

TEAM COLAB PRESENTATION

PROJECT TITLE:

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA
(A Year-wise and State-wise Analysis)

August 27,
2022

MEET THE TEAM



IDONGESIT INYANG

Group Lead

*HAMOYE ID:
1462cda03941f000*



NNAMDI WALTER

Assistant Group Lead

*HAMOYE ID:
14fbc3609281f000*



BARIYAT LIKITA

Query Analyst

*HAMOYE ID:
13c703088881f000*

MEET THE TEAM

• OTHER GROUP MEMBERS

S/N	NAME	HAMOYE ID	TRACK	ROLE
1.	Gbenga Aboluwade	15727cedb041f00	Data Science	Presenter 1
2.	Rahanatu Suleiman	15725c0e6e01f000	Data Storytelling	Presenter 2
3.	Okamkpa Tobeckukwu	154bc7593741f000	Data Science	Member
4.	Joe Solomon Obusor	1546bf489d01f000	Data Science	Member
5.	Almond Owolabi	154dc7f96581f000	Data Science	Member
6.	Akporu Samuel	157265d413c1f000	Data Science	Member
7.	Nii Yartey Gidiglo	1573853e9f81f000	Data Engineering	Member
8.	Jamilu Ibrahim Richifa	15520b73f341f000	Data Engineering	Member
9.	Edidiong Effiong	157353516681f000	Data Science	Member
10.	Sonola Moyosoluwalorun Odunayo	1479301970c1f000	Data Science	Member
11.	Blessing Onumaegbu	147e38b4bb01f000	Data storytelling	Member
12.	Kareem Adio	154ee0816141f000	Data Science	Member
13.	Adeleye Oluwaseun	157279bd0b81f000	Data Science	Member

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- **The number of violent crimes in India especially those against women including rape that are reported in official statistics are increasing with each passing year. This violence thrives within a milieu of steady economic growth, and increasing inequality between the rich and poor in Indian society.**
- **Ranging from the so-called eve teasing and outright sexual harassment on the street or workplace, to harassment for dowry, molestation in public transport vehicles, and the often-reported rape, these crimes against women reflect the vulnerability and deep-rooted problems related to the position of women in Indian society.**



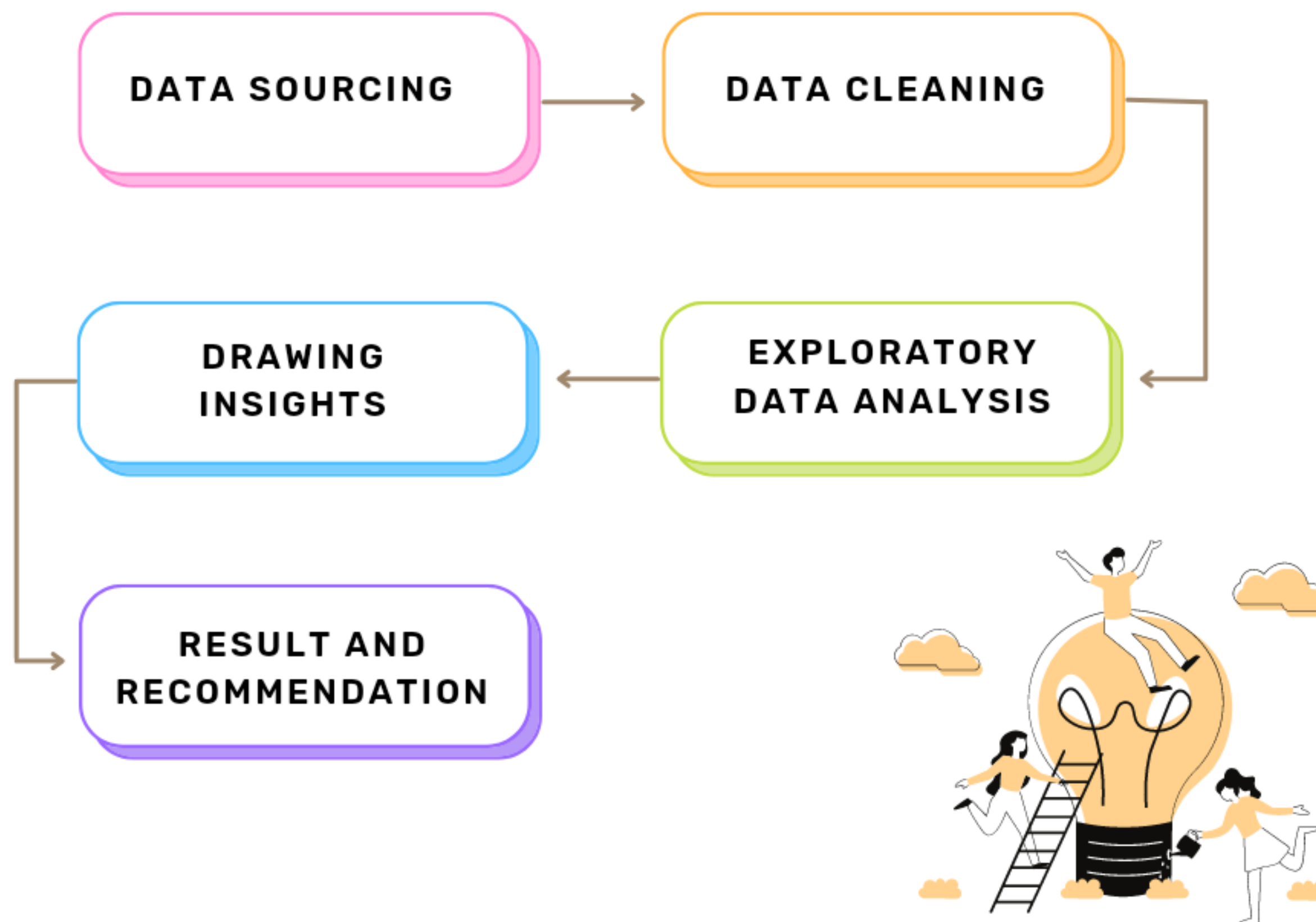
EXISTING WORKS

- **Several works have been done relating to various issues on crime in India, taking specific crime as well as crime as a whole and crime deterrence and the need for reforms.**
- **Braithwaite (1975), Dreze and Khera (2000), Mukherjee, Rustagi and Krishnaji (2001), Shaban (2008), Dutta and Husain (2009), Bhatt and Pant (2011) and Nagarajan are examples of people that have published several works relating to crimes perpetrated against women in India.**
- **In a seminal work, Brownmiller (1975) shows how men as men, despite racial and class differences, sustain a common interest in dominating women as women over time and across cultures. Brownmiller argues that rape is “a conscious process of intimidation by which all men keep all women in a state of fear.**

EXISTING WORKS

- **All these studies mainly focused on the whole India as a country. But state level study is practically lacking in most of these works.**
- **This project is different from earlier studies in the sense that it covers 36 major states and tried to understand the relative prevalence of crimes against women in these states and also the factors that contribute to the large inter-state variance of crimes.**

OUR APPROACH



DATASET DESCRIPTION

- **The dataset used for this project was gotten from kaggle**
- **The dataset consists of 11 Columns and 10,677 rows.**
- **The dataset contained no null value or duplicated row**
- **The STATE/UT and District columns have a categorical data type while the other columns have an int64 data type**

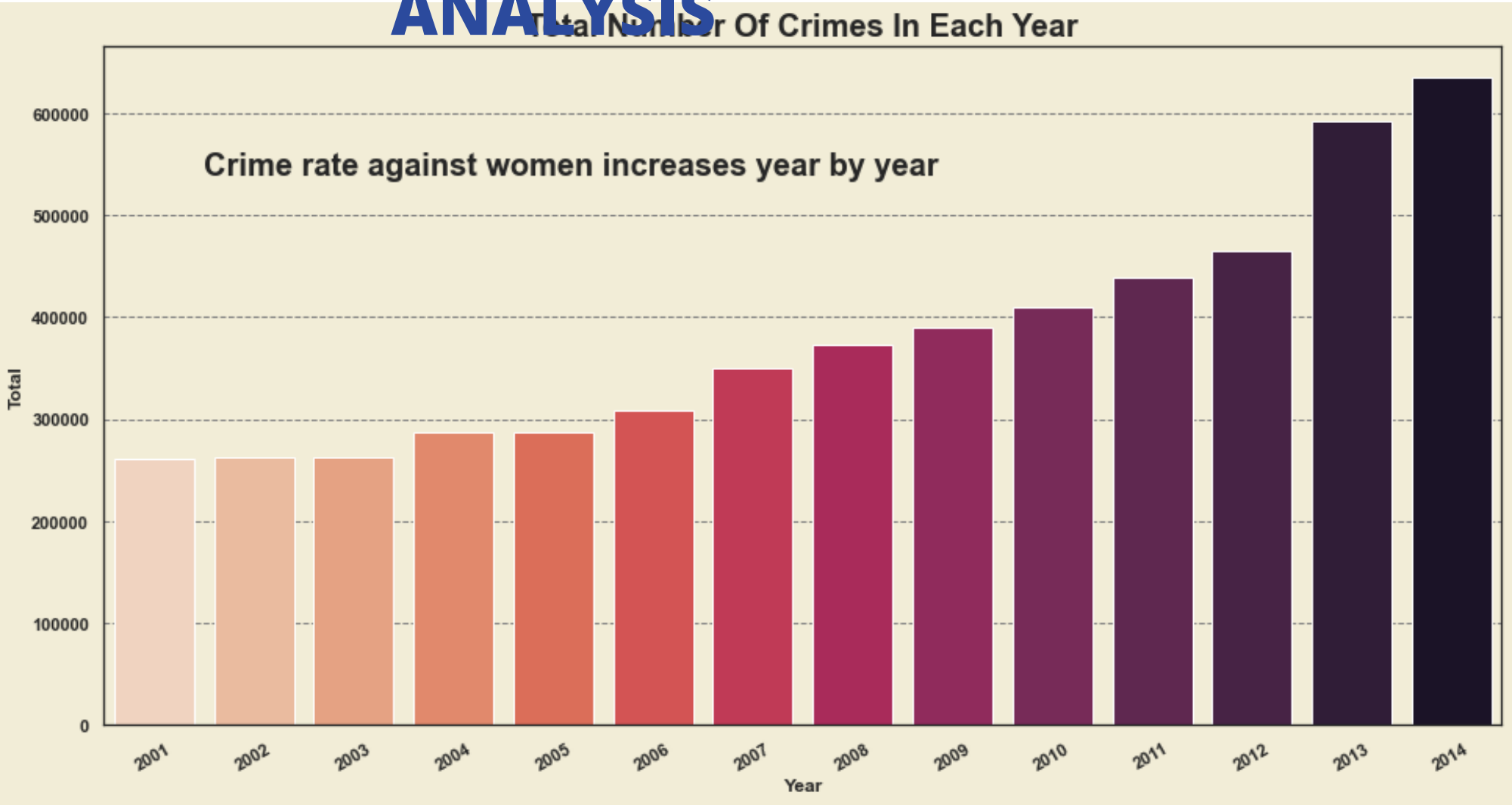
DATASET DESCRIPTION

- A statistical description of the numerical columns in the dataset is shown in the image below.

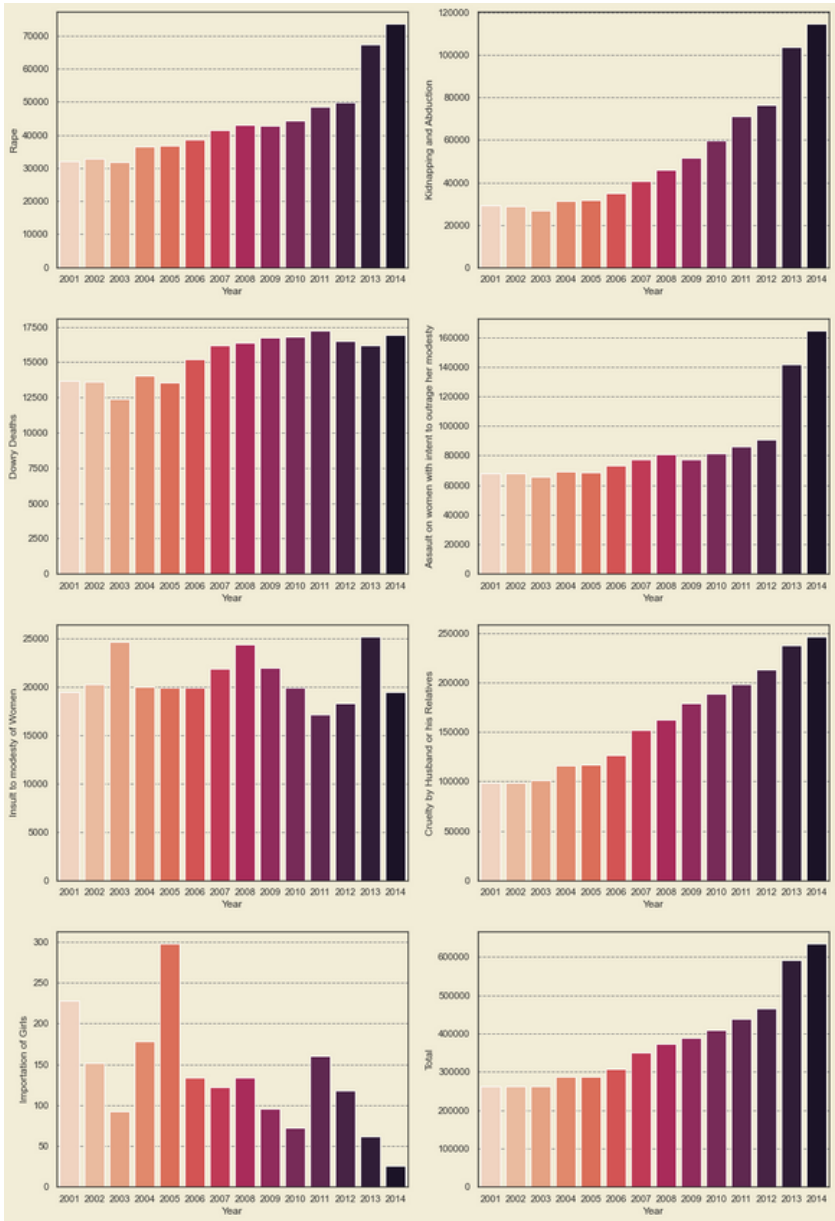
	Unnamed: 0	Year	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to modesty of Women	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	Importation of Girls
count	10677.000000	10677.000000	10677.000000	10677.000000	10677.000000	10677.000000	10677.000000	10677.000000	10677.000000
mean	3871.570198	2007.697949	57.989885	69.888358	20.181699	113.539196	27.419313	209.224314	0.175330
std	2816.369918	4.046874	214.230398	311.623450	98.276531	458.903951	167.806797	905.664362	2.228637
min	0.000000	2001.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	1009.000000	2004.000000	8.000000	6.000000	1.000000	10.000000	0.000000	11.000000	0.000000
50%	3678.000000	2008.000000	22.000000	20.000000	5.000000	34.000000	2.000000	50.000000	0.000000
75%	6347.000000	2011.000000	44.000000	49.000000	16.000000	85.000000	12.000000	144.000000	0.000000
max	9016.000000	2014.000000	5076.000000	10626.000000	2469.000000	10001.000000	4970.000000	23278.000000	83.000000

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- YEAR-WISE ANALYSIS



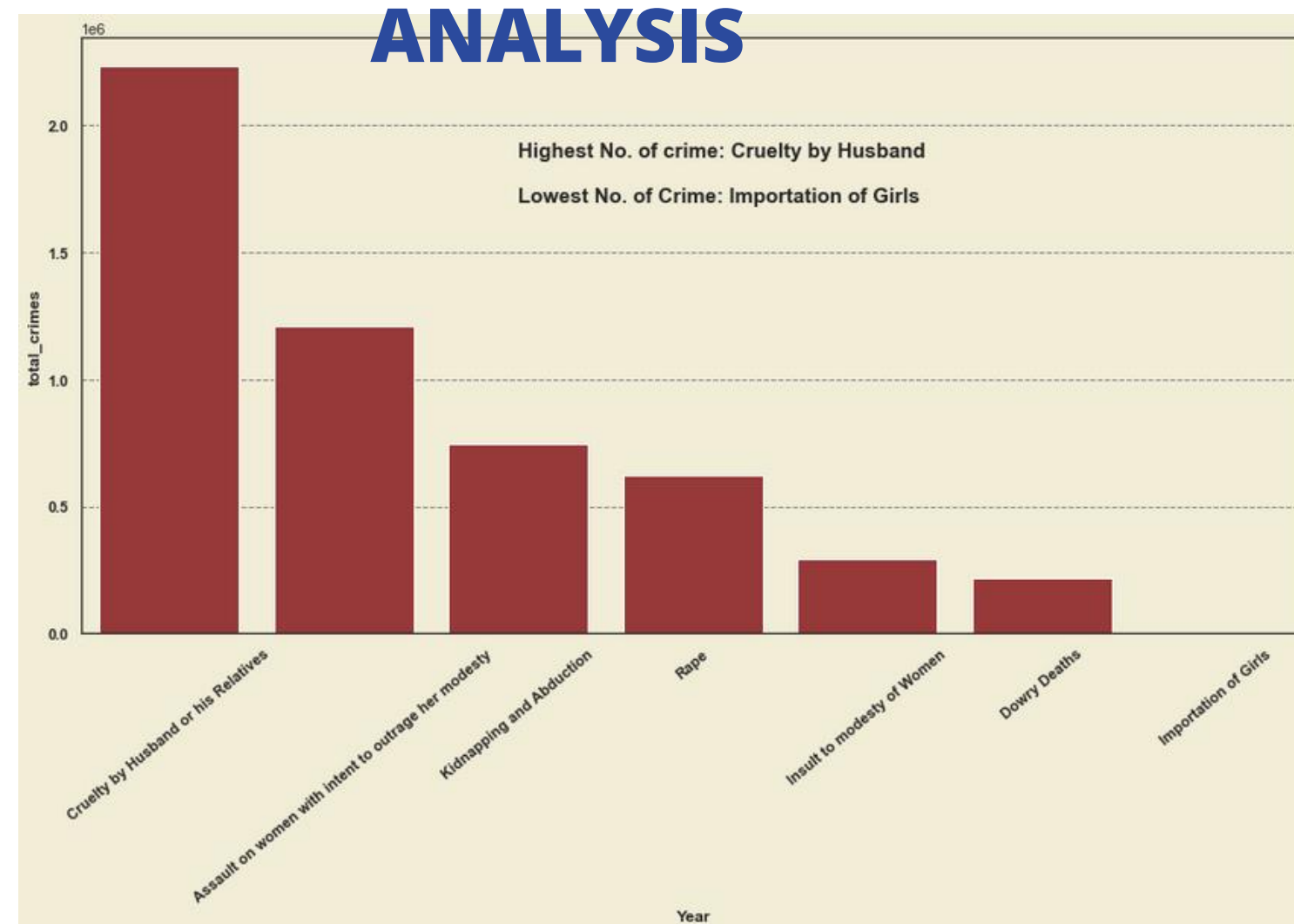
TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES PER YEAR



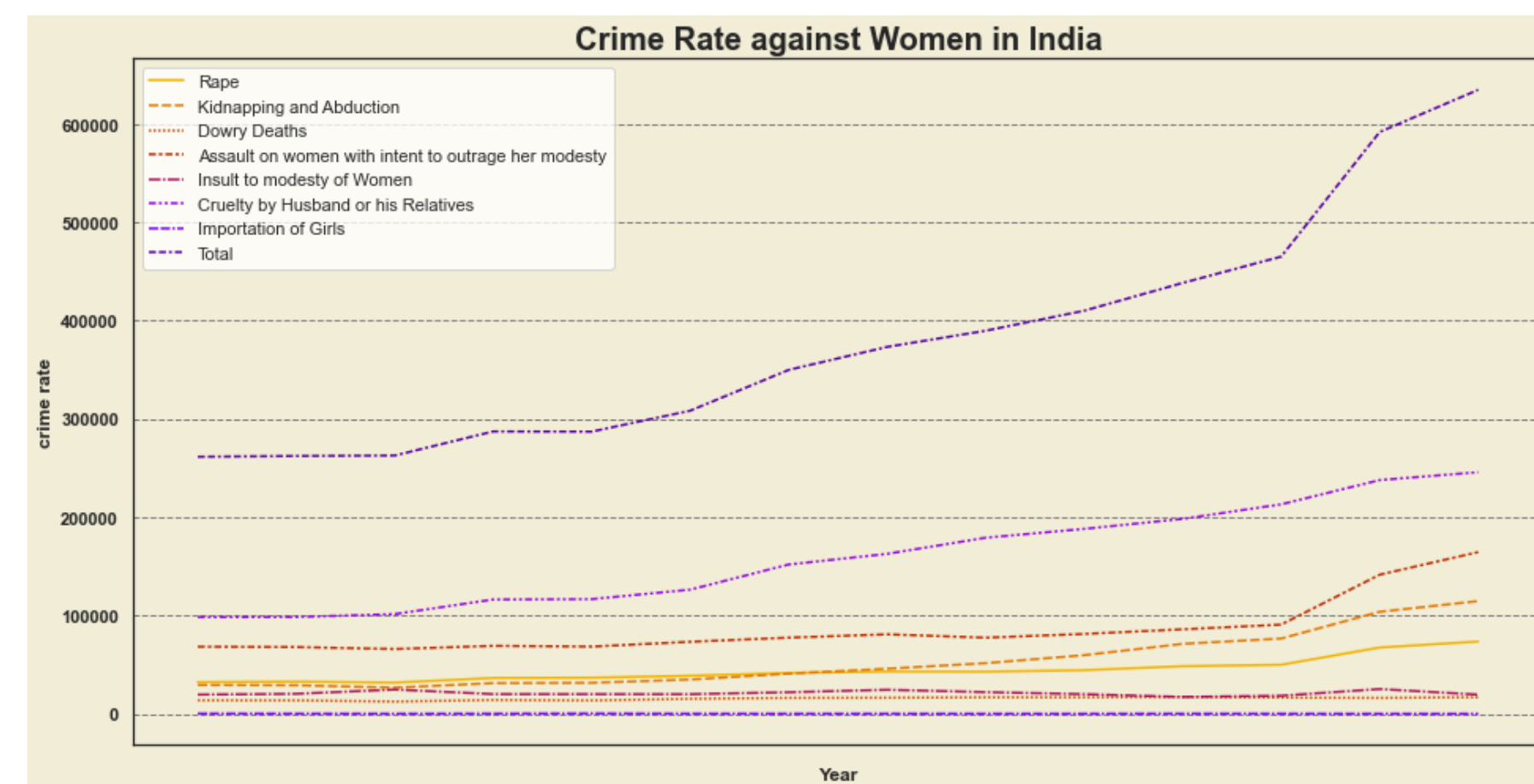
ANNUAL VARIATION IN CRIME PER CATEGORY

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

• YEAR-WISE ANALYSIS



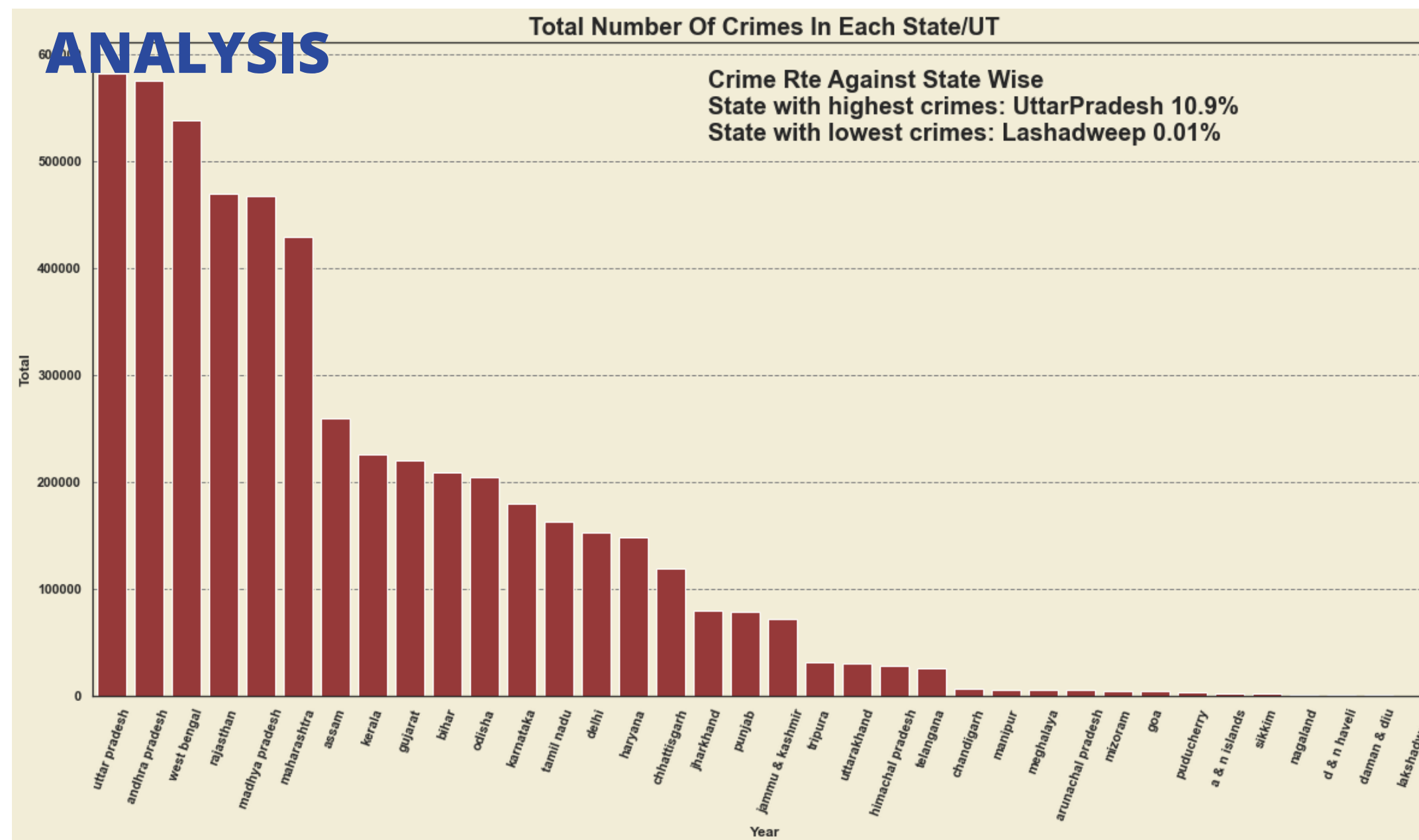
TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES PER CATEGORY FROM 2001-2014



LINE PLOT SHOWING ANNUAL RATE OF CRIME INCREASE

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

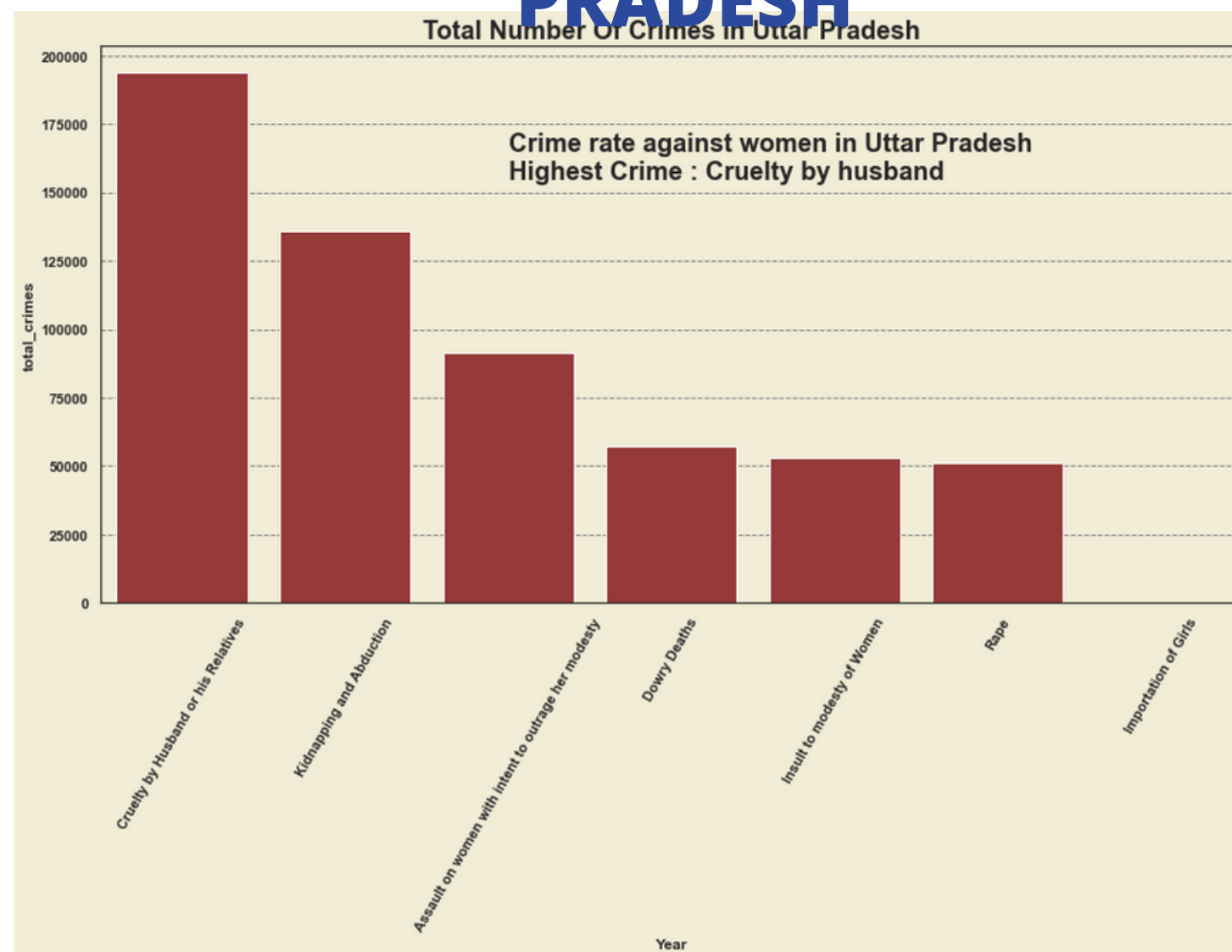
- STATE-WISE



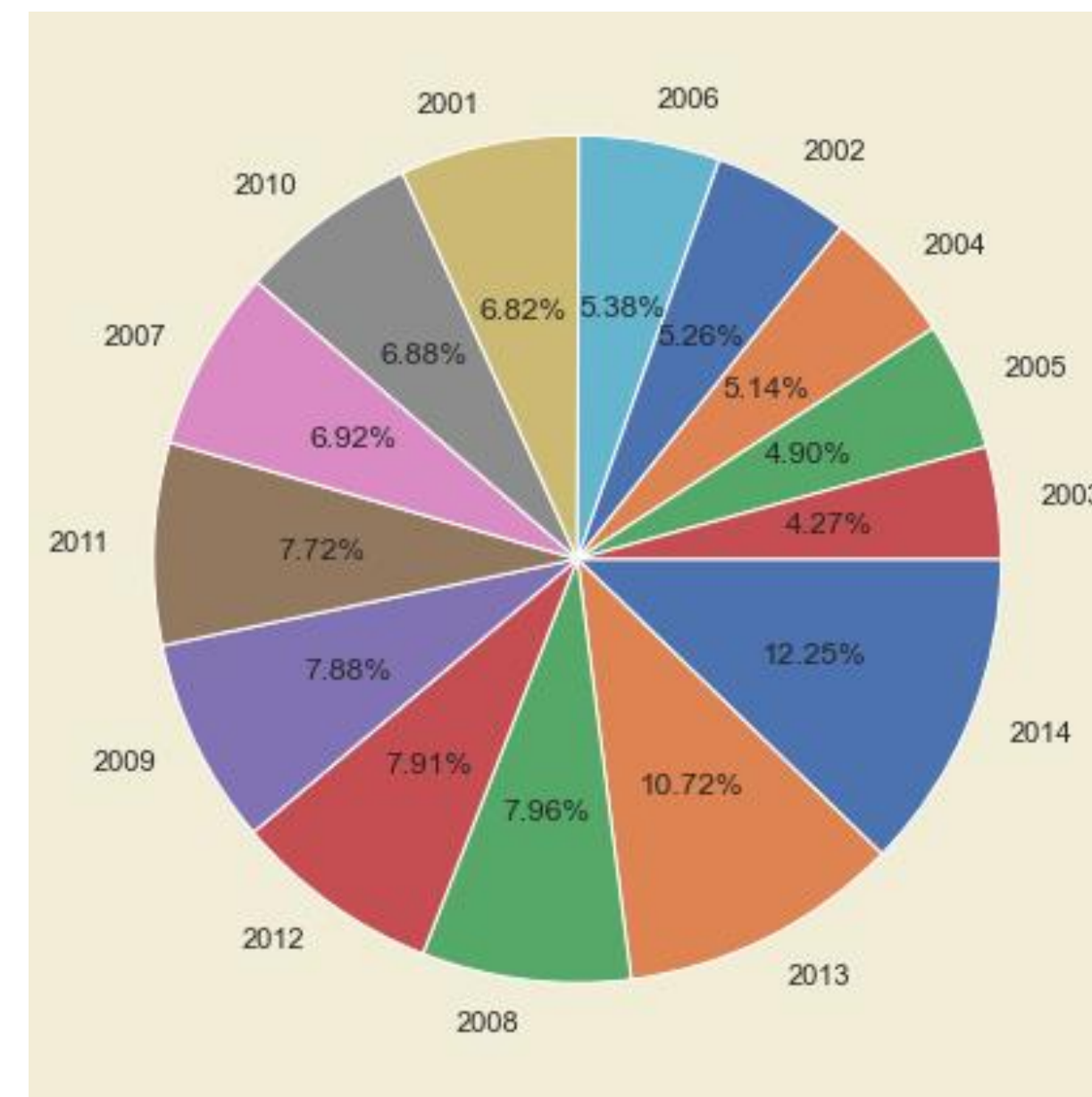
**TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES PER STATE FROM
2001-2014**

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

• ANALYSIS OF UTTAR PRADESH



TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES PER CATEGORY IN UTTAR PRADESH FROM 2001-2014

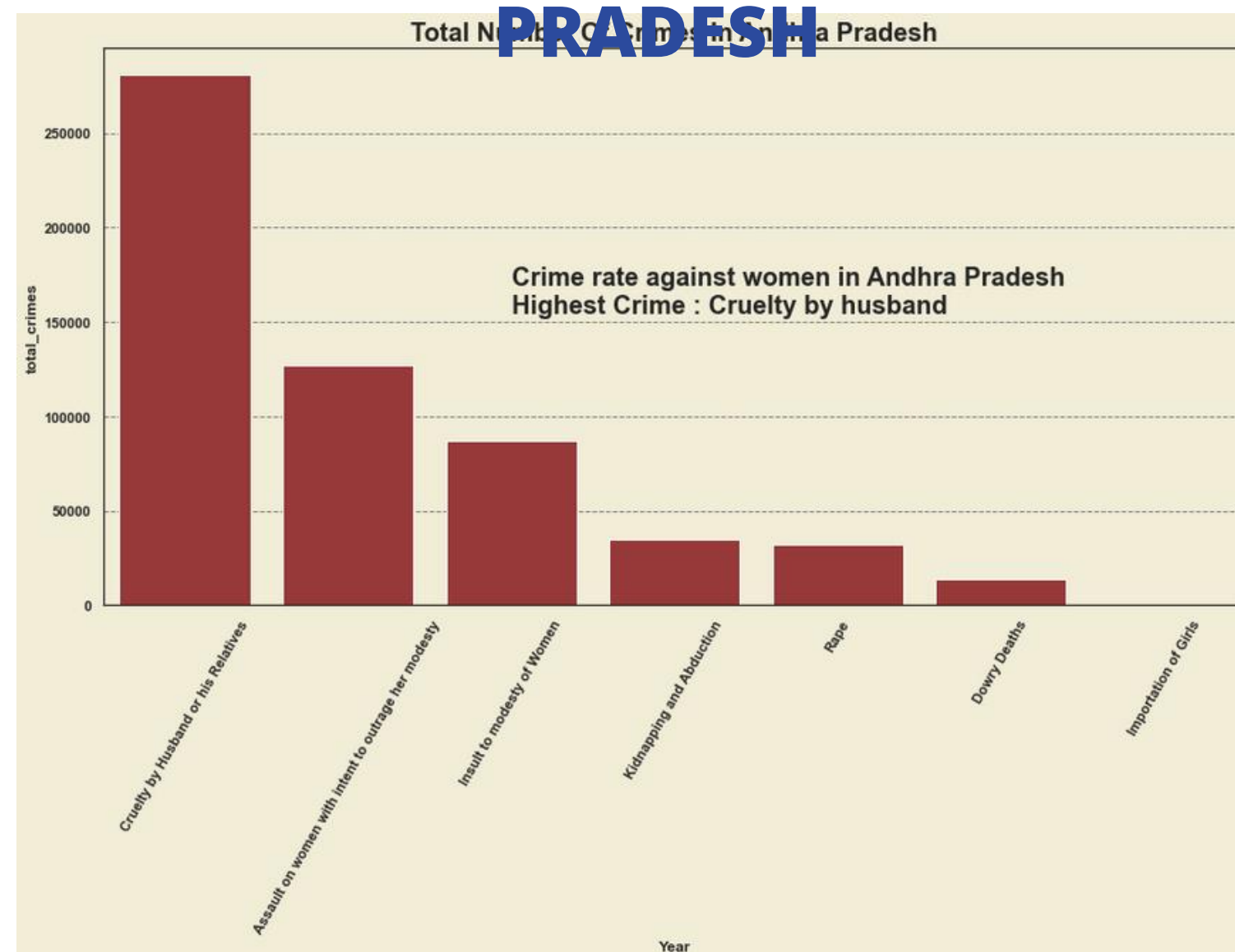


PIE CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES IN UTTAR PRADESH PER YEAR

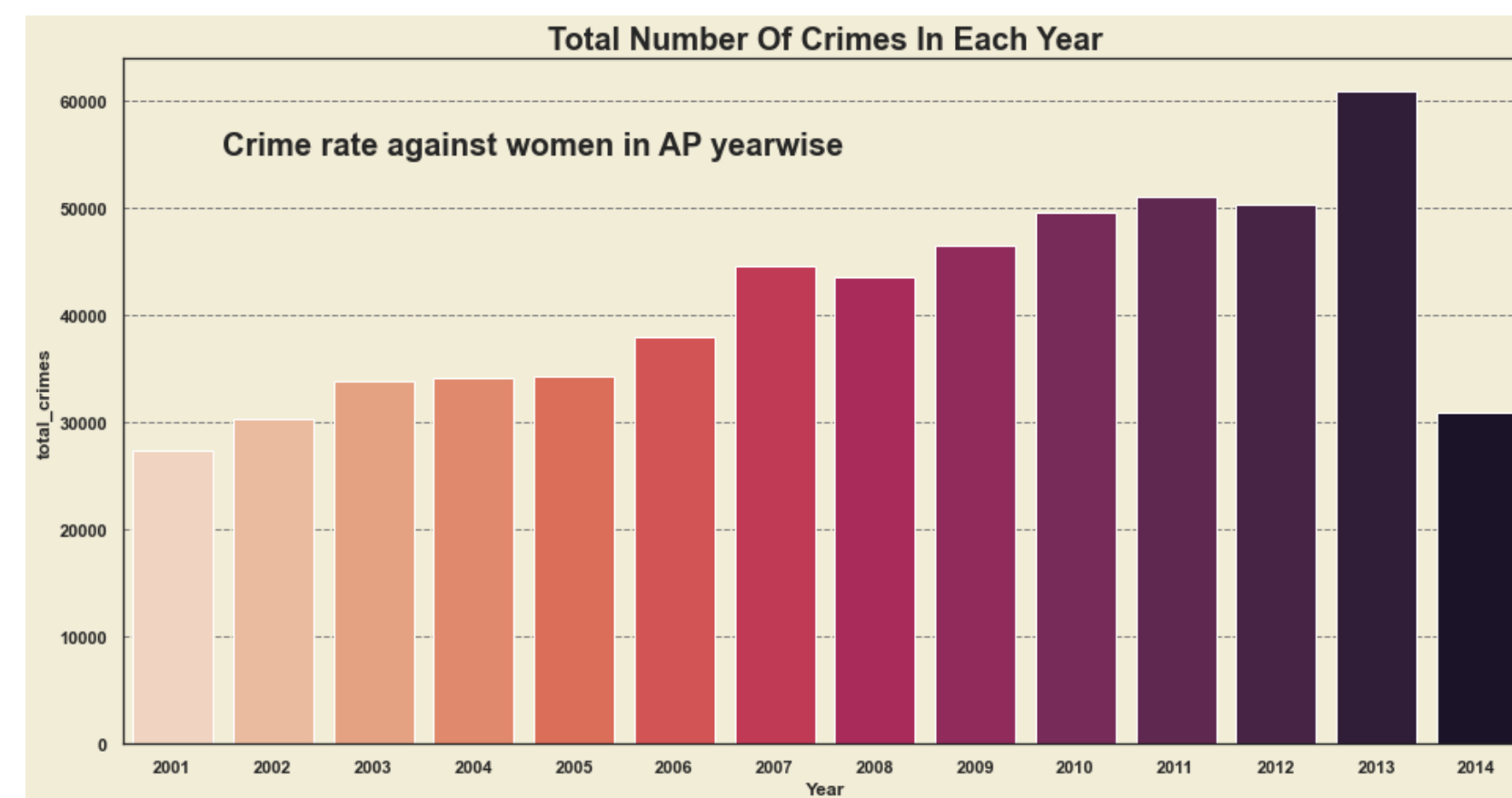
EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- ANALYSIS OF ANDHRA

PRADESH



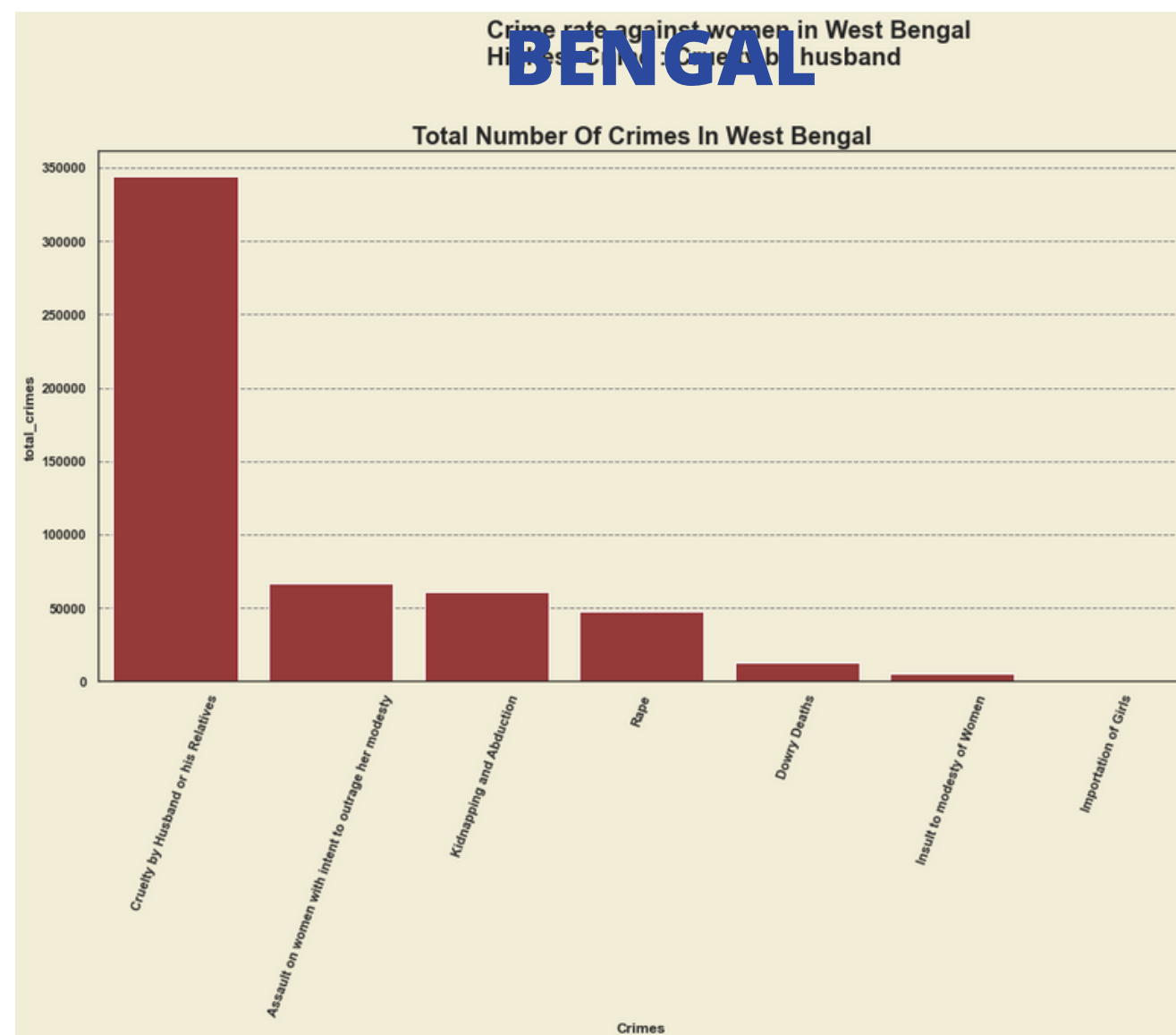
TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES PER CATEGORY IN
ANDHRA PRADESH FROM 2001-2014



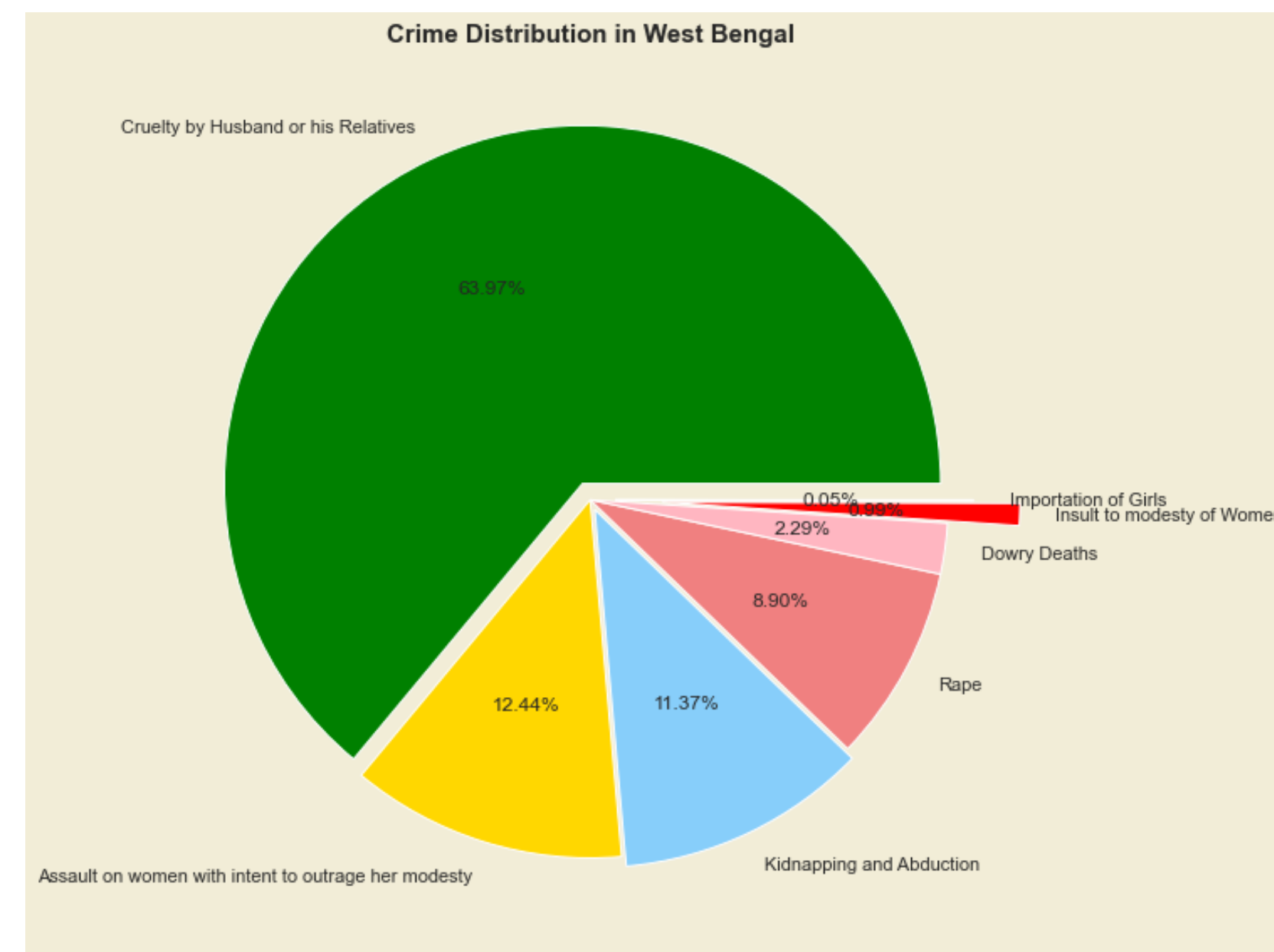
BAR PLOT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF
CRIMES IN ANDHRA PRADESH PER YEAR

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

• ANALYSIS OF WEST BENGAL



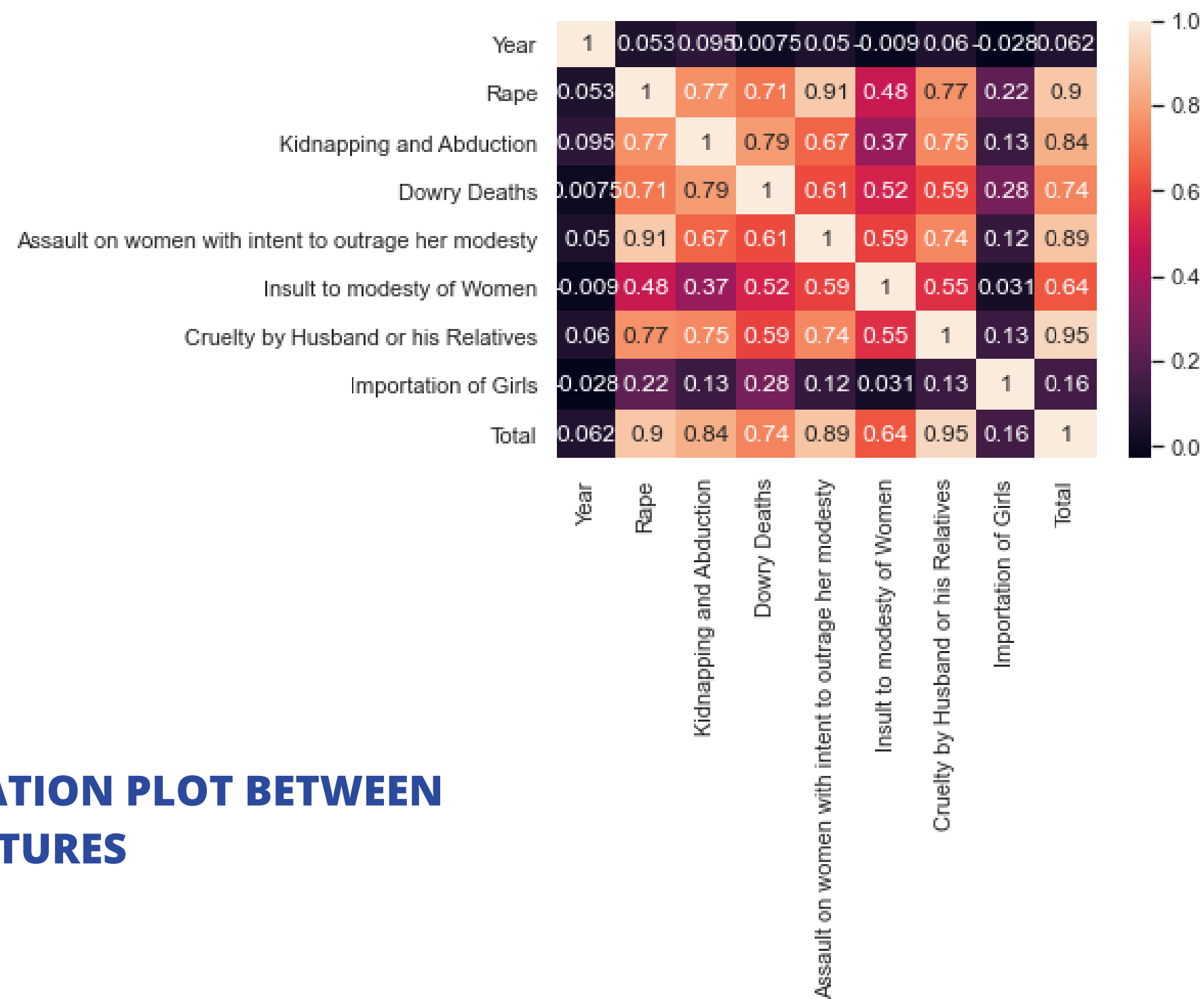
TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES PER CATEGORY IN WEST BENGAL FROM 2001-2014



PIE CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES IN WEST BENGAL PER YEAR

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- CORRELATION BETWEEN FEATURES**



PEARSON CORRELATION PLOT BETWEEN FEATURES


INSIGHTS AND DISCUSSION

From the Year-wise analysis the following insights were drawn:

- **The total number of crimes steadily increased from 2001 to 2014 with a value of 265,000 in 2001 to a value of 652,000 in 2014**
- **Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Assault on women, Cruelty by husband or relative all peaked at year 2014**
- **Dowry Deaths peaked at year 2011**
- **Insult to modesty of women peaked at 2013 and importation of girls peaked at 2005**



INSIGHTS AND DISCUSSIONS

- **From 2001 through to 2014, the most prevalent crimes against women was "Cruelty by Husband or Relatives"**
 - **This is followed closely by Assault on women, Rape, Insult to modesty of women, Dowry deaths and importation of girls in that order.**
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INSIGHTS AND DISCUSSION

From the State-wise analysis the following insights were drawn:

- The top 5 states with the highest number of crimes from 2001 to 2014 are: Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in that order. Only the top 3 states were analysed.**
- The 5 states with the least amount of crimes from 2001 to 2014 are: Sikkim, Nagaland, D&N Haveli and LakshawEEP in that order.**
- Madhya Pradesh had the highest number of Rape cases and Assault on women from 2001 to 2014. Uttar Pradesh had the highest number of kidnapping and abduction and Dowry Deaths cases. Andhra Pradesh has the highest number of cases of Insult to modesty of Women. Finally, West Bengal has the highest number of cases of Cruelty by Husband or His Relative.**

INSIGHTS AND DISCUSSION

- **The most prevalent crime in Uttar Pradesh was Cruelty by Husband or His Relative while the least is Importation of girls**
- **The most prevalent crime in Andhra Pradesh was Cruelty by Husband or His Relative while the least is Importation of girls**
- **The most prevalent crime in West Bengal was Cruelty by Husband or His Relative while the least is Importation of girls**

INSIGHTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Discussions

- **As mentioned earlier, Cruelty by husband and relatives is the most prevalent crime perpetrated against women in India. This is because there has been a long standing gender inequality present in the country. This reason contributes to India's Gender Inequality Index rating of 0.524 in 2014 putting it in the bottom 20% of ranked countries that year.**
- **According to Wikipedia, 38% of Indian men admit that they have physically abused their partners. Also, every 9 minutes, a case of cruelty is committed by either husband or a relative to the husband.**

INSIGHTS AND DISCUSSIONS

- **Uttar Pradesh has the largest Urban system in the country with 630 municipalities. This suggests that urbanization is one main factor that influences these crimes. In most urbanized areas there is a significantly high male to female ratio.**
- **Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal are also Urban States which corroborates the inference drawn earlier.**
- **There is a high correlation between Rape and kidnapping. This could suggest that women who were kidnapped or abducted were raped by their abductees.**

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION


- **From research, it was seen that alcoholism, social media, and early marriages all contributed directly or indirectly to the rise in crime against women in India over the years.**
- **There should be prohibition of alcohol use in mass gatherings in institutions, public places like trains and buses. The number of alcohol outlets should be decreased. The age for purchasing alcohol may be raised by some years. Special checks on festive occasions are recommended with the help of breath analyzers. Involuntary treatment of persons with alcohol dependence should be carried out.**

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

- **Sexual material should be censored. Good themes, which condemn violence and glorify rehabilitation of the victim, should be projected. This would go a long way in reducing the number of rape cases.**
- **Code of conduct at work place, school and home, with respect to interaction with persons of opposite sex should be outlined and implemented.**
- **Efficient and accountable law enforcement machinery at all levels (administration, government, police and judiciary) is needed.**



RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

- **Gender sensitization by parents and teachers is needed regarding the sensitivities and boundaries of man-woman relationships.**
 - **Parents and teachers should strive to infuse good moral and religious values in children and serve as role models.**
 - **Last, but not the least, If we are sincere we will get the results. Let us all say “No” to violence against women.**
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*THANK
you!*

**STOP
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
WOMEN**

