Chapter - 5

Crime against Women

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of India. In order to uphold and implement the Constitutional Mandate, the State has enacted various laws and taken measures intended to ensure equal rights, check social discrimination & various forms of violence and atrocities. Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as ‘murder’, ‘robbery’, ‘cheating’, etc. only the crimes which are directed specifically against women i.e. gender specific crimes are characterised as ‘Crimes against Women’. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories.

(1) Crime Heads under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

1. Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)$
2. Attempt to commit Rape(Sec 376/511 IPC)*
   3.1 K&A under section 363 IPC*
   3.2 K&A in Order to Murder*
   3.3 K&A for Ransom*
   3.4 K&A of Women to Compel Her for Marriage*
   3.5 K&A for Other Purposes*
4. Dowry Deaths (Section 304B IPC)
5. Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
   5.1 Sexual Harassment (Sec.354A IPC)*
   5.2 Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354C IPC)*
   5.3 Voyeurism (Sec. 354D IPC)*
   5.4 Others *
6. Insult to the Modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)
   6.1 at Office Premises*
   6.2 at Places Related to Work*
   6.3 in Public Transport*
   6.4 in Other Places*
7. Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec. 498A IPC)
8. Importation of Girl from Foreign Country (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366 B IPC)
9. Abetment of Suicide of Women (Sec. 306 IPC)*
   ‘$’- Excludes child rapes registered under the section 4 & 6 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012 which published separately in Chapter-6.

(2) Crime Heads under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

Special Acts enacted for protection and safety of women have been clubbed under SLL These gender specific laws in which criminal cases recorded by police throughout the country are –

(i) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(ii) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
(iii) The Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987
(iv) The Protection of women from domestic Violence Act, 2005*
(v) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956#

‘#’ women related crimes only.
‘*’ - Started collecting since in 2014 in the revised proformae.

Apart from above crime heads which are considered as crime against women, some general crimes in which women are victims have also been collected under the revised proformae. Data of the same is published on our website in ‘Additional Tables for CII’.

‘Crime rate’ for crimes committed against women has been calculated using only female population which is based on mid-year projected female population for the year 2015, as supplied by Registrar General of India/Population Commissioner, MHA. Mid-year projected population figures in respect of newly created States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been arrived using district population ratio of the Population Census 2011.
CASES REGISTERED UNDER CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2015
(All India 3,27,394)

Number of Registered Cases

- Upto 1,000
- 1,001 to 5,000
- 5,001 to 10,000
- 10,001 to 20,000
- 20,001 to 30,000
- Above 30,000

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF
Incidence of Crimes

A total of 3,27,394 cases of crime against women (both under various sections of IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2015 as compared to 3,37,922 in the year 2014, thus showing a decline of 3.1% during the year 2015. These crimes have continuously increased during 2011-2014 with 2,28,650 cases in 2011, which further increased to 2,44,270 cases in 2012 and 3,09,546 cases in 2013, to 3,37,922 cases in 2014. It declined to 3,27,394 in 2015.

Uttar Pradesh with 16.8% share of country’s female population has reported nearly 10.9% of total crimes committed against women at all India level, by registering 35,527 cases and West Bengal accounting for nearly 7.4% of the country’s female population, has accounted for 10.1% of total cases of crimes against women in the country by registering 33,218 cases during the year 2015.

Crime Rate

The crime rate under crimes against women was reported as 53.9 in 2015. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate (184.3) compared to 56.3 at all India level during the year 2015, followed by Assam (148.2), Telangana (83.1), Odisha (81.9), Rajasthan (81.5), Haryana (75.7) and West Bengal (73.4).

Trend Analysis

The crime head-wise details of cases reported under crimes against women during the year 2011 to year 2015 along with percentage variation are presented in Table-5(A). The cases of crimes against women during the year 2015 have increased by 3.1% over the year 2014 and increased by 43.2% over the year 2011. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 96.1% of total crimes and the remaining 3.9% were SLL crimes against women.

Table – 5(A)
 Crime Head-wise Cases Registered under Crime against Women during 2011 - 2015 and Percentage Variation in 2015 over 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Crime head</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage variation in 2015 over 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rape#</td>
<td>24,206</td>
<td>24,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attempt to Commit Rape*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kidnapping &amp; Abduction of Women</td>
<td>35,565</td>
<td>38,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dowry Deaths</td>
<td>8,618</td>
<td>8,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her/their Modesty</td>
<td>42,968</td>
<td>45,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Insult to the Modesty of Women</td>
<td>8,570</td>
<td>9,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives</td>
<td>99,135</td>
<td>1,06,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Importation of Girl from Foreign Country</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Abetment of Suicide of Women</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Total IPC Crime against Women</td>
<td>2,19,142</td>
<td>2,32,528</td>
<td>2,95,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Commission of Sati Prevention Act</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Dowry Prohibition Act</td>
<td>6,619</td>
<td>9,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act</td>
<td>2,436</td>
<td>2,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Total SLL Crime against Women</td>
<td>9,508</td>
<td>11,742</td>
<td>13,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(A+B)</td>
<td>2,28,650</td>
<td>2,44,270</td>
<td>3,09,546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Newly included crime head; # Exclude child rapes registered under the section 4 & 6 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012 which published separately in Chapter-6.
RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2015
(All India 53.9)

Note:
Rate of Crime against Women means number of cases registered under crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population.
The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women in total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 9.4% in the year 2011 to 10.7% during the year 2015 [Table 5(B)].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total IPC Crimes</th>
<th>Crime against Women (IPC cases)</th>
<th>Percentage to Total IPC Crimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>23,25,575</td>
<td>2,19,142</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>23,87,188</td>
<td>2,44,270</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>26,47,722</td>
<td>2,95,896</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2014*</td>
<td>28,51,563</td>
<td>3,25,327</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2015*</td>
<td>29,49,400</td>
<td>3,14,575</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crime Head-wise Analysis (IPC)

Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
(Incidence 34,651 Rate 5.7)

A total of 34,651 cases of rape under section 376 IPC were registered during 2015 (excluding cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012). An increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2011 - 2014. These cases have shown an increase of 9.2% in the year 2011 (24,206 cases) over the year 2010 (22,172 cases), an increase of 3.0% in the year 2012 (24,923 cases) over 2011, with further increase of 35.2% in the year 2013 (33,707 cases) over 2012 and 9.0% in 2014 (36,735 cases) over 2013. A decrease of 5.7% was reported in 2015 (34,651 cases) over 2014 (36,735 cases). 12.7% (4,391 out of 34,651 cases) of rape cases were reported in Madhya Pradesh followed by Maharashtra (4,144 cases), Rajasthan (3,644 cases), Uttar Pradesh (3,025 cases) and Odisha (2,251 cases) accounting for 11.9%, 10.5%, 8.7% and 6.5% of total cases respectively. Delhi UT reported highest crime rate of 23.7 followed by A & N Islands at 13.5 as compared to national average at 5.7.

Incest Rape
(Incidence: 557 Victims 561)

Incidents of incest rape (rape by blood relation like father, brother etc.) in the country have declined by 17.4% during 2015 over the previous year (from 674 cases in 2014 to 557 cases in 2015). Maharashtra (139 cases with 141 victims) has reported the highest such incidence followed by Rajasthan (98 cases with 98 victims), Delhi (80 cases with 80 victims) and Kerala (70 cases with 71 victims).

Crime in India-2015
Crime in India - 2015

Figure 5.1

Crime Head-wise Percentage Distribution under Crime Against Women during 2015

- Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives (34.6%)
- Assault on Women With Intent to Outrage Her Modesty (25.2%)
- Kidnapping & Abduction of Women (18.1%)
- Rape (10.6%)
- Other Crimes** (0.2%)
- Immoral Traffic (P) Act (0.7%)
- Abetment of Suicides of Women (1.2%)
- Attempt to Commit Rape (1.4%)
- Dowry Deaths (2.3%)
- Insult to the Modesty of Women (2.7%)
- Dowry Prohibition Act (3.0%)

** The cases of Importation of Girls from Foreign Country, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 altogether have been shown as Other Crimes.
Crime in India-

During 2015, 33 out of 36 States/UTs have reported more than 90% of such rape cases during 2015. Apart from 557 incest rape cases (i.e. rapes by blood relatives), in 891 cases victims were raped by close family members and in 1,788 cases victims were raped by other relatives. A total of 9,508 cases were reported in which victims were raped by her neighbours, maximum such cases were reported in Assam (1,098 cases), Uttar Pradesh (1,083 cases), Madhya Pradesh (883 cases) and Rajasthan (865 cases) and these four States together accounted for 41.3% of total such rape cases. In 557 cases, employers/ co-workers have raped their female employees or colleagues [Table 5.4].

During 2015, majority of rapes were committed by unknown persons in Odisha (327) followed by West Bengal (316).

Custodial Rape
(Incidence: 95  Rate: Negligible)

Custodial rape refers to cases of rape under custody of police, of hospital, judicial custody etc., earlier data on rape under police custody only was collected. It has been further sub categorized as custodial gang rape and other than custodial rape & gang rape.

Out of 34,651 total rape cases registered in the country, 95 cases were registered as custodial rapes during the year 2015. Highest number of custodial rape cases were reported in Uttar Pradesh (91 cases consisting of 4 cases of gang rape and 87 cases of other custodial rapes) followed by Uttarakhand (2 cases of custodial rape other than gang rape), one case each in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal of custodial rape other than gang rape were also registered in 2015 [Table 5.2].

Rape Other Than Custodial Rape
(Incidence: 34,556  Rate: 5.7)

Out of 34,651 total rape cases in the country, 34,556 cases were registered as other than custodial rape cases during the year 2015. Rape other than custodial rape has been further sub-categorized as gang rape and other rape. Out of 34,556 rape cases (other than custodial rape cases) in the country, 2,113 cases were registered as gang rape cases and 32,443 cases were registered under other rape cases.

Maximum rape cases (other than custodial rape cases) were reported in Madhya Pradesh (4,391 cases, consisting of 270 gang rape cases and 4,121 other than gang rape cases), followed by Maharashtra with 4,144 such cases (consisting of 141 gang rape cases and 4,003 other than gang rape cases) and Rajasthan 3,644 (consisting of 411 gang rape cases and 3,233 other than gang rape cases).

Maximum number of gang rape cases were reported in Uttar Pradesh with 462 cases (consisting of 4 custodial gang rape cases and 458 other than custodial gang rape cases) followed by Rajasthan with 411 cases (all 411 cases other than custodial gang rape cases) [Table 5.2].

Attempt to Commit Rape
(Incidence: 4,437  Rate: 0.7)

A total of 4,437 cases were registered under attempt to commit rape during 2015. Maximum number of such cases were reported from West Bengal (1,551 cases) followed by Assam (499 cases), Uttar Pradesh (422 cases) and Rajasthan (407 cases) [Table 5.2].

Kidnapping & Abduction of Women
(Incidence: 59,277  Rate: 9.8)

A total of 59,277 cases were registered under kidnapping & abduction of women during 2015. These cases have shown an increase of 3.4% during 2015 over the previous year 2014 (from 57,311 cases). Uttar Pradesh with 10,135 cases of kidnapping & abduction has accounted for 17.1% of the total such cases. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate at 46.3 compared to the national average of 9.8.

Out of 59,277 cases of kidnapping & abduction, maximum number of cases of kidnapping & abduction of women were registered for marriage purposes (31,778 cases)
Figure 5.2
Percentage Change in Cases Registered & Rate of Crime against Women during the Year Over 2005
which accounted for 53.6% of total such cases during 2015. A total of 59,277 cases of kidnapping & abduction with 60,652 victims were registered in the country during the year 2015. Maximum number of cases of kidnapping & abduction of women for marriage purposes were reported in Uttar Pradesh (8,290 cases) followed by Bihar (4,444 cases) and Assam (4,141 cases) during 2015.

**Dowry Deaths**
(Incidence: 7,634  Rate: 1.3)

The cases of dowry deaths have declined by 9.7% during the year 2015 (7,634 cases) over the previous year (8,455 cases). A total of 7,646 victims were reported under 7,634 dowry deaths cases in the country during the year 2015.

30.6% of the total cases of dowry deaths were reported in Uttar Pradesh (2,335 cases) alone followed by Bihar (1,154 cases). The highest crime rate in respect of dowry deaths was reported in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (2.3 each) as compared to the national average of 1.3.

**Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty**
(Incidence: 82,422  Rate: 13.6)

Incidents of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty in the country have increased by 0.2% (from 82,235 cases in 2014 to 82,422 cases in 2015) during 2015 over the previous year. Maharashtra (11,713 cases) has reported the highest number of such crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (8,049 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (7,885 cases). Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty cases (57.8) compared to the national average of 13.6. A total of 82,800 victims were reported under 82,422 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty cases in the country during the year 2015.

Out of 82,422 cases of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, 24,041 cases were registered under sexual harassment (sec.354A IPC) during 2015. Maximum such cases were registered in Uttar Pradesh (5,925 cases) followed by Maharashtra (4,751 cases) in 2015.
Out of 82,422 cases of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, a total of 8,613 cases were registered under assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to disrobe (section 354B IPC). Maximum cases under assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to disrobe were registered in Odisha (1,957 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,093 cases) in 2015.

**Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives**  
(Incidence: 1,13,403 Rate-18.7)

The cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives in the country have decreased by 7.7% during 2015 over the previous year (1,22,877 cases). Most of these cases were reported in West Bengal (20,163 cases) followed by Rajasthan (14,383 cases), Assam (11,255 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (8,660 cases), these four States together accounted for 48.0% of total such cases (54,461 out of 1,13,403 cases). The highest crime rate (71.5) was reported from Assam as compared to the national rate at 18.7.

**Importation of Girls from Foreign Country**  
(Incidence: 6 Rate: Negligible)

A decline of 53.8% has been observed in cases registered under this crime head in 2015 over 2014 (13 cases). West Bengal (4 cases) and Uttarakhand (2 cases) reported all such cases during 2015.

**Abetment of Suicide of Women**  
(Incidence: 4,060 Rate-0.7)

A total of 4,060 cases of abetment of suicides of women were registered during the year 2015, showing an increase of 8.7% (from 3,734 cases in 2014 to 4,060 cases in 2015). Maximum such cases were registered in Maharashtra (702 cases) followed by Telangana (590 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (577 cases) during 2015.

**SLL Crime Head - wise Analysis**

**Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**  
(Incidence: 9,894 Rate-1.6)

The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have decreased by 1.6% during the year 2015 as compared to the previous year (10,050 cases). Maximum such cases were reported in Uttar Pradesh (2,766 cases) followed by Bihar (1,867 cases), Jharkhand (1,552 cases) and Karnataka (1,541 cases). The highest crime rate (2.7) was reported from Uttar Pradesh as compared to 1.6 at the national level.
Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
(Incidence: 40  Rate: Negligible)

A decline of 14.9% was registered in this crime head during the year 2015 as compared to the previous year (47 cases). Andhra Pradesh reported maximum such cases accounting for 30.0% (12 cases out of 40 cases) of total such cases during 2015.

Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987

Like previous years, this year also no case under the Commission of Sati Prevention Act was registered across the country during the year 2015.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
(Incidence: 461  Rate: 0.1)

A total of 461 cases were registered under this Act during 2015, showing an increase of 8.2% (from 426 cases in 2014 to 461 cases in 2015) during 2015 over 2014. Bihar (161 cases) followed by Kerala (132 cases), Madhya Pradesh (91 cases), Himachal Pradesh (15 cases), Rajasthan (14 cases) and Haryana (11 cases) have reported the maximum such cases during 2015, these six States together accounted for 92.0% of total such cases reported in the country during 2015.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(Incidence: 2,424  Rate: 0.4)

The cases refer to crimes perpetrated on women only registered under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act.

The highest number of cases under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act were reported in Tamil Nadu (491 cases out of 2,424 cases) accounting for 20.3% of total such cases followed by Karnataka (420 cases), Maharashtra (381 cases), Telangana (252) and Andhra Pradesh (204). Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have reported the highest crime rate of 1.4 each as compared to the national average of 0.4.

Out of 2,424 cases registered under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1,193 cases under section 5 (procuring, inducing or taking persons for prostitution), 79 cases under section 6 (detaining of persons in premises where prostitution carries on), 176 cases under section 7 (prostitution in vicinity of public places), 288 cases under section 8 (seducing or soliciting for the purposes of prostitution) and 688 cases under other sections of the Immoral Traffic (P) Act were reported during 2015. Maharashtra (133 cases), Kerala (63 cases) and Karnataka (48 cases) have reported maximum cases of seducing or soliciting for the purposes of prostitution, these three States together accounted for 84.7% of total such cases reported in the country (244 out of 288 cases) during 2015.

Disposal of Crimes Reported under Crime against Women by Police

There were 4,71,327 cases (including 3,27,394 cases registered during 2015 and 1,44,914 cases pending investigation from previous years) for investigation during the year 2015. Out of these cases, police completed investigation in 3,14,078 cases during 2015. A total of 8,765 cases of kidnapping & abduction of women, 7,458 cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives, 4,583 cases of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and 2,624 cases of rape were such cases in which final report were submitted by police declaring the cases as false. In 29,228 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports were submitted showing as true cases by police during 2015.

Out of 3,14,078 cases disposed of by police, charge-sheets were submitted in 2,45,341 cases showing charge-sheeting rate of 89.4%. Chargesheets (100%) were submitted in all cases of custodial gang rape, however low chargesheet rate was observed in cases of kidnapping & abduction of women (70.4%). A total of 1,57,249 cases under crimes against women remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2015, showing pendency rate of 33.3% at the end of the year 2015 [Table 5.5].

Disposal of Crimes Reported under Crime against Women by Courts

There were 12,27,187 cases (including 9,82,582 cases pending trials from previous
years and 2,45,341 cases sent for trial during the year) were for trial during the year.

A total of 27,844 cases ended in conviction during the year 2015, showing a conviction rate of 21.7%. Highest conviction rate was observed under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act (49.1%) followed by the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (47.8%) whereas low conviction rate was observed in case under the abetment to suicide of women (14.4%) and cruelty by husband or his relatives (14.2%). A total of 10,80,144 cases under crimes against women remained pending for trial at the end of the year 2015 [Table 5.6].

**Disposal Person Arrested by Police & Court**

A total 4,54,531 persons (consisting of 4,00,768 males and 53,763 females) were arrested under crime against women during the year. A total of 46,040 persons were released by police or transferred to other police stations. A total of 3,98,817 persons (consisting of 3,53,383 males and 45,434 females) were charged-sheeted during the year 2015. Maximum persons were charged-sheeted for offences of cruelty by husband or his relatives (1,71,605 persons) and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (90,897 persons) [Table 5.7].

A total of 20,92,799 persons (consisting of 18,86,029 males and 2,06,770 females) were either under custody or on bail for trial, out of which 49,889 persons were convicted by courts. A total of 1,80,428 persons were acquitted from all charges by courts during 2015.

Out of 24,486 persons in whose cases trials completed by courts, 7,185 persons were convicted, 16,849 persons were acquitted and 452 persons were discharged by courts in rape cases during 2015. Similar patterns are also observed in other crime heads under crime against women [Table 5.8].

**District-wise Incidents of Crime against Women**

Out of 815 police districts, 65 districts have registered more than 1,000 cases of crimes against women, while 159 districts have reported such crimes between 500 to 1,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 591 of these districts have reported less than 500 cases (including nil case) during 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Police District</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Mumbai Commr.</td>
<td>4,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>South 24 Parganas</td>
<td>4,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Bengaluru City</td>
<td>3,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Cyberabad</td>
<td>2,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Murshidabad</td>
<td>2,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Delhi UT</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>2,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>North 24 Parganas</td>
<td>2,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Barpeta</td>
<td>2,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Hyderabad City</td>
<td>2,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Nadia</td>
<td>2,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Delhi UT</td>
<td>Outer District</td>
<td>2,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Dhubri</td>
<td>2,021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The police districts which have recorded more than 2,000 cases under crime against women during 2015 are: Mumbai Commissionerate which has reported the highest incidence of such crimes (4,803 cases) followed by South 24 Parganas of West Bengal (4,073 cases), Bengaluru of Karnataka (3,079 cases), Cyberabad of Telangana (2,994 cases), Murshidabad of West Bengal(2,984 cases), South District of Delhi (2,712 cases), North 24 Parganas of West Bengal (2,690 cases), Barpeta of Assam (2,682 cases), Hyderabad city of Telangana (2,405 cases), Nadia of West Bengal (2,331 cases), Outer City of Delhi (2,284 cases) and Dhubri of Assam (2,021 cases) during the year 2015.

District-wise & Crime head-wise details are given on ‘Additional Table for CII’.

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