although reports of rape have increased in recent years, it was still associated with shame for the victim, rather than the perpetrator.

The justice system

A victim of rape in India not only experiences social stigmatization but what is more, her fight for justice is not made easy due to the system that often faults the victim for their misfortune. Instances have been reported where victims are confronted with hostile conditions at police stations and have been often pressured to withdraw their cases. However, once a case goes to trial, it can take decades before anything is resolved. Rape cases in particular, face huge backlog where the number of new cases supersede the number of cases disposed every year. The process is arduous and could add so much trauma to the victim’s life that they often buckle under pressure from family of their own or that of the perpetrator.

 Women in India

India is known to be one of the most dangerous countries in the world for women. Indian women are constantly in a state of high alert when alone on the streets, at work or in the markets. Due to India’s predominantly patriarchal nature, domestic violence is known to be culturally acceptable. Studies reveal that even a majority of working women suffer domestic abuse from their husbands. A non-earning woman’s position further exacerbates vulnerability and dependence on their male partner as opposed to a woman who contributors financially to the household. Rampant poverty across the country is the main driver for low literacy rates and consequently, disempowerment and abuse among women.

**SOLUTION REDUCE CRIME IN INDIA:-**

1. Literacy rate
2. Awareness in society
3. Unemployment
4. Proper data for the Population in India (Women,Men,Children,others)
5. Religious

**# Literacy Rate in India**

* the literacy rate in India has increased by 5% in 2023 to 77.7 percent.
* Based on National Statistical Office (NSO) data state with highest literacy rate is Kerala( 96.2%)followed by Mizoram (91.58%) and Delhi (88.7%).
* Based on National Statistical Office (NSO) data state with lowest literacy rate is Andhra Pradesh (66.2%)followed by Rajasthan (69.7%) and Bihar (70.9%).
* Literacy rate in urban area is 87.7% and in the rural area the literacy rate is 73.5%. State Wise Literary Rate in Urban and Rural Areas in 2023.

**#Awareness in society**

* Proper cctv and modern solution for the safety of every society
* The study of crime and its impact on society reveals a complex web of interdependencies.
* The societal repercussions of crime demand multidimensional solutions that extend beyond law enforcement.
* Effective crime control and prevention require a collaborative approach involving policymakers, social institutions, law enforcement agencies, and community participation.
* Addressing the root causes of crime, investing in crime prevention, providing support to victims, and fostering socio-economic equality are vital components of a holistic approach.
* Additionally, promoting awareness, education, and ethical values can contribute to a culture of law-abiding behavior.
* By acknowledging the profound implications of crime on individuals and communities, society can work towards creating safer, harmonious, and inclusive environments for all. Sociologists, criminologists, policymakers, and stakeholders must unite to combat crime and pave the way for a more prosperous and just society for future generations.

**#Unemployment Crime in India**

* When people earn low wages, they are likely to resolve property crime such as burglary because they will make money even if it is illegitimate. Assault and robbery are also related to the high rates of unemployment because money is the primary motivator. Poverty and lack of financial resources escalate crime.
* Crime rates increase steadily in society, and the rate of crime is connected to unemployment and low wages. However, not all criminal activities can be directly linked to the crime. For example, murder and rape cannot be directly linked directly to unemployment but other social and psychological issues.
* To control the rate of crime in society, the government and other stakeholders should initiate measures to deal with the issues that activate the rate of crime. For example, politicians should not focus on methods of fighting crime such as punishment and incarceration. These are short term solutions to a continuous problem
* Since the research studies have indicated that unemployment causes a certain percentage of crime, then the problem of unemployment has to be resolved. The government has a significant role in controlling the rate of unemployment among the youth. Trained young men should be actively engaged in income generating projects which will occupy them and, at the same time, provide a source of income.
* Job opportunities can be created for both the skilled and unskilled in society to prevent the high number of young men who can easily get involved in crime. The wages paid to young employees should be attractive so that they do not get tempted to join illegal activities such as selling dangerous drugs.

**#Proper data for the Population in India (Women,Men,Children,others)**

* Every year should be provide proper Population data include New born children

male ,female .

* Proper Age wise data collection (colleges, schools, offices, others sectors).

**#Religious is main source of crime**

* Politician Religious offences have been committed over time in many ways, and it does not always have to do something with violence against a person or a group.
* In a case, Khaii v/s Nanjiappa AIR 1930 MAD 642, the Hindus of a village were unhappy and were opposed to the fact that mohmaeddans of the same village had decided to construct a Masjid on a land owned by them. The court however on hearing the case said that since the land was owned by the Mohmaeddans, the court could not stop the erection of the Masjid on the mere ground of annoyance. Religious intolerance, has deep roots. There are many cases of religious intolerance that are shrugged upon, simply because they have been going on since years.
* In another case of State of Mysore v/s Henry Rodrigues, the Court said that the purpose of the Section 295(A) is to respect the religious perceptivity of different people of different religious ideologies and doctrines. The judiciary has laid down several provisions to ensure that the State of India, continues to retain its secularist nature.

**Reference In this Project CAPSTONE“CRIME IN INDIA”:-**

Reference:-

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* <https://housing.com/news/safest-cities-in-india/#:~:text=Safest%20cities%20in%20India%20%231%3A%20Kolkata&text=It%20registered%20the%20lowest%20number,cities%20in%20India%20for%20women>.
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* <https://lawbhoomi.com/religious-crimes-in-india-a-rising-hatred-in-a-secular-state/>.