



IMPACT OF MISSION SHAKTI PROGRAM ON CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UTTAR PRADESH)

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ABSTRACT

Women play a very significant role in the development of the social and economical progress of the country. They serve the country equally to men. Women are the prime conservator of the family. They are the persons who are undoubtedly a giver for a family, a comforter for a partner, the first teacher for the kids, and the best planner for the whole family. Despite being the most crucial part of our country women are not safe. Crime against women has become the biggest problem for all of us. In the growing economy where women are contributing themselves to the growth of the country, they are not safe but also they are being harassed. So many crimes like domestic violence, sexual harassment dowry, rape, murder, acid attack kidnapping, etc are being faced by women day by day. For the sake of women, the government of UTTAR PRADESH launched a flagship program “MISSION SHAKTI” on October 17, 2020. This program has been launched by the Honorable Chief Minister YOGI ADITYANATH. The main aim of this program is to empower, Safe and secure women. It is an integrated umbrella scheme for upholds the right, respect, dignity, safety, and empowerment of women. The main objective of this research paper is to see the impact of the mission Shakti program on crime against women and their safety. It is a comparative study of crime in 2019, 2020, and 2021. This research paper throws light on the Impact of the Mission Shakti program on crime against women in Uttar Pradesh.

Key words: Crimes against women, Cybercrime against women

INTRODUCTION

According to Swami Vivekananda, “The nation and the Country that does not reverence women can never become great, nor ever be in future.” Only those nations and countries are empowered where the women are independent and empowered. The importance of women cannot be explained in words because they are unique and precious in themselves. They are not only women but also the caretaker of the whole family. Today India is growing and earning its name in almost every field, women are equally contributing to the development of the country. They are a significant contributor to the growing economy. Our Indian constitution has given equal

rights to women and men in terms of freedom and opportunity. These rights uphold the dignity, safety, and honor of women and men.

According to Vedas and every religious book, women have been given equal importance like Mata Saraswati known to be Goddess of education, Maa Lakshmi known to be Goddess of prosperity and wealth, Maa Durga known as goddess of power and Maa Kali goddess of destroy. In each and every era equal importance has been given to women. Despite being goddess, women face various issues like domestic violence, rape, dowry, suicide, murder, and kidnapping and abduction sexual harassment regularly. At national level and state level several schemes are initiated still the problem of crime against women are not affected. We regularly read about crime against women In newspaper, TV, and Magazine that is not getting stop. In the Vedic period, women were considered to be equivalent to men in all manners. No restriction had been imposed on women. The scholar “Sir Henry Risley accepted this and revealed that women of the Vedic period had more freedom than European women. She got a good position in society but the freedom of women did not continue for a longer period. Our Indian constitution has given equal rights to women and men in terms of freedom and opportunity. These rights uphold the dignity, safety, and honor of women and men both. But the scenario for women is changed. Despite being the most crucial part of the world and having the equal right from the constitution to be empowered, they are not as empowered as they should be. They are facing so many issues and obstacles such as the threat to lives, health, gender discrimination, lack of education, dowry problem, sexual harassment, safety, violence, well-being, etc. These all factors are making her weak and over pressurize.

For the welfare of women and girls, Uttar Pradesh government launched a flagship program “MISSION SHAKTI” on October 17, 2020. This flagship program was launched on the first day of Navratri and it was implemented for the next 180 days till the “Besant Navratri” April 2021. The objective of this mission is to empower, safe and secure women from crime specially rape, harassment, violence, and murder. This mission has been launched after facing so many issues of rape incident in UP. This campaign focuses on safety of women and creates a type of society where women would become empowered and safe. So far four Phases of mission Shakti have come and in all phases, security and safety of women was emphasized. The main purpose of this research paper is to throw light on the crimes against women in Uttar Pradesh.

Objective

- To study and analyze the crimes against women in UP.
- To study and analyze the cyber crimes against women in UP.

Methodology

The study of this research paper is based on secondary data. Most of the data have been collected from the Publications of NCRB (National Crime Record Bureau) report published in different years, apart from this other sources like newspaper, TV news, internet searching, and live videos of Chief Minister Yogi Ji were used to analyze the crime against women In Uttar Pradesh.

Crime against Women in Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh is the largest state in India in terms of population. As per the estimation for 2022, the total population of Uttar Pradesh is 233297000. Total no. of women in Uttar Pradesh is 111757000 which are 47.9% out of 100% population of Uttar Pradesh. Crime against women can be seen regularly whether it is related to murder, domestic violence, sexual harassment, or acid attack. Day by day women are facing several issues. Despite being independent they are not free. They have been given equal rights to men by the constitution still the crime in Uttar Pradesh are not getting stopped. Uttar Pradesh is the only state where the maximum cases of crime against women have been registered followed by Rajasthan and Maharashtra in 2021.

Crime against Women

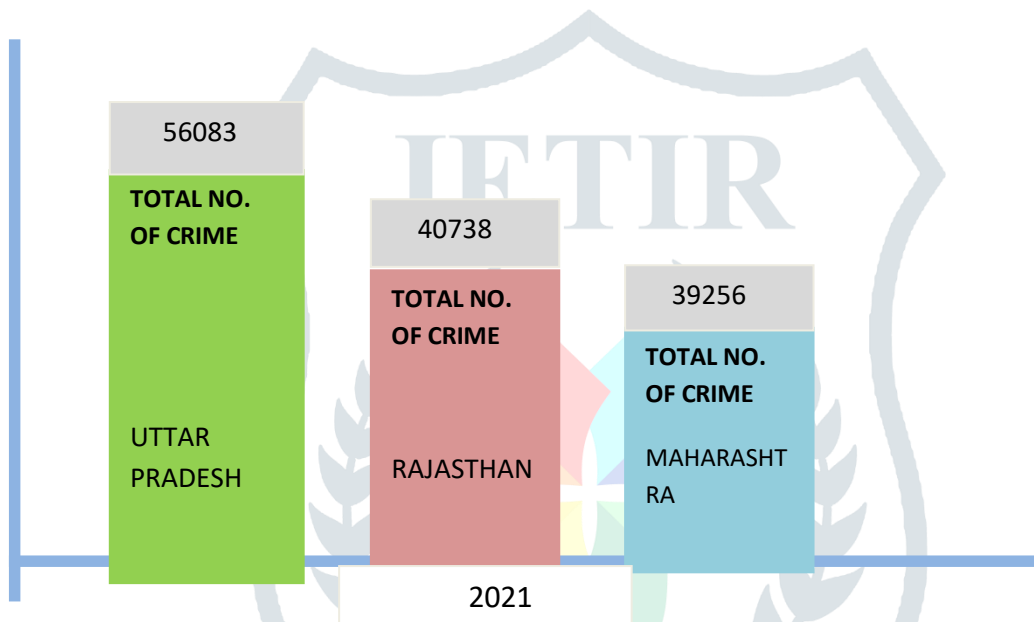


Figure 1.0

After studying table 1.0 we get to know that Uttar Pradesh stands in the first position among all the states concerning crime against women. In all over India 4,28,278 cases of crime against women were registered of which maximum cases of 56,083 were registered from Uttar Pradesh followed by Rajasthan 40,738 and Maharashtra 39,256.

Crime against Women in Uttar Pradesh Comparative table of 2019, 2020, & 2021

S. L	Year	No. Of Crimes	Mid-year projected population in Lakh	Rate of crime against women	% variation in no. of crimes
1	2019	59853	1081.4	55.4	2019 to 2020 -17.48%
2	2020	49385	1095.9	45.1	2020 -2021
3	2021	56083	1109.6	50.5	+ 13.56%

Table 1.1

After analyzing comparative table 1.1, it is getting clear that crimes in Uttar Pradesh decreased by 17.48% from 2019 to 2020 and increased by 13.56% in from 2020 to 2021. The crime rate in 2019 was 55.4 which decreased by 10.3 in 2020 and in the same way the crime per rate in 2020 was 45.1 which increased by 5.4 in 2021. These all are those cases that have been reported to a police station but still, several cases remain unregistered. So we can't be sure about all no. of cases in Uttar Pradesh. Categories of crime against women in Uttar Pradesh are as follows:

There are different categories of crimes against women. These all are as follows:

Murder with Gang rape, Dowry death, and abetment to suicide of women:- The crime against women in Uttar Pradesh are not stopping. Day by day we all are watching the huge cases of murder, dowry death, and abetment to suicide. The following table is a picture of crime against women in Uttar Pradesh.

IPC Crime against Women in Uttar Pradesh Crime Head - wise Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021

S. L	Year	Murder With Gang Rape			% Variation in Incidence of murder with gang rape	Dowry Death (sec 304 B IPC)			% Variation in Incidence of dowry death	Abetment to suicide of women (sec 305 and 306 IPC)			% Variation In Incidence of abetment to suicide
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	34	35	0.0		2410	2424	2.2		359	362	0.3	
2	2020	31	31	0.0	2019-2020 -8.81%	2274	2302	2.1	2019-2020 -5.64%	379	381	0.3	2019-2020 +5.57%
3	2021	48	48	0.0	2020-2021 +54.8%	2222	2235	2.0	2020-2021 -2.29%	376	378	0.3	2020-2021 -0.78%

I = No. of Incidence, V=No. of female victim, R= crime rate per lakh Population

This is a comparative table of murder with gang rape, dowry death, and abetment to suicide of women. In this table, we compared the crime of 2019, 2020, and 2021. I got data on crime against women from NCRB report

Murder with Gang rape: After analyzing this table we got to know that there is a decrease of 8.81% in murder with gang rape in 2019 but an increase of 54.8% in 2020.

Dowry Death: In dowry cases, there is a decline of 5.64% and 2.29% was observed in both years 2020 and 2021.

Abetment to suicide of women: In the cases of abetment to suicide of women, 5.57% increased in 2020 but a slight decline of 0.78% was observed in 2021.

Miscarriage, Acid attack, Attempt to acid attack and cruelty by Husband or his relatives:- There is following table which will show the picture of these crime against women.

**IPC Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh
Crime Head-wise (2021)
Comparative table 2019, 2020 & 2021**

S L	Year	Miscarriage (Sec 313 & 314 IPC)			% Variati on in cases of miscarri age	Acid Attack (Sec 326A IPC)			% variation in cases of acid attack	Attempt to acid attack (Sec 326 B IPC)			% variation in cases of attempt to acid attack	Cruelty by his husband or relative (sec 498 A IPC)			% Variation in cases of cruelty by husband
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	71	71	0.1		42	44	0.0		2	2	0.0		18304	18617	16.9	
2	2020	85	85	0.1	2019-20 +19.71 %	21	23	0.0	2019-20 -50%	4	4	0.0	2019-20 +50%	14454	14533	13.2	2019-20 -21.03%
3	2021	63	63	0.1	2020-21 -25.88%	18	21	0.0	2020-21 -14.3%	5	5	0.0	2020-21 +25%	18375	18383	16.6	2020-21 +27.13%

Table 1.2

Miscarriage: after analyzing table 1.2 it is clear that in the cases of miscarriage rise of 19.71% was observed in 2020 but a decline of 25.88% was observed in 2021 over 2020.

Acid Attack: . In the cases of acid attacks, decline of 50% in 2020 over 2019 and 14.3% was observed in 2021 over 2020. In both year decline is getting visible.

Attempt to Acid Attack: Table 2.2 is showing that there is rise in no. of cases attempt to acid attack in both years. Rise of 50% was observed in 2020 over 2019 and 25% was observed in 2021 over 2020.

Cruelty by the husband or his relatives: In the cases of cruelty by the husband or his relatives, a huge no. of crimes has been reported. In 2021, a total of 56083 cases of crime against women were registered in India, and 18375 cases of cruelty by a husband or his relative were reported only from Uttar Pradesh which is 32.76% out of 100% of cases against women in UP. The table is showing that a Subtraction of 21.03% was recorded in 2020 but ahead there is an increase of 27.13% in 2021 over 2020. The Cases of cruelty by the husband are in huge no. and increasing day by day.

Kidnapping and Abduction of women

The cases of kidnapping and abduction in Uttar Pradesh are increasing. A total of 14454 cases of kidnapping and abduction were reported during the year 2021 in Uttar Pradesh which is the maximum no. of cases of kidnapping and abduction in all over India. 10574 cases belonging to kidnapping and abduction of women were reported which is 73.15% out of 100% of cases of kidnapping and abduction in Uttar Pradesh. People are kidnapped and abducted for a different reason as for ransom, to compel women for marriage, begging, illegal

intercourse, prostitution, revenge, selling of girls, slavery, murder, etc. table 1.3 will show the data on kidnapping and abduction of women.

IPC Crimes Against Women in Uttar Pradesh Kidnapping and Abduction of Women Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021

SL	Year	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women											
		Kidnapping and Abduction of Women Total			% variation in the cases of kidnapping and abduction	Kidnapping and Abduction (sec 336 IPC)			% variation in the cases of kidnapping and abduction (Sec 336 IPC)	Kidnapping and abduction in order to murder (sec 364 IPC)			% variation in the cases of kidnapping and abduction (sec 364 IPC)
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	11649	11745	10.8		1332	1339	1.2		38	38	0.0	
2	2020	9109	9257	8.3	2019-20 -21.80%	1359	1360	1.2	2019-20 +2.027%	33	58	0.0	2019-20 -13.16%
3	2021	10574	10695	9.5	2020-21 +16.08%	1933	1962	1.7	2020-21 +42.23%	40	53	0.0	2020-21 +21.21%

Table 1.3

Kidnapping and Abduction of Women: after studying and analyzing table 1.4 of **kidnapping and abduction of women**, we get to know that in 2021 total of 10574 cases of kidnapping and abduction of women were registered which were 9109 in 2020 and 11649 in 2019. From 2019 to 2020 decline was observed of 21.80% but from 2020 to 2021 rise of 16.08% can be seen.

Kidnapping and Abduction (336 IPC): Under sec 336 IPC, a total of 1933 cases were registered in 2021, which were 1359 in 2020 and 1332 in 2019. Continuous increment in the cases In both years has been observed. From 2019 to 2020 rise of 2.027% and from 2020 to 2021 rise of 42.23% can be seen very clearly.

Kidnapping and abduction in order to murder (364 IPC): Under sec 364 IPC, a total of 40 cases of kidnapping and abduction in order to murder were registered in 2021, 33 in 2020, and 38 in 2019. It is showing that decrement of 13.16% was observed in 2020 over 2019 and an increment of 21.21% in 2021 Over 2020.

**IPC Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh
Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021
Kidnapping and Abduction**

SL	Year	Kidnapping and Abduction to Compel her for marriage											
		Kidnapping and Abduction to Compel her for marriage			% Variation	Women 18 years & above			% Variation	Women below 18 Years			% Variation
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	10256	10345	9.5		6227	6285	5.8		4029	4060	3.7	
2	2020	7709	7830	7.0	2019-20 -24.83%	4779	4887	4.4	2019-20 -23.25%	2930	2943	2.7	2019-20 27.27%
3	2021	8599	8677	7.7	2020-21 +11.54%	5084	5162	4.6	2020-21	3515	3515	3.2	2020-21 +19.96%

Table 1.4

Kidnapping and Abduction to Compel her for marriage: It is noticed after analyzing and comparing table 1.4 that the cases of kidnapping and abduction of women to compel her for marriage (under sec 366 IPC) were 10256 which decrease to 7709 in 2020 and increased to 8599 in 2021. % variation is getting ups and down because the **decline of 24.83% in 2020 over 2019 and a further increase of 11.54% in 2021 over 2020 was observed.**

Women 18 Years & above: Among total cases of kidnapping and abduction of women to compel her for marriage in UP, most of the cases are related to women above 18 years. Out of 8599 cases, 5084 cases belong to women above 18 years only, and the rest belongs to women below 18 years. 6227 cases of kidnapping and abduction of women to compel her for marriage were recorded in 2019 which decreased to 4779 in 2020 and further increased to 5084 cases in 2021. % variation is showing that a decline of 23.25% was recorded in 2020 which further increase to 6.38% in 2021. In this whole table, a slight change was seen in the no. of crimes. Comparatively, the 2019 to 2020 slight decline is getting clear.

Women below 18 Years: Table 1.4 is revealing data about women who are 18 years and above. Here we studied the cases of kidnapping and abduction of women to compel her for marriage related to women below 18 years. In 2019 4029 cases of kidnapping and abduction of women (below 18 Years) were reported which decrease to 2930 in 2020 and further increased to 3515. % variation is very clear, in 2020 decline of 27.27% was observed but a further rise of 19.96% was seen in 2021. In most of the cases, a slight change was seen.

**IPC Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh
Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021
Kidnapping and Abduction**

S L	Year	Kidnapping for Ransom			% Variation	Kidnapping and Abduction Of women – (others sec 363A, 365, 367, 368, 369 IPC)			% Variation
		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	1	1	0.0		22	22	0.0	
2	2020	5	6	0.0	2019-20 +400%	2	2	0.0	2019-20 -90.90%
3	2021	2	3	0.0	2020-21 -60%	0	0	0.0	2020-21 0%

Table 1.5

Kidnapping for Ransom: It is noticed after analyzing and comparing table 1.5 that the cases of kidnapping for Ransom was 1 in 2019 which increased to 5 cases in 2020 whereas 2020 was the year of covid 19 still cases increased. % variation in the cases is very clear, a rise of 400% was recorded in 2020 over 2019 and a decline of 60% was recorded in 2021 over 2020.

Kidnapping and Abduction of women others sec 363A, 365, 367, 368, 369 IPC): After studying table 1.5 it is getting clear that the cases of kidnapping and Abduction of women (under sec 363A, 365, 367, 368,369 IPC) were 22 in 2019 which declined to 2 cases in 2020 and no case was recorded in 2021. The table is showing a decline of 90.90% was recorded in 2020 over 2019 but in 2021 cases finished.

**IPC Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh
Crime Head-wise
Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021**

S L	Year	Procuration of Minor Girls (sec 366 IPC)			Importation of girls from foreign country (sec 366 B IPC)			Human Trafficking (sec 370, 370A IPC)			Selling of Minor girls (sec 372 IPC)			Buying of Minor girls (373 IPC)		
		I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
1	2019	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	14	14	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
2	2020	1	1	0.0	0	0	0.0	6	7	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
3	2021	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	6	9	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0.0

Table 1.6

Procuration of minor Girls (sec 366 A IPC): The case of Procuration of minor girls (under sec 366A IPC) was only 1 in 2020 but no case of procuration of minor girls was reported in 2019 and 2021.

Importation of Girls from foreign (sec 366B IPC): No case of importation of girls from a foreign country has been recorded in Uttar Pradesh in all three years 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Human Trafficking (sec 370, 370A IPC): Under sec 370, 370A IPC, a total of 14 cases of human trafficking have been recorded in 2019 which decreased to 6 in 2020, and again 6 cases were recorded in Uttar Pradesh. A decline of 57.14% was observed in 2020 over 2019.

Selling of Minor girls (sec 372 IPC): no cases of selling of Minor girls have been recorded in Uttar Pradesh in all three years 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Buying of Minor girls (sec 373 IPC): Only one case of buying of minor girls has been recorded in 2021 but no case was found in 2019 and 2021.

Rape

It is the fastest-growing crime in India. According to the report of NCRB (National Crime Record Bureau), 31677 cases of rape have been registered in all over India. Out of which 2845 cases have been registered only from Uttar Pradesh which stands at third position after Rajasthan 6337, and Madhya Pradesh 2947. The following table will have been prepared by the data of NCRB reports published in different years and some other sources like newspaper, other reports of crime, etc.

IPC Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh Rape Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021

SL	Year	Rape											
		Rape total			% variation in cases	a) Women 18 years & above			% variation in cases	b) Women below 18 years			% variation in cases
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	3065	3131	2.8		2795	2859	2.6		270	272	0.2	
2	2020	2769	2796	2.5	2019-20 -9.7%	2565	2590	2.3	2019-20 -8.23%	204	206	0.2	2019-20 -24.4%
3	2021	2845	2845	2.6	2020-21 +2.7%	2589	2589	2.3	2020-21 +0.94%	256	253	0.2	2020-21 +25.49%

Table 1.7

After studying and analyzing table 1.8, it is clear that the no. of cases of rape in Uttar Pradesh is not decreasing as much as it should be decreased. In 2021 total of 2845 cases of rape have been registered in UP, in 2020 2769 cases, and in 2019, 3065 cases have been registered. The tables clearly show that there is a decline of 9.7% in

2019 and a rise of 2.7% was seen over 2020. 2020 was the year of providing 19 so while comparing 2019 with 2021 decline of 7.17% was observed which is a minimal improvement from 2019 to 2021. According to NCRB (National Crime Record Bureau) report, UP is the state that witnesses a rape every three hours.

IPC Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh Rape (continued) Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021

SL	Year	Attempt to commit rape (sec 376&511 IPC)											
		Attempt to commit rape total			% variation	A) Women 18 years & above			% variation	c) Women below 18 years			% variation
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	358	358	0.3		268	268	0.2		90	90	0.1	
2	2020	251	251	0.2	2019-20 -29.88%	188	188	0.2	2019-20 -29.85%	63	63	0.1	2020-21 -30%
3	2021	277	278	0.2	2020-21 +10.36%	261	262	0.2	2020-21 +38.82%	16	16	0.0	2020-21 -74.60%

Table 1.8

After analyzing table 1.8 which is revealing data about Attempts to commit rape under sec 376 & 511 IPC, it is getting clear that in 2021, 277 cases, In 2020, 251 cases, and in 2019, 358 cases have been registered. Percentage variation is very clear in this table that is telling about a decline of 29.88% in 2020 over 2019 and a rise of 10.36% was observed in 2021 over 2020. The total no. of crimes against women who are above 18 years in an attempt to commit rape was 268 in 2019 which decreased to 188 in 2020 and further it increased to 261 in 2021, Percentage variation is clearly showing a decline of 29.85% which seen in 2020 over 2019 and a rise of 38.82% was seen in 2021 over 2020. In the same way, **women below 18 years**- attempt to commit rape total of 90 cases have been recorded in 2019, which decreased to 63 in 2020, and further decreased to 16 in 2021. There is a relief in both years 2020 and 2021 because a continuous decline of 30% and 74.60% can be seen. Both tables of rape cases are presenting that there is minimal improvement in no. of cases of rape.

Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty: - Under section 354 cases of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty have been mentioned in the following table prepared by extracting data from NCRB report and newspaper etc.

IPC Crimes Against Women in Uttar Pradesh

Crime Head-wise 2021

Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021

S L	Year	Assault On Women with intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC)											
		Assault On Women with intent to outrage her modesty (Total)			% variation in total cases	a) Women 18 years & above			% variations	b) Women below 18 years			% variation
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	11988	12157	11.1		10455	10597	9.7		1533	1560	1.4	
2	2020	9864	9903	9.0	2019-20 - 17.71%	8601	8639	7.8	2019-20 -17.73%	1263	1264	1.2	2019-20 -15.61%
3	2021	9393	9703	8.5	2020-21 -4.77%	8078	8334	7.3	2020-21 -6.08%	1315	1369	1.2	2020-21 +4.11%

Table 1.9

After studying and analyzing table 1.9, it is clear that the total no. of a crime of assault by women with the intent to outrage their modesty continuously decreased in 2020 and 2021. A total of 11988 cases have been reported in 2019 which decreased to 9864 in 2020 and further decreased to 9393 in 2021. This is showing a continuous decline in % variations of 17.71% from 2019 to 2020 and 4.77% from 2020 to 2021. The case of assault on women with intent to outrage their modesty was divided into two categories: women above 18 years and women below 18 years. **A) Women above 18 years-** a total of 10455 cases have been reported in 2019 which decreased to 8601 in 2020, which further decreased to 8078 in 2021 showing a continuous decrease in % variations of 17.73% in 2020 and 6.08% in 2021. **B) Women below 18 years old,** a total 1533 cases of women below 18 years have been reported which decreased to 1263 in 2020 and increased to 1315 in 2021. Thus it is showing % variation in both years is different. There is a decline of 15.61% in 2020 but a rise of 4.11% in 2021. Still, there is an improvement in no. cases of crime of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty. And we are expecting that it will improve continuously.

IPC Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh

Crime Head wise

Comparative table 2of 2019, 2020 & 2021

S L	YEA R	Insult to the modesty of women (sec 509 IPC)											
		Insult to the modesty of women (total)			% variation	a) Women 18 years & above			% variation	b) Wom en Below 18 years			% variation
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	

1	2019	42	42	0.0		34	34	0.0		8	8	0.0	
2	2020	28	28	0.0	2019-20 -33.33%	19	19	0.0	2019-20 -44.11%	9	9	0.0	2019-20 -12.5%
3	2021	27	27	0.0	2020-21 -3.57%	26	26	0.0	2020-21 +36.84%	1	1	0.0	2020-21 -88.9%

Table 1.10

After analyzing table 1.10, it was observed that Under Sec 509 IPC, 42 cases of insult to the modesty of women have been reported in 2019 which decreased to 28 in 2020 and further decreased to 27 in 2021. The continuous decline in both years 2020 and 2021 was recorded at 33.33% and 3.57%. 34 cases of women who are 18 years and above have been reported in 2019 which increased to 19 in 2020 and increased to 26 in 2021. % variation in the category of women who are 18 years and above showing that a decrease of 44.11% was seen in 2020 over 2019 but an increase of 36.84% was seen in 2021 over 2020. 8 cases of women below 18 years have been reported in 2019 which decreased to 9 in 2020 and decreases to 1 in 2021. The continuous decline was seen at 12.5% and 88.9% in both years 2020 and 2021.

Dowry Prohibition Act 1961:- The dowry prohibition Act of 1961 is the first attempt of the Government of India to recognize dowry as a social evil and start to put efforts to vanish its practices from society. However, it is a matter of trouble for a society that day by day several cases of dowry are being registered. In 2021 total; of 13568 cases of dowry has been registered under Dowry Prohibition Act 2021 all over India. And 4594 cases have been registered from Uttar Pradesh which is 33.86% out of 100% dowry cases all over India. The following table belongs to dowry cases are as follows:-

IPC Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh
Crime Head-wise 2021
Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 (Table 2.1)
Comparative Table of 2019, 2020 & 2021

SL	YEAR	Dowry Prohibition Act 1961			% Variation
		I	V	R	
1	2019	3833	3962	3.5	
2	2020	3031	3064	2.8	2019-20 -20.85%
3	2021	4594	4705	4.1	2020-21 +51.57%

Table 1.11

After analyzing table 1.11, It is noticed that total of 3833 cases of dowry have been registered in 2019 which decreased to 3031 in 2020, this was the year of covid 19 and this year no. of dowry cases decreased but further increased to 4594 in 2021. Decrement of 20.85% was seen in 2019 and a rise of 51.57% was seen over 2020. It can be said clearly that there is no improvement in the cases of dowry. From 2019 to 2021 increment of 761 cases was recorded.

SLL Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021

S L	Year	Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act 1956 (women Victims only)										
		Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act 1956 (total)			% Variations	Procuring including children for the sake of prostitution (section 5)			% Variations	Detaining a person premises where prostitution is carried on (section 6)		
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R
1	2019	22	27	0.0		1	1	0.0		0	0	0.0
2	2020	25	36	0.0	2019-20 +1.36%	12	12	0.0	2019-20 +1100%	0	0	0.0
3	2021	12	30	0.0	2020-21 -52%	4	4	0.0	2020-21 -66.67%	0	0	0.0

Table1.12

Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act 1956 (only Women victims): After studying and analyzing table 1.12 it is clear that a total of 22 cases have been recorded which increased to 25 in 2020 and further decreased to 12 in 2021. Variation in percentage is revealing that a rise of 1.36% was observed in 2020 and a decline of 52% was recorded in 2021. There is an improvement in the crime of immoral trafficking from 2020 to 2021.

Procuring Children for the sake of Prostitution (sec 5): table 1.12 is showing that only 1 case was recorded in 2019 which increased to 12 in 2020 and further it decreased to 4 in 2021. From 2019 to 2020, a rise of 1100% has been observed but in 2021 decline of 66.67% has been recorded.

Detaining a person on premises where prostitution is carried on (sec6): no case of detaining a person has been recorded in all three years in Uttar Pradesh.

SLL Crimes against Women in Uttar Pradesh Crime Head-wise 2021 (continued) Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021

S L	Year	Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act 1956 (women victims only)								
		Prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places (section 7)			Seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution (section 8)			Other section under IPT Act)		
		I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
1	2019	2	5	0.0	1	1	0.0	5	20	0.0
2	2020	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	13	24	0.0
3	2021	10	14	0.0	1	2	0.0	10	10	0.0

Table 1.13

Prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places (sec 7): after analyzing table 1.13 it is getting clear that only 2 cases have been recorded in 2019 but in 2020 no case has been recorded. In 2021 rise of 10 cases has been seen.

Seducing or soliciting for purpose of Prostitution (sec 8): The table is showing that only 1 case was recorded in 2019, in 2020 no case has been recorded but further in 2021 one case has been recorded.

Other sections under IPT Act: after analyzing table 1.13, it is getting clear that a total of 5 cases under IPT Act have been recorded in 2019 which increased to 10 in 2020 and further it decreased to 10 in 2021. Variation in % is very clear a rise of 160% has been recorded in 2020 over 2019 and a decline of 23.07% was observed in 2021 over 2020.

Cyber crime against women

In modern times, Cyber-crime has become an evil for society. Today in day and night everyone depends on the internet. And it is growing the people a lot. However, several people are misusing the internet, it is called cybercrime. Cybercrime has become a cause of damage to organizations, individuals, and government, not only the government but I can say it has spread all over the world. Cybercrime comprises stealing people’s identity, and personal data, fraud, financial crime Pornography, downloading illegal files etc.

No. of cybercrimes in Uttar Pradesh

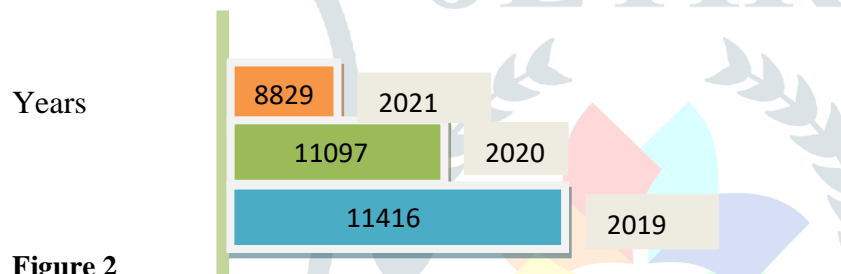


Figure 2

A total of 52974 cases of Cyber crimes have been reported all over India in 2021. Out of which 8829 cases of cyber crimes have been reported from Uttar Pradesh. Most of the cases of cybercrime have been reported from Telangana with 10303 cases. Uttar Pradesh stands in the second position regarding Cybercrime after Telangana. In 2019, 11416 cases of cybercrime have been reported which decreased from 11097 in 2020 further it decreased to 8829 cases in 2019. From 2019 to 2021 continuous slight decline was observed.

SLL Crimes against women in Uttar Pradesh

Cyber crime

Comparative Table 2.4 (2021)

S L	Year	Cyber Crime											
		Cyber crime/Information Technology Act (women centric crimes only (Total)			% Variation	(a) Publishing or transmitting of sexually implicit materials (67A/67B(Girls IT Act)			% Variation	(b) Other women centric cyber crimes (Blackmailing/d efamation/Morphing/fake Profile			% Variation
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	

1	2019	210	210	0.2		178	178	0.2		32	32	0.0	
2	2020	338	338	0.3	2019-20 +6.95%	325	325	0.3	2019-20 +82.58%	13	13	0.0	2019-20 -59.37%
3	2021	276	276	0.2	2020-20 -18.34%	272	272	0.2	2020-21 -16.31%	4	4	0.0	2020-21 -69.23%

Table 1.14

It is noticed after analyzing and studying table 1.14 it is getting clear that cybercrimes against women in Uttar Pradesh Under the cybercrime/Information Technology act did not stop because a total of 276 cases have been reported which were 338 in 2020 and 210 in 2019. % variation is showing a rise of **6.95%** from 2019 to 2020 in the same way it is showing a decline of **18.34%** from 2020 to 2021.

- a. **Publishing or transmitting of sexually implicit materials (67A/67B (Girls IT Act):** Table 1.14 Is showing that among total cases of cybercrimes, Most of the cyber crimes against women have been reported as publishing and transmitting of sexually implicit materials (67A/67B Girls IT Act). 272 cases from this category have been reported in 2021 which were 325 in 2020 and 178 in 2019. Comparing 2019 to 2020 **rise of 82.58%** was observed but further, it decreased to **16.31%** in 2021. However, if we compare 2019 with 2020 rise in cybercrime can be seen clearly.
- b. **Other women-centric cyber crimes (Blackmailing/defamation/Morphing/fake Profile:** Other women-centric cyber crimes like blackmailing, defamation, and morphing were rare. 4 cases of cybercrime were reported in 2021 which were 13 in 2020 and 32 in 2019. A continuous decline was observed in these cyber crimes. This table is showing that a **decline of 59.27%** over 2020 and a further **decline of 69.23%** was observed in 2021.

SLL Crimes against women in Uttar Pradesh
Cyber crime
Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021

S L	Year	Protection of Children from sexual offence Act (girls Child Only)											
		Protection of Children from sexual offence Act (girls Child Only) (total)			% Variation	(a) Child Rape (sec 4&6 POSCO Act/ sec 375 IPC			% Variation	(b) SEXUAL Assault of children (Sec 8&10 of POSCO Act) /sec 354 IPC			% Variation
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	7444	7570	6.9		3264	3301	3.0		3813	3899	3.5	
2	2020	6716	6722	6.1	2019-20 -9.77%	2533	2533	2.3	2019-20 -22.39%	3881	3887	3.5	2019-20 +0.05%
3	2021	6970	7001	6.3	2020-21 +3.78%	2747	2749	2.5	2020-21 +8.53%	4063	4090	3.7	2020-21 +4.69%

Table 1.15

Protection of children from sexual offence Act (girls child only) total: After studying and analyzing this table 1.15, it is noticed that a total of 6970 cases have been reported in 2021 which were 6716 in 2020 and 7444 in 2019. % variation is obvious, a decline of **9.77%** was observed in 2020 over 2019 which further **increased to 3.78%** in 2021 over 2020. In the comparison of 2019 with 2021, it is getting clear that an improvement of 474 cases can be observed.

- a. **Child Rape (sec 4&6 POSCO Act/ sec 375 IPC:** Among the total cases of Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, 2747 cases have been registered of rape (girl child) (under section 4&6 POSCO Act/ section 376 IPC) in 2021. 2533 cases have been reported in 2020 which were 3264 in 2019. % variation is getting ups and down. In 2020 decline of **22.39%** was observed which further increased to **8.53%** in 2021.
- b. **Sexual Assault of children (Sec 8&10 of POSCO Act) /sec 354 IPC:** Cases of Sexual Assault of Children (under sec 8 &10 POSCO Act) were 3813 in 2019 which increased to 3881 in 2020 and further increased to 4063 in 2021. % variation is clearly showing that a continuous rise in cases can be seen under sec 8 &10 POSCO Act. % variation is showing a rise of **0.05%** and **4.69%** in both years continuously.

**SLL Crimes against women in Uttar Pradesh
Cyber crimes (continued)
Comparative table of 2019, 2020 & 2021**

S L	Year	(c) Sexual Harassment (sec 12 of POSCO Act (sec 509 IPC)			% variation s	(d) Use of child for Pornography/ storing child pornography material (sec 14&15 of POSCO Act			% variatio ns	(e) Sec 17 to 22) other offence of POSCO Act			% variation s	(f) POSCO Act r/w sec 377 IPC/ Unnatura l offence			% variatio ns
		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R		I	V	R	
1	2019	45	46	0.0		1	1	0.0		308	310	0.3		13	13	0.0	
2	2020	92	92	0.1	2019-20 +104.4%	12	12	0.0	2019-20 +1100 %	197	197	0.2	2019-20 -36.03%	1	1	0.0	2019-20 - 92.31%
3	2021	64	66	0.1	2020-21 -30.43%	30	30	0.0	2020-21 +150%	57	57	0.1	2020-21 -71.06%	9	9	0.0	2020-21 +800%

Table 1.16

c. **Sexual Harassment (Sec 12 of POSCO Act (sec 509 IPC):** Table 1.16 is the part of table 1.15 which is presenting data about POSCO ACT. Under sec 12 of POSCO Act/ sec 509 IPC, 45 cases of **sexual harassment** have been reported in 2019 which increased to 92 in 2020 and further it decreased to 64. % variation is showing that in 2020 **rise of 104.4%** was observed but in 2021 it **decreased to 30.43%**.

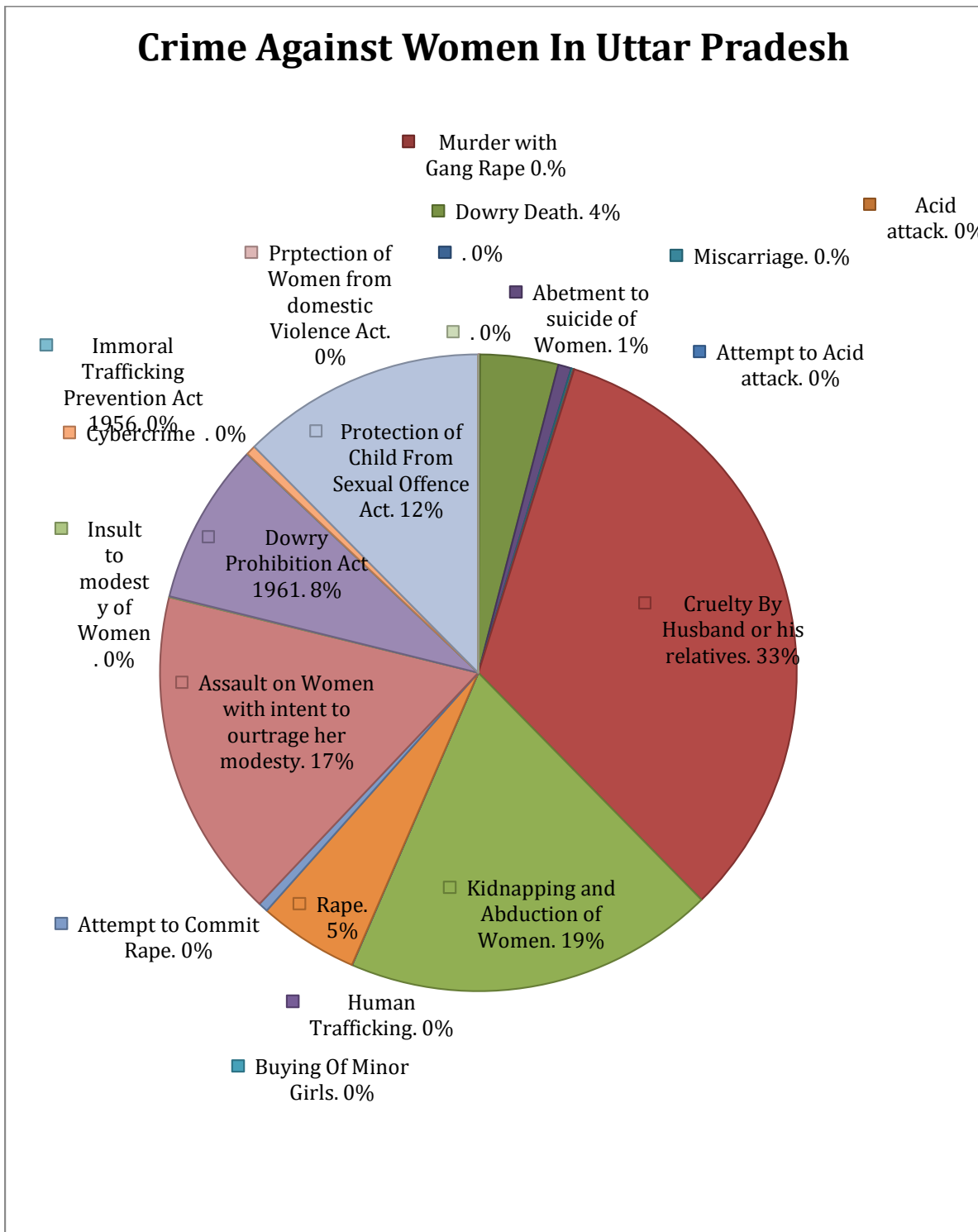
d. **Use of child for Pornography/ storing child pornography material (sec 14&15 of POSCO Act:** one case of use o child for pornography was reported under sec 14&15 of POSCO Act in 2019 but it increased to 12 in 2020 and further increased to 30 in 2021. % Variation is revealing **continuous rise in terms of % 1100% and 150%** in the cases in both years continuously.

e. Sec 17 to 22) other offence of POSCO Act: Under sec 17 to 22 of POSCO Act, 308 cases have been reported in 2019 which decreased to 197 in 2020 and further decreased to 57. In both years continuous decline can be seen in both years. In 2020 decline of 36.03% was observed and 71.06% was observed in 2021.

f. POSCO Act r/w sec 377 IPC/ Unnatural offence: POSCO Act r/w sec 377 IPC Unnatural Offence, 13 cases have been reported in 2019 which decreased to 1 in 2020 and further increased to 9 in 2021. **Decline of 92.31%** was observed in 2020 and increase of **(in terms of %)** **800%** was observed in 2021.



Crime Against Women In Uttar Pradesh



This is a brief pie chart of crimes in Uttar Pradesh. It is showing the percentage of all crimes against women in Uttar Pradesh. In this pie chart, we mentioned less than 1% as 0%. After analyzing this chart, it can be observed clearly that most of the cases have been reported from cruelty by the husband or his relative 33%, second is kidnapping and abduction of women at 19% and third is an assault on women with intent to outrage her

modesty is 17% and under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act is 12% out of 100% against women in Uttar Pradesh.

Conclusion:- After studying the comparative status of crimes against women in Uttar Pradesh in all three years 2019, 2020 & 2021, It can be concluded that the impact of the “**Mission Shakti Program**” on crimes against women is not up to mark. This is the time to raise our voices for women because the crimes against women are not only women’s problems but it is social, economical, and political problems. Women are the most crucial part of the growth of the country however they are being bothered. we studied several heads of crimes against women like murder with gang rape, dowry death, abetment to suicide of women, miscarriage, acid attack, rape, cruelty by husband, kidnapping and abduction of women, immoral trafficking of women, cyber crimes, etc. In most of the crimes head, ups and down situation was observed. While comparing 2020 with 2021, There are some heads in which crimes are increasing constantly like murder with gang rape increased to **54.8%**, attempt to acid attack at **25%**, cruelty by husband or his relative at **27.13%**, kidnapping and abduction of women with **16.08%**, attempt to commit rape with **10.36%**, dowry with **51.57%**, protection of children from sexual offences Act with **3.78%**, but on the other hand, some crimes against women are decreasing like an insult to modesty of women decreased with **3.57%**, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty with **4.77%**, cyber crimes against women with **18.34%**, dowry death with **2.29%**, miscarriage with **25.88%** and acid attack with **14.3%**, immoral trafficking of women with 52%, etc. In 2021 total of 56083 cases have been recorded in Uttar Pradesh out of which 33% cases are from cruelty by the husband or his relative, **19%** cases are from kidnapping and abduction of women and 17% are from an assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, **12%** are from the protection of children from sexual offences Act, these are four major crimes against women which have the highest percentage.

The main purpose of the mission shakti program is to provide safety, security, and honor to women not getting fulfilled. Because minimal improvement of **6.3%** from 2019 to 2021 and **13.56%** from 2020 to 2021 was observed. We are expecting that in the upcoming year, the improvement in the crimes against women would be enhanced so that the situation of women could change and they could feel free from the anxiety of crime.

Suggestions:-

- It has become essential to bring, develop and implement policies in such a manner that could stop discrimination against women in marriage, divorce, ownership of assets, etc, and promote gender equality.
- Taking immediate action against those officers who are not working properly.
- Service providers and law enforcement officers are to be trained to build their capacity and motivate them, so they could adequately handle cases.
- Opportunities for Jobs should be increased for women to make them financially independent and empowered.
- To educate women and men both equally to lessen the number of crimes in the country.
- System of collecting data on crime against women and surveillance is to be improved.

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