

An Analysis Of Crime Against Women In Ajmer City (Rajasthan) Using Geographical Information System

Shefali R Samuel^{1*}, Dr. Monika Kannan²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Sophia Girls College Mirshali, Ajmer

²Professor and Head, Department of Geography, Sophia Girls College Mirshali, Ajmer

Abstract

Crimes against women remain a pressing concern in India, with Rajasthan witnessing significant variations in the incidence and nature of such offenses across its vast geographical expanse. This research paper employs Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques to systematically analyze spatial patterns and underlying factors contributing to crimes against women in Rajasthan. Drawing on data collected from multiple police stations across the state, the study aims to identify hotspots and cold spots of criminal activity, thereby revealing the geographical distribution and intensity of these crimes.

Through this spatial analysis, the study seeks to provide actionable insights for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and social organizations working towards the safety and empowerment of women in Rajasthan. The findings underscore the importance of targeted interventions in high-risk areas and the need for community-based strategies tailored to local contexts. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between geography and gender-based violence, advocating for data-driven approaches to crime prevention and social justice.

Keywords: GIS Mapping, Spatial Analysis, Gender-Based Violence, social justice, urbanization

1. INTRODUCTION

The rising incidence of crimes against women is a critical issue worldwide, with India witnessing particularly high rates in recent years. Despite the presence of constitutional guarantees and various legal mechanisms for gender equality, crimes such as rape, domestic violence, and dowry-related offenses continue to plague Indian society. Ajmer, a culturally significant city in Rajasthan, is no exception to this worrying trend. The city has experienced an alarming rise in gender-based violence, linked to factors such as urbanization, socio-economic disparities, and entrenched gender biases. Though various legal and social initiatives have been implemented to address these issues, the persistent rise in crime rates highlights the need for new approaches to crime prevention and response. Traditional crime analysis methods often fail to capture the full complexity of gender-based violence, particularly in terms of its spatial distribution. This study seeks to address this gap by utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map crime data in Ajmer, with a specific focus on crimes against women. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) provides an innovative approach to understanding where crimes occur and identifying patterns that can help law enforcement agencies allocate resources more effectively.

1.1. Objective of the Study

This study focuses on analyzing the spatial and temporal patterns of crimes against women in Ajmer from 2020 to 2021. The specific objectives are:

- To map the distribution of crimes against women across Ajmer city.
- To identify areas with a high concentration of crime, or "hotspots," and analyze the factors contributing to this distribution.
- To examine changes in crime rates over time, focusing on types of violence most prevalent during the study period.
- To offer insights for policymakers and law enforcement to enhance crime prevention efforts, particularly for crimes against women.

The research employs a GIS-based approach to analyze crime data gathered from Ajmer's police stations over the course of two years, from 2020 to 2021. By mapping the locations of specific crimes, such as rape, dowry deaths, and domestic violence, the study identifies high-risk areas and examines how different socio-economic and geographic factors might influence crime rates. This analysis aims to provide a spatial understanding of crime in Ajmer, offering law enforcement valuable insights to inform decision-making and resource allocation.

This study contributes significantly to the current understanding of crime patterns in India, particularly crimes against women. By utilizing GIS technology, it goes beyond traditional methods of crime reporting and offers a

new perspective on spatial factors influencing crime. The research not only highlights key areas where intervention is needed but also provides a framework that could be adapted for similar studies in other cities or regions. Ultimately, this research aims to support efforts to improve women's safety in Ajmer through data-driven decision-making.

Addressing crimes against women in Ajmer requires an in-depth understanding of where and why these crimes occur. By using GIS technology, this study provides valuable insights into the spatial dynamics of crime, offering practical solutions for improving safety and reducing violence against women. The findings have the potential to inform more effective law enforcement strategies and policy decisions, ultimately contributing to a safer environment for women in Ajmer and beyond.

1.2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature surrounding crimes against women reveals a longstanding global issue that transcends cultural and socio-economic boundaries. Researchers have explored various aspects of gender-based violence, from its historical roots to the modern-day challenges posed by legal and social systems. While much has been done to address this issue, the literature highlights significant gaps, particularly in understanding the spatial dimensions of crime and the efficacy of legal frameworks in preventing violence.

1.2.1. Gender-Based Violence: Global and Indian Perspectives

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains one of the most pressing human rights violations worldwide. Bunch and Carrillo (2000) argue that violence against women is often minimized and dismissed as a private matter, making it difficult to address at the systemic level. The United Nations defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in addressing this issue (UN, 2019).

In India, the issue is particularly pronounced. Dowry-related violence, domestic abuse, and sexual violence are prevalent despite the existence of strict legal measures such as the Dowry Prohibition Act (1961) and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005). Prasad (2015) highlighted that cultural norm, including the dowry system and male dominance, perpetuate these crimes, often making legal recourse ineffective. Moreover, societal stigma around reporting crimes further exacerbates the issue, as noted by Burney (1999), who emphasized that women are often discouraged from seeking legal protection.

Table1. Crime against women case data from 2018 to 2020.

CrimeagainstWomen(IPC+SLL)-2018-2020							
SL	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	Mid-YearProjectedPopulation (in Lakhs)(2020)	Rate of Total Crimeagainst Women (2020)	Chargesheeting Rate (2020)
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
STATES:							
1	AndhraPradesh	16438	17746	17089	262.9	65.0	91.6
2	ArunachalPradesh	368	317	281	7.4	38.0	72.5
3	Assam	27687	30025	26352	170.7	154.3	63.8
4	Bihar	16920	18587	15359	584.9	26.3	79.7
5	Chhattisgarh	8587	7689	7385	145.7	50.7	87.7
6	Goa	362	329	219	7.7	28.5	76.5
7	Gujarat	8329	8799	8028	329.1	24.4	94.6
8	Haryana	14326	14683	13000	137.3	94.7	57.9
9	HimachalPradesh	1633	1636	1614	36.3	44.5	78.9
10	Jharkhand	7083	8760	7630	185.9	41.0	78.8
11	Karnataka	13514	13828	12680	327.6	38.7	84.7
12	Kerala	10461	11462	10139	183.9	55.1	94.1
13	MadhyaPradesh	28942	27560	25640	405.3	63.3	83.8
14	Maharashtra	35497	37144	31954	593.8	53.8	82.0
15	Manipur	271	266	247	15.6	15.8	56.1
16	Meghalaya	571	558	568	16.3	34.9	66.0
17	Mizoram	249	170	172	6.0	28.8	98.8
18	Nagaland	75	43	39	10.5	3.7	67.6

19	Odisha	20274	23183	25489	225.7	112.9	82.0
20	Punjab	5302	5886	4838	143.2	33.8	77.0
21	Rajasthan	27866	41550	34535	381.6	90.5	55.0
22	Sikkim	172	125	140	3.2	44.2	91.4
23	Tamil Nadu	5822	5934	6630	381.1	17.4	86.5
24	Telangana	16027	18394	17791	186.5	95.4	90.1
25	Tripura	907	1070	874	19.9	44.0	82.5
26	Uttar Pradesh	59445	59853	49385	1095.9	45.1	77.1
27	Uttarakhand	2817	2541	2846	55.2	51.6	79.9
28	West Bengal	30394	29859	36439	478.2	76.2	88.2
	TOTALSTATE(S)	360339	387997	357363	6397.3	55.9	78.7
UNIONTERRITORIES:							
29	A & NIslands	147	135	143	1.9	76.1	97.4
30	Chandigarh	442	515	301	5.5	54.8	64.2
31	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu [@]	54 [*]	82 [*]	61	3.7	16.3	96.6
32	Delhi	13640	13395	10093	94.9	106.4	75.0
33	Jammu&Kashmir [@]	3437 [*]	3069 [*]	3405	63.4	53.7	75.1
34	Ladakh [@]	-	-	9	1.3	7.0	81.8
35	Lakshadweep	11	38	15	0.3	45.5	100.0
36	Puducherry	166	95	113	8.1	14.0	100.0
	TOTALUT(S)	17897	17329	14140	179.1	79.0	75.3
	TOTALALLINDIA	378236	405326	371503	6576.3	56.5	78.6

Crime Rate is calculated as per one lakh of population

PopulationSource:ReportofTechnicalgroup on PopulationProjections(July,2020)National Commission on Population, Mo HFW (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

As per data provided by States /UTs

States /UTs may not be compared purelyon the basis of crime figures

^{*}Combined data of erst while D & N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT

^{**}Data of erst while Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh

[@]Data of newly created Union Territory

i) A total of 35,331 cases of crime against women were registered during 2020, showing a decrease of 21.1% over 2019 (44,783 cases).

ii) Majority of cases under crime against women were registered under 'Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives' (30.2%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (19.7%), 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (19.0%) and 'Rape' (7.2%).

Source—NCRB REPORT 2020

1.2.2. Crime Mapping and GIS Applications

The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in crime analysis has gained prominence in recent years, providing a more nuanced understanding of crime patterns and helping authorities identify hotspots. According to Kannan (2017), GIS enables law enforcement to visualize the spatial distribution of crimes, particularly crimes against women, offering insights into how urbanization and population density impact violence. By mapping these incidents, law enforcement can better allocate resources and implement targeted interventions in high-crime areas.

Previous studies, including those by Gunderson (2012) and Singh and Kannan (2018), have demonstrated the efficacy of using GIS in understanding crime patterns. These studies emphasize the importance of spatial data in identifying areas with a high risk of gender-based violence, such as urban slums and densely populated regions. They also reveal that crime patterns are influenced by socio-economic factors, such as poverty, unemployment, and education levels, which can vary significantly within a city.

1.2.3. Socio-Economic Factors and Crime Rates

The relationship between socio-economic conditions and crime rates is well-documented in the literature. Studies by Thakur (2001) and Bedi (2008) have found that education levels and economic dependence are key factors contributing to the incidence of violence against women. Women with lower levels of education or those economically dependent on their spouses are more likely to experience violence. Similarly, poverty-stricken areas with inadequate law enforcement often see higher rates of violence against women, as indicated by Moe (2006).

In the context of Rajasthan, Dagar (2015) identified caste and gender hierarchies as significant contributors to the perpetuation of violence against women. These socio-economic structures often go hand in hand with a lack of legal awareness, making women in rural and marginalized communities particularly vulnerable. Gundlach (1977) further emphasized that in patriarchal societies, such as those found in rural Rajasthan, traditional gender roles perpetuate violence, with women often blamed for the crimes committed against them.

While significant research has been conducted on violence against women, gaps remain in the application of spatial analysis to understand these crimes in urban contexts. Much of the literature focuses on legal and socio-cultural frameworks, but less attention is given to the spatial distribution of crimes and how modern technologies, such as GIS, can provide actionable insights. Additionally, there is a lack of localized studies that examine how crime varies within cities, particularly in regions like Rajasthan, where cultural norms heavily influence gender relations.

The literature review reveals the complex nature of crimes against women, influenced by socio-economic, cultural, and legal factors. While GIS offers a promising approach for understanding crime patterns, there is still a need for more localized research that applies spatial analysis to urban areas like Ajmer. By filling these gaps, future research can contribute to more effective crime prevention strategies, providing a safer environment for women in India and beyond.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative research design, utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to analyze crime data related to violence against women in Ajmer, Rajasthan. The objective is to map the spatial distribution of crimes and identify significant hotspots over a two-year period (2020–2021). A spatial-temporal analysis framework is adopted to examine patterns and trends in gender-based violence, using crime data sourced from police records across ten police stations in Ajmer city.

The study focuses on crimes explicitly targeting women, such as rape, dowry-related deaths, and domestic violence. By analyzing this data spatially, the study identifies high-risk areas and provides insights into socio-economic and environmental factors contributing to crime distribution.

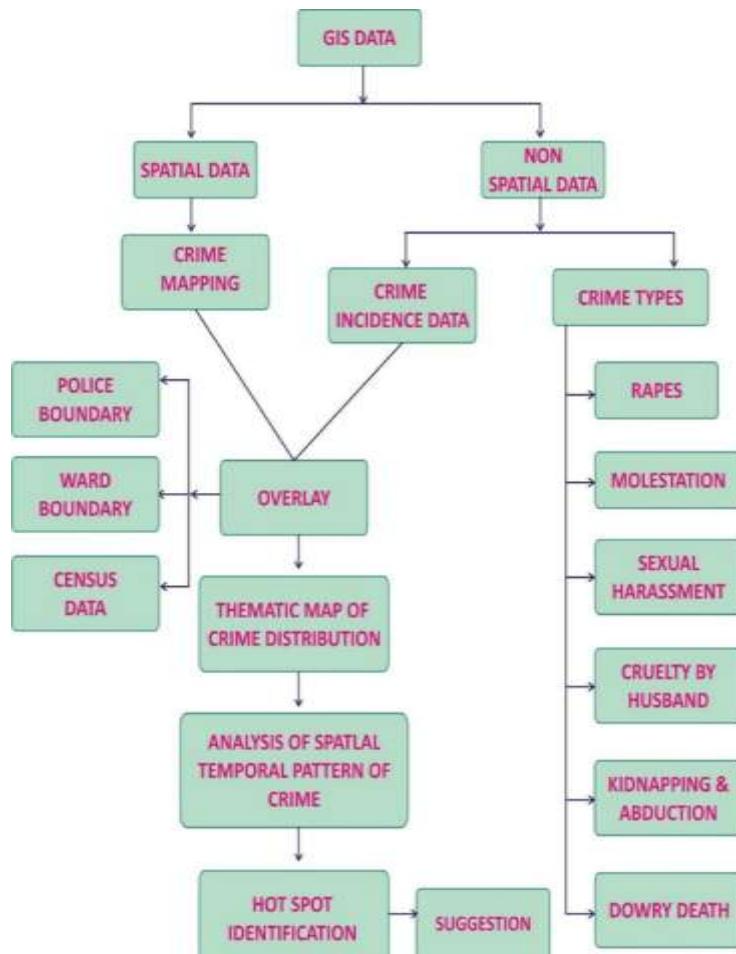


Figure1: Methodology used to identify the Crime Hot Spot

2.1. Data Collection

Data for this study was gathered through both primary and secondary sources. Primary data consists of crime reports and FIRs (First Information Reports) from the police stations across Ajmer. These reports include detailed records of incidents of violence against women, specifying the nature of the crime, the time and date of occurrence, and the location of the incident. Secondary data was obtained from publicly available crime reports provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) for validation and cross-referencing purposes.

The primary data was meticulously organized into a structured database for further spatial analysis using GIS software. This database includes both spatial and non-spatial attributes, such as the geographic coordinates of the crime locations and socio-economic factors relevant to the study area.

2.2. Analytical Tools and Techniques

Geographic Information System (GIS) was used as the core tool for spatial data visualization and analysis. Specifically, Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS), an open-source GIS software, was utilized for mapping crime data and conducting spatial analysis. Thematic maps were created to visualize crime hotspots, with crime data represented as point features on a citywide map of Ajmer. The study employed several GIS techniques, including:

Kernel Density Estimation (KDE): This technique was used to identify areas with a high density of crimes by calculating the concentration of incidents within a specified spatial window.

Hotspot Analysis: Hotspot analysis was performed using Moran's I statistics to identify statistically significant clusters of high crime areas, highlighting zones that require immediate law enforcement attention.

Buffer Analysis: Buffer zones were created around specific landmarks, such as police stations and densely populated areas, to analyze the proximity of crimes to these locations.

Additionally, temporal analysis was conducted by categorizing the crime data based on months and years, allowing the research to identify trends over time and determine whether specific periods experienced a spike in crime rates.

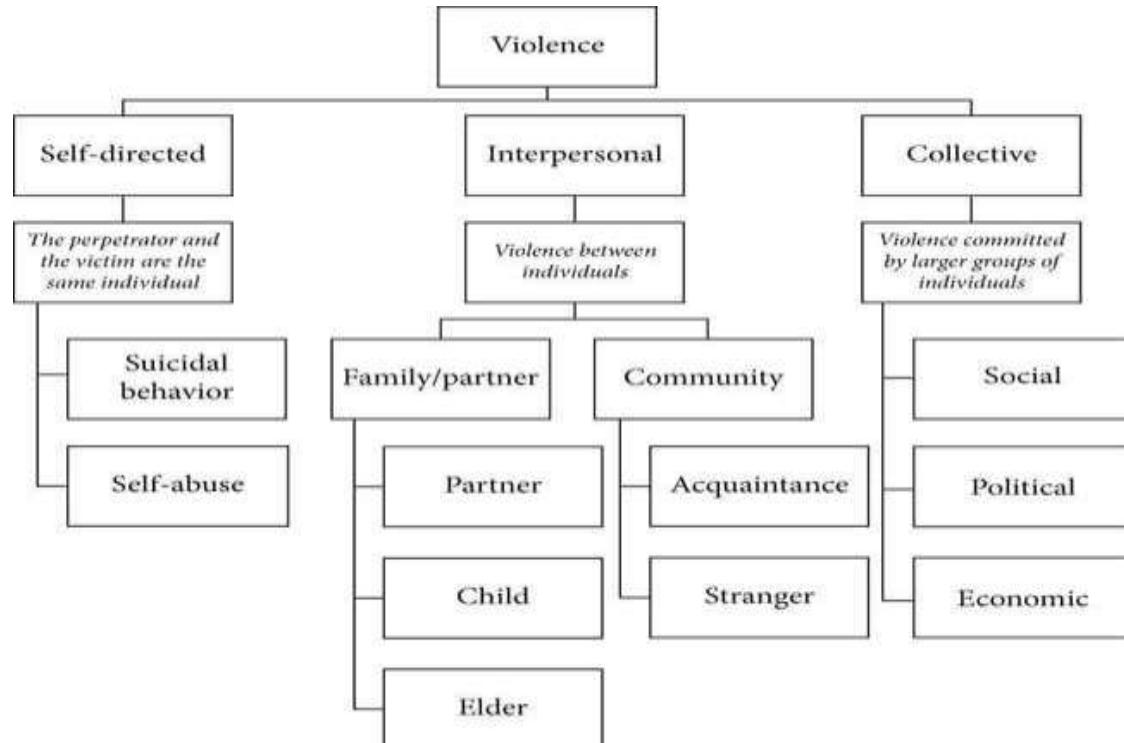


Figure 2. The figure shows it about the violence and its type

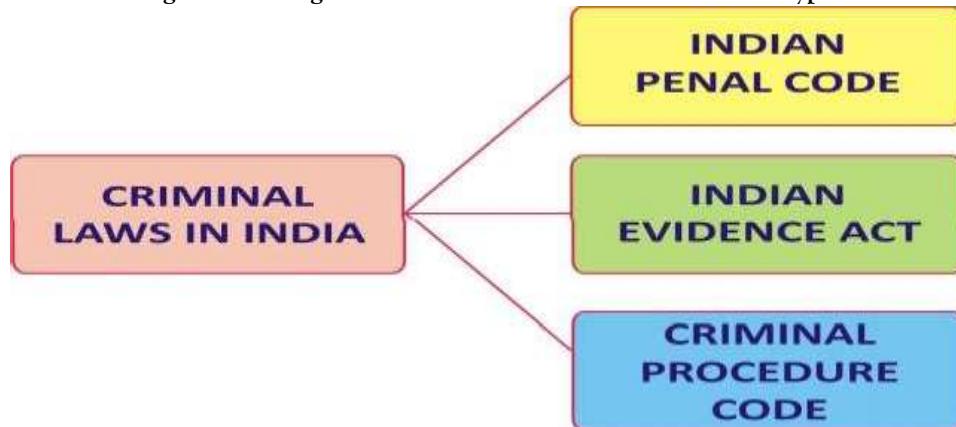


Figure 3. Criminal Laws in India

2.3. Study Area

The study is focused on Ajmer, Rajasthan, a city known for its religious significance and tourist attractions. Ajmer is located in northwestern India and spans an area of approximately 8,481 square kilometers. The city has experienced rapid urbanization, contributing to various socio-economic challenges, including an increase in crimes against women. The research covers all the police jurisdictions within Ajmer city, which includes nine police stations and one women's police station. These stations provide a comprehensive dataset covering crimes against women across different regions of the city.

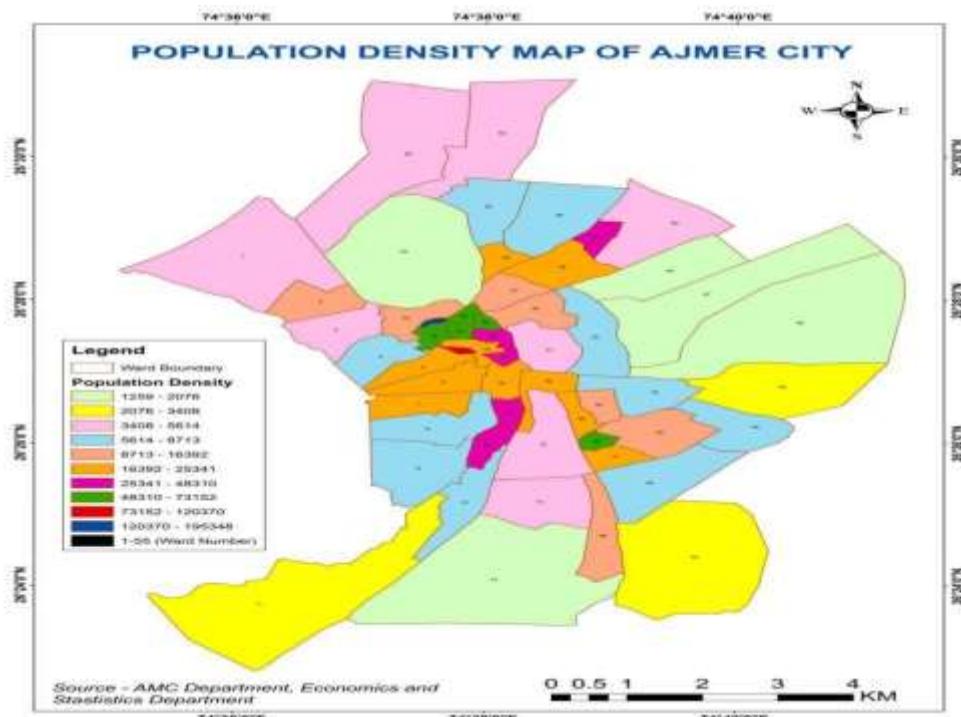


Figure 4. Population Density Map of Ajmer City

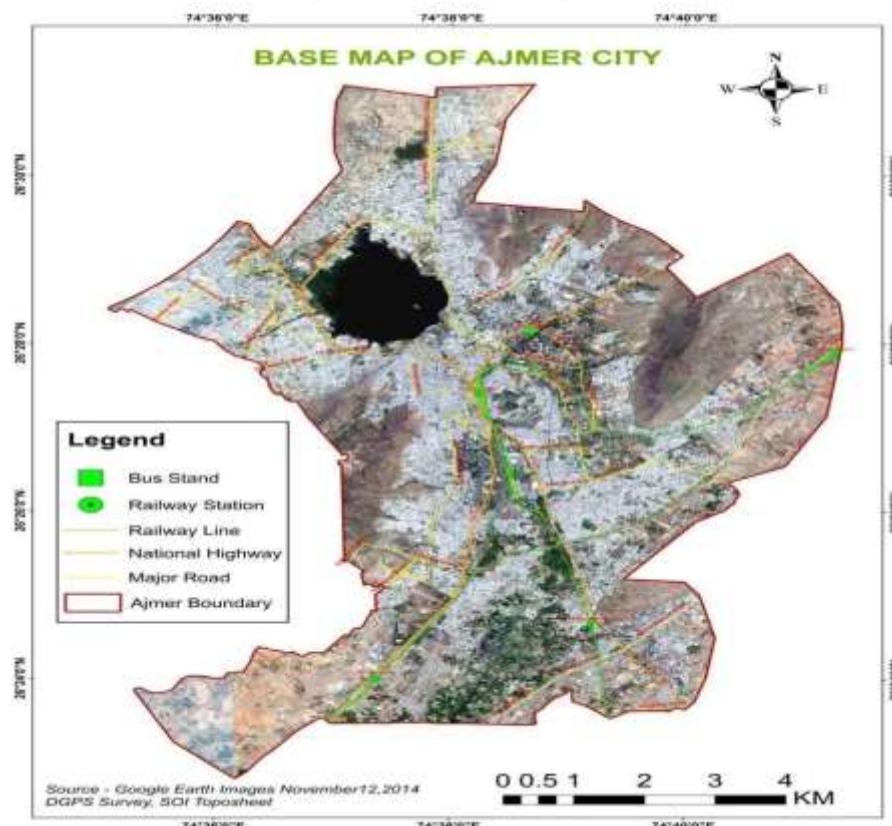


Figure 5. Base Map of Ajmer City

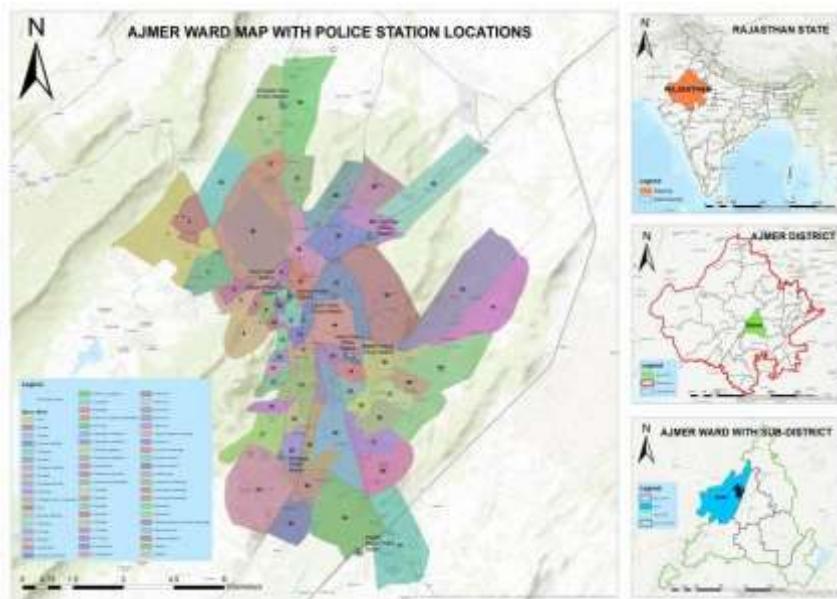


Figure 6. Study 11 Map – Police Station Location

2.4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The crime data was analyzed both spatially and statistically to identify patterns and trends. Each crime type—rape, molestation, dowry death, domestic violence—was mapped and compared to determine whether specific types of crimes were more prevalent in certain areas. The GIS-based analysis was complemented by descriptive statistical methods, which were used to calculate crime rates, crime densities, and trends over time.

By integrating spatial analysis with statistical tools, the study aimed to provide a holistic view of how different factors, such as population density, proximity to police stations, and urbanization, influence crime patterns in Ajmer. The analysis enabled the identification of high-crime zones, as well as an understanding of the socio-spatial factors that contribute to the distribution of crimes.

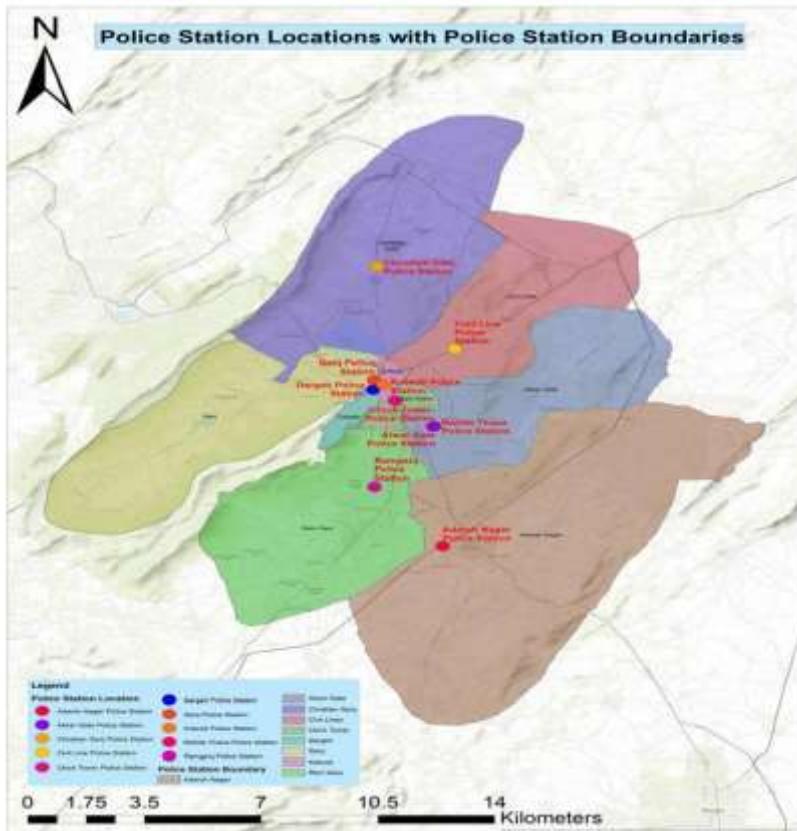


Figure 7. Ajmer police station location within in police station buffer area

2.5. Limitations of the Study

While GIS provides powerful tools for crime analysis, the study has some limitations. First, the accuracy of the analysis is dependent on the quality of the data provided by police records. Underreporting of crimes, particularly in the case of domestic violence, could affect the findings. Additionally, the study relies on reported crimes, which may not fully reflect the scope of gender-based violence in Ajmer due to social stigmas associated with reporting such crimes.

Secondly, while the spatial analysis identifies hotspots, it does not provide a deep exploration of the underlying socio-cultural factors contributing to these crimes. Further qualitative research is needed to address these aspects comprehensively.

This study uses GIS to provide a detailed analysis of the spatial distribution of crimes against women in Ajmer. By mapping crime patterns and identifying hotspots, the research offers valuable insights for law enforcement agencies and policymakers to develop targeted interventions aimed at reducing gender-based violence. Despite the limitations, the study demonstrates the potential of GIS as a tool for crime analysis and highlights the need for more comprehensive data collection efforts to enhance crime prevention strategies.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results derived from the spatial and temporal analysis of crimes against women in Ajmer city using GIS. The findings are based on data collected from 2020 to 2021, focusing on identifying patterns, hotspots, and key socio-economic factors contributing to these crimes.

3.1. Spatial Distribution of Crimes

One of the main objectives of this study was to examine the spatial distribution of crimes against women in Ajmer. The analysis revealed that crimes are not uniformly distributed across the city but are concentrated in certain areas. Thematic maps generated from the data highlighted specific neighborhoods with high crime density.

3.2. Crime Hotspots

The Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) analysis identified several areas within Ajmer that exhibit a significantly higher concentration of crimes. These hotspots are primarily located in the densely populated regions of the city, including neighborhoods near the Dargah region and areas with lower socio-economic conditions. The study also found that crimes tend to cluster around transportation hubs, markets, and other public spaces where population movement is high, making these areas more susceptible to incidents of molestation and harassment.

3.3. The GIS-based hotspot analysis revealed

Three major zones of concern found during the work which is mentioned below:

3.3.1. Dargah Region

This area, known for its religious significance and heavy tourist footfall, has been identified as a prominent hotspot for crimes such as molestation and sexual harassment. The proximity to densely populated markets and busy streets has contributed to the high crime rates here.



Figure 8.MAP OF DARGAH POLICE STATION CRIME (2020)



Figure 9.MAP OF DARGAH POLICE STATION CRIME (2021)

3.3.2 Civil Lines and Clock Tower Areas

These neighborhoods show a higher incidence of domestic violence and dowry-related cases. Both regions have moderate to high population densities, but the significant factor contributing to crimes in these areas is the concentration of middle- and lower-income households.



Figure 10. MAP OF CIVIL LINES POLICE STATION CRIME (2020)

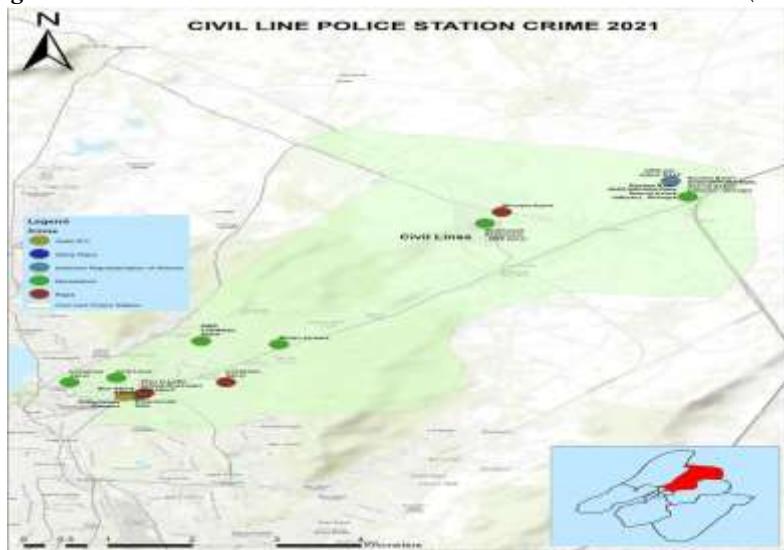


Figure 11. MAP OF CIVIL LINES POLICE STATION CRIME (2021)\



Figure 12.MAP OF CLOCK TOWER POLICE STATION CRIME (2020)

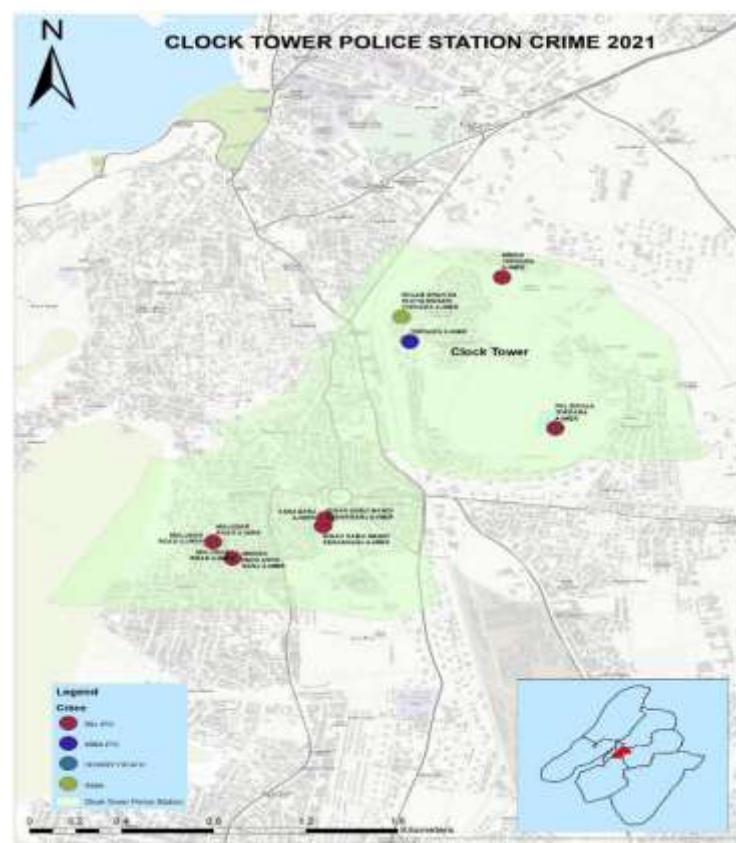


Figure 13MAP OF CLOCK TOWER POLICE STATION CRIME (2021)

3.3.2. Ganj and Adarsh Nagar Regions

These areas are predominantly residential but have recorded higher-than-average cases of domestic violence. The data indicates a correlation between economic dependency and the prevalence of domestic abuse in these regions.

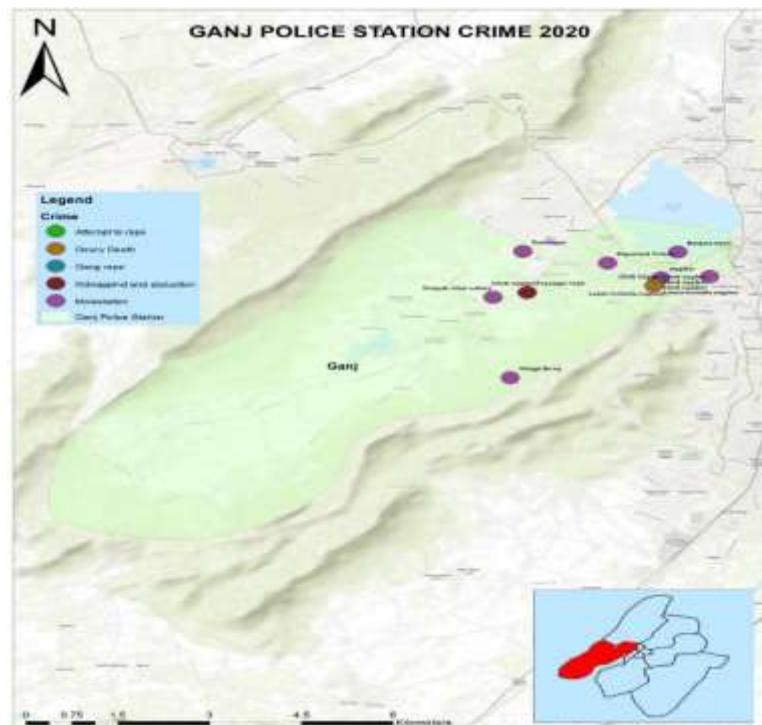


Figure 14. MAP OF GANJ POLICE STATION CRIME (2020)

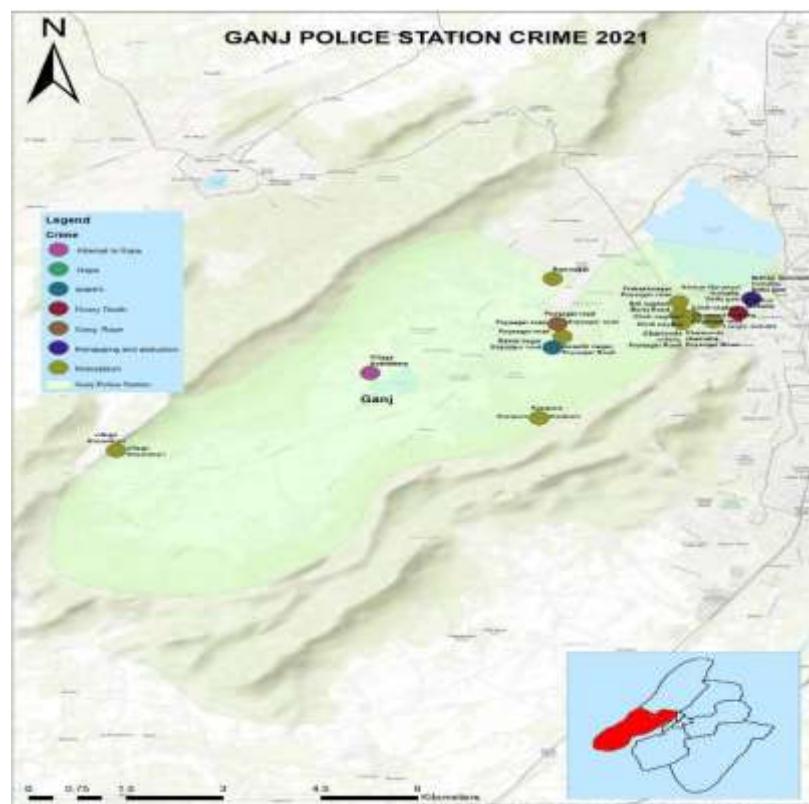


Figure 15. MAP OF GANJ POLICE STATION CRIME (2021)

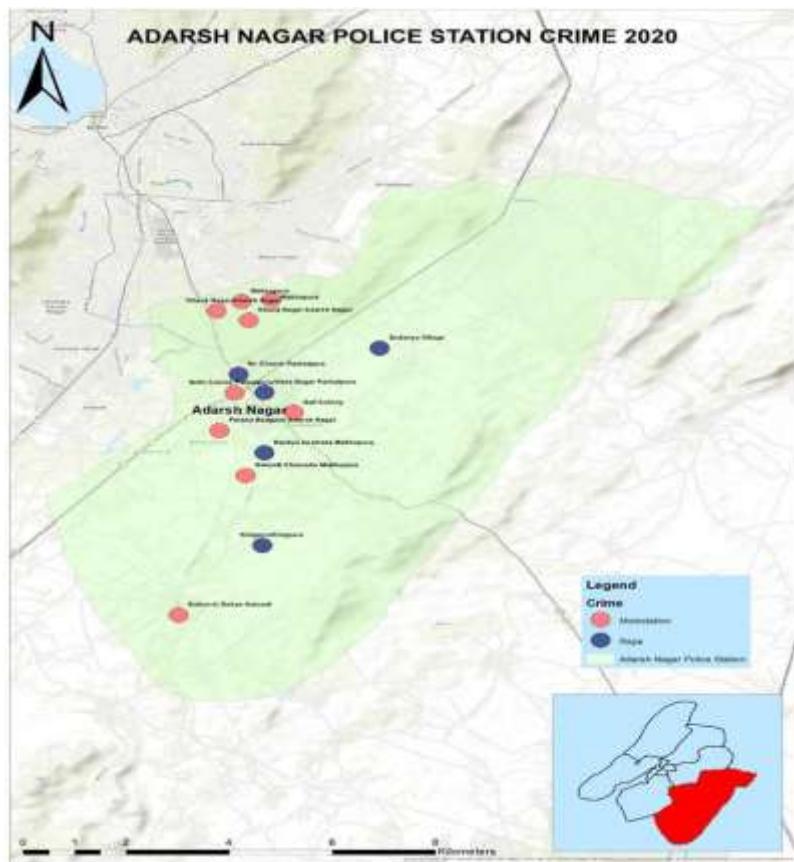


Figure 16. MAP OF ADARSH NAGAR POLICE STATION CRIME (2020)

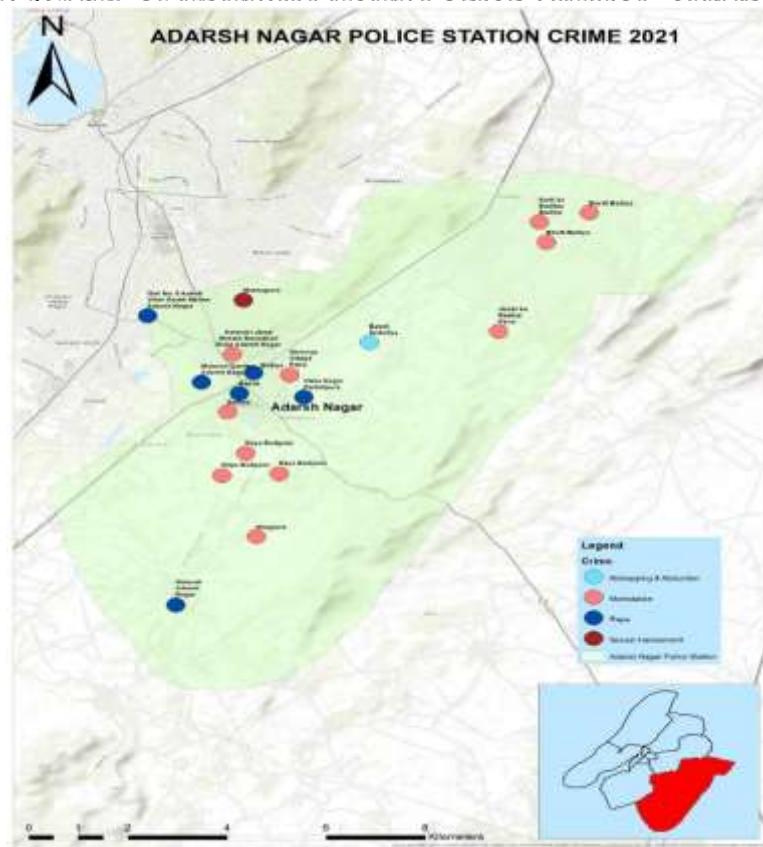


Figure 17. MAP OF ADARSH NAGAR POLICE STATION CRIME (2021)

3.4. Crime-Free Zones

Interestingly, the study also identified certain areas within the city that reported very low or no incidents of crimes against women. These areas tend to be better policed, with police stations in close proximity, and are generally more affluent. The correlation between lower crime rates and higher-income neighborhoods highlights the socio-economic disparities that contribute to the prevalence of violence against women in Ajmer.

3.5. Temporal Trends in Crime Incidences

The temporal analysis of crime data over the two-year period revealed significant patterns in the occurrence of crimes against women, particularly in terms of how these incidents fluctuate throughout the year. The findings indicate that certain months show a spike in reported cases, which may be attributed to seasonal factors or specific events that lead to increased vulnerabilities for women.

TRENDSINIPCCRIMES2020-2021		
CrimeHead	2020	2021
Rape	37	36
GangRape	3	2
Attemptto Rape	2	1
Molestation	131	197
SexualHarassment	17	5
CrueltybyHusband/HisRelatives	5	4
DowryDeath/Dowry	161	283
Kidnappingand Abduction	5	5
OtherIPCCCrimes	1	1

The above table represents trends in IPC crimes 2020-2021. Dowry Death/Dowry and Molestation emerge as the major crimes during 2020-2021.

Table II. IPC Trend

3.5.1. Monthly Trends

The analysis revealed a consistent spike in crimes against women during the months of May and December in both 2020 and 2021. May corresponds to the summer vacation season, during which there is increased movement in public spaces due to tourism, especially in areas near the Dargah. This influx of people has been linked to higher incidences of molestation and harassment. Similarly, the month of December experiences higher footfall due to religious festivals, contributing to a temporary surge in population density and, consequently, an increase in crimes.

Months	TotalRapecasesof Rajasthan 2020
January	381
February	495
March	354
April	193
May	384
June	531
July	634
August	526
September	529
October	470
November	401
December	412

It shows the monthly data of total rape cases of Rajasthan in the year 2020. July is the month where maximum number of rape incidences occurred i.e. 634 number of cases.

Table III. Total Rape cases of Rajasthan 2020

Months	Total Rape cases of Rajasthan 2021
January	519
February	491
March	567
April	494
May	390
June	561
July	695
August	596
September	613
October	526
November	425
December	460

Table IV. Total Rape cases of Rajasthan 2021

State	Total IPCC Crimes against Women		
	I	V	R
Rajasthan	43	47	13.6

• As per data provided by States/UTs
 • I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
 • States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table V. Total IPC Crimes against women in Rajasthan

3.5.2. Weekend and Holiday Patterns

Another significant finding from the temporal analysis is that weekends and public holidays tend to have higher crime rates compared to weekdays. Crimes such as molestation, sexual harassment, and domestic violence see a noticeable increase during these periods. The reasons for this could include increased social interactions, public gatherings, and alcohol consumption during weekends and festivals, which may exacerbate tensions in households and public spaces.

3.6. Types of Crimes

Different types of crimes were analyzed separately to understand their specific spatial and temporal patterns. The focus was on four main categories: rape, dowry-related violence, domestic violence, and molestation.

3.6.1. Rape

The data on rape incidents revealed that most cases occurred in the peripheral areas of Ajmer, particularly in the outskirts where police presence is relatively weak. A significant finding is that these cases are more likely to occur in isolated areas with lower population density and less frequent policing. The temporal analysis showed that rape cases were more prevalent during late evenings and early mornings, suggesting that the timing of these crimes is linked to the absence of police patrols in certain areas.

State/UT	Rape(Total)			Women (18Yrs. And above)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R
Rajasthan	5310	5337	13.9	4031	4058	10.6

• As per data provided by States/UTs
 • I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
 • States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table VI. Rape incidences in Rajasthan (Sec.376 IPC)

State/UT	Murder with Rape/Gang Rape		
	I	V	R
Rajasthan	8	8	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per data provided by States/UTI = No. of Incidences/Cases V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures 			

Table VII. *Murder with Rape/Gang Rape in Rajasthan*

3.6.2. Dowry-Related Violence

Dowry-related violence, including dowry deaths, was concentrated in middle-income neighborhoods, particularly in the Civil Lines and Clock Tower areas. The study found that this type of crime is highly correlated with economic pressures within households. The analysis also highlighted a worrying trend: dowry-related violence tends to increase during periods of financial stress, such as around significant social events (weddings, festivals) when families are under greater economic strain.

State/UT	Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)		
	I	V	R
Rajasthan	479	480	1.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per data provided by States/UTs I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures 			

Table VIII. *Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)*

3.6.3. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence was found to be pervasive across multiple neighborhoods, but the highest rates were recorded in regions like Ganj and Adarsh Nagar. The spatial analysis revealed that domestic violence is often underreported in wealthier areas, while in lower-income neighborhoods, women are more likely to seek help from local police stations. The data also indicated that domestic violence cases tend to surge during times of social disruption, such as during the COVID-19 lockdowns in 2020. The lockdown created conditions of prolonged confinement, exacerbating domestic tensions and leading to a notable increase in domestic violence cases.

State/UT	Cruelty by Husband or his relatives (Sec. 498 A IPC)		
	I	V	R
Rajasthan	13765	13896	36.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per data provided by States/UTs I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures 			

Table IX. *Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec. 498 IPC)*

3.6.4. Molestation and Harassment

Molestation and harassment incidents were primarily concentrated in public spaces, especially near transportation hubs and marketplaces. The Dargah region, being a tourist-heavy area, recorded the highest number of molestation cases. These crimes were found to occur most frequently during peak tourist seasons and public holidays, when crowded spaces make women more vulnerable to harassment. Spatial analysis indicated that the proximity of public transport stations, such as bus stands and train stations, played a significant role in the concentration of these crimes.

Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
Assault on Women with Intent

State/UT	to Outrage her Modesty(Total)			Women(18Yrs. and above)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R
Rajasthan	8661	8690	22.7	7646	7672	20.0

- As per data provided by States/UTs
- I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
- States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table X. Assault of women with intent to outrage her modesty in Rajasthan (Sec. 354 IPC)

State/UT	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC)								
	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Total)			Women (18yrs. and above)			Girls(Below 18yrs.)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
Rajasthan	85	86	0.2	76	77	0.2	9	9	0.0

- As per data provided by States/UTs
- I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
- States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XI. Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)

State/UT	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women								
	Kidnapping for Ransom (Sec.364A IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage (Sec.366 IPC)					
				K & A of Women to compel her for marriage (Total)			Women(Above 18yrs.)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
Rajasthan	4	4	0.0	1147	1156	3.0	749	750	2.0

- As per data provided by States/UTs
- I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
- States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XII. Kidnapping and Abduction of women in Rajasthan

3.7. Factors Contributing to Crime

The findings also shed light on several socio-economic and geographic factors contributing to the prevalence of crimes against women in Ajmer.

3.7.1. Population Density

Higher population density areas, especially those with significant foot traffic, are more prone to incidents of molestation and harassment.

3.7.2. Economic Stress

Crimes like dowry-related violence and domestic abuse are closely linked to economic instability and financial stress within families.

3.7.3. Urbanization

Rapid urbanization in certain parts of Ajmer has led to an increase in crimes, particularly in areas that lack adequate law enforcement resources to handle the growing population.

3.8. Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

The study also examined the relationship between crime rates and the presence of law enforcement. The proximity of police stations played a crucial role in reducing crime rates in certain neighborhoods. Areas with frequent police patrolling, such as affluent neighborhoods and regions near police stations, experienced

significantly lower crime rates. However, peripheral areas with less police presence showed higher incidences of rape and other violent crimes.

The findings of this study reveal critical insights into the spatial and temporal patterns of crimes against women in Ajmer. The identification of crime hotspots and the correlation between socio-economic factors and crime rates provide valuable information for law enforcement and policymakers to implement more targeted interventions. By addressing these hotspots and focusing on areas with high economic stress, it is possible to reduce the prevalence of gender-based violence and create safer environments for women in Ajmer.

This study provides valuable insights into the spatial distribution and patterns of crimes against women in Ajmer, revealing both expected and surprising findings. The identification of crime hotspots, temporal trends, and the impact of socio-economic factors highlights the complexity of gender-based violence in urban environments. These findings carry important implications for both local law enforcement and policymakers, particularly regarding resource allocation, crime prevention strategies, and social interventions.

3.9. Spatial Distribution and Hotspot Analysis

The spatial analysis of crime data revealed that certain areas in Ajmer, such as the Dargah region, Civil Lines, and Ganj, exhibit higher concentrations of crimes against women. These findings are consistent with existing literature that suggests urban areas with high population density and tourist influx are more susceptible to crimes like molestation and harassment (Kannan, 2017). The concentration of crimes in public spaces, particularly near transportation hubs and marketplaces, underscores the need for increased surveillance and law enforcement presence in these areas.

The identification of crime-free zones in more affluent neighborhoods supports previous research suggesting that socio-economic status plays a significant role in crime rates (Gundlach, 1977). These areas benefit from both higher police presence and better infrastructure, which contribute to lower crime incidences. The contrast between these neighborhoods and high-crime areas points to the need for a more equitable distribution of law enforcement resources across the city, particularly in economically disadvantaged regions.

3.10. Temporal Trends and Their Social Context

The temporal analysis showing spikes in crime during certain months, weekends, and public holidays aligns with the findings of other studies that link social events and increased public interaction with higher crime rates (Prasad, 2015). The significant rise in molestation cases during tourist seasons highlights the vulnerabilities women face in public spaces during periods of high population movement. This finding suggests the need for special policing efforts during these times, such as deploying additional patrols and surveillance in tourist-heavy areas during peak seasons.

The increase in domestic violence cases during the COVID-19 lockdowns in 2020 is consistent with global trends observed during the pandemic. As noted by Moe (2006), periods of social disruption and confinement often exacerbate tensions within households, leading to a surge in domestic violence. This underscores the importance of social support systems and accessible reporting mechanisms for women, particularly during crises. Policy interventions should include measures to ensure that women have access to help even during times of limited mobility, such as remote reporting options and emergency shelter provisions.

3.11. Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Crime

The findings highlight the strong correlation between economic stress and the prevalence of certain crimes, particularly dowry-related violence and domestic abuse. The concentration of dowry-related violence in middle-income neighborhoods, as identified in this study, aligns with the broader understanding that financial pressures within households can contribute to domestic violence (Burney, 1999). This suggests that economic interventions, such as financial assistance programs and awareness campaigns, could play a significant role in reducing these types of crimes.

The study also revealed that education and economic independence are critical factors in reducing domestic violence. Women from lower-income households, particularly in areas like Ganj and Adarsh Nagar, were more vulnerable to domestic abuse, often due to economic dependence on their spouses. These findings emphasize the need for targeted educational and economic empowerment programs for women in these regions to reduce their vulnerability to violence. Programs that provide vocational training, financial literacy, and job opportunities could significantly mitigate the economic factors contributing to domestic violence.

3.12. Implications for Law Enforcement

The relationship between law enforcement presence and crime rates, as demonstrated in this study, has significant implications for policing strategies in Ajmer. The study found that areas with greater police visibility, such as those near police stations, experience lower crime rates. This finding supports the argument that proactive policing, including regular patrols and community policing efforts, can be an effective deterrent to crimes against women.

However, the study also identified peripheral areas where police presence is minimal, contributing to higher incidences of rape and other violent crimes. These findings suggest that law enforcement agencies need to expand their coverage, particularly in less densely populated or more isolated regions. The use of technology, such as GIS, to map crime hotspots can aid in the strategic deployment of police resources to areas that need it the most. Moreover, the findings support the need for a specialized approach to policing in high-risk areas. For instance, increasing the number of women police officers and setting up women-friendly police stations in hotspot areas could encourage more women to report crimes. Additionally, the integration of surveillance technologies, such as CCTV cameras in public spaces, could enhance monitoring and provide real-time data for law enforcement.

3.13. Policy and Social Interventions

The findings from this study have important implications for policy formulation and social interventions aimed at preventing crimes against women in Ajmer. First, the identification of crime hotspots suggests that targeted interventions in these areas could have a substantial impact on reducing crime. This could include the installation of better street lighting, increasing police patrols, and launching public awareness campaigns to educate the community about reporting crimes.

Public spaces, particularly those around the Dargah and other tourist-heavy areas, should be equipped with enhanced security measures. Tourist safety campaigns, along with visible policing, can help create a safer environment for women. Law enforcement agencies and local authorities should also collaborate with community organizations to raise awareness about gender-based violence and encourage community participation in crime prevention.

Furthermore, the findings regarding economic factors contributing to domestic violence highlight the need for social policies that address the underlying causes of such crimes. Economic empowerment programs for women, along with legal reforms that address dowry-related violence more effectively, are essential in combating these crimes. The government should also invest in mental health and counseling services for victims of domestic violence to provide holistic support.

3.14. Limitations and Future Research

While this study provides critical insights into the spatial and temporal patterns of crimes against women in Ajmer, it is not without limitations. One of the main limitations is the reliance on police-reported data, which may not fully capture the extent of gender-based violence due to underreporting. Social stigma and fear of retribution often prevent women from reporting crimes, particularly in cases of domestic violence. Future research should incorporate qualitative methods, such as interviews or surveys, to capture the experiences of women who may not have reported crimes to the police.

Another limitation is the study's focus on urban areas, which may not reflect the crime patterns in rural parts of Ajmer district. Expanding the research to include rural areas could provide a more comprehensive understanding of how socio-economic and geographic factors influence crime rates across different settings. Additionally, future research could explore the role of cultural and social norms in perpetuating gender-based violence, particularly in traditional communities where patriarchal values remain strong.

This study has demonstrated the significant impact of spatial, temporal, and socio-economic factors on crimes against women in Ajmer. By identifying crime hotspots and understanding the patterns of violence, the study provides actionable insights for law enforcement and policymakers. The findings emphasize the need for targeted interventions in high-risk areas, improved law enforcement strategies, and policies that address the socio-economic conditions contributing to violence. While further research is needed to address the limitations, the study offers a strong foundation for developing comprehensive crime prevention strategies that can create safer environments for women in Ajmer.

4. CONCLUSION

The spatial and temporal analysis of crimes against women in Ajmer has provided significant insights into the nature and distribution of gender-based violence in the city. By employing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map crime data, this study has identified key crime hotspots and revealed the socio-economic factors that contribute to these incidents. These findings offer a valuable foundation for law enforcement agencies and policymakers to take targeted action in preventing and addressing crimes against women.

4.1. Key Takeaways

One of the most critical outcomes of this study is the identification of specific areas in Ajmer that experience higher concentrations of crimes, particularly molestation, domestic violence, and dowry-related violence. The Dargah region, Civil Lines, and Ganj neighborhoods emerged as significant hotspots, highlighting the vulnerability of women in these densely populated or economically stressed areas. These findings underline the need for increased law enforcement presence, improved public infrastructure, and enhanced community awareness programs in these zones.

The temporal analysis also revealed that crimes tend to spike during tourist seasons, weekends, and public holidays, suggesting that law enforcement strategies must account for these high-risk periods. The significant increase in domestic violence cases during the COVID-19 lockdowns further emphasizes the importance of maintaining support systems for women during times of social disruption. Remote reporting mechanisms, accessible shelter facilities, and mental health support are critical in ensuring that women can seek help even during crises.

4.2. Implications for Policy and Law Enforcement

This study demonstrates that the strategic use of GIS for crime mapping can help law enforcement agencies optimize resource allocation and improve response times. Police patrols should be intensified in identified crime hotspots, and surveillance technologies, such as CCTV cameras, can be deployed in high-risk areas to enhance monitoring. In addition, women-friendly police stations and an increase in female police officers in these areas could encourage more women to report crimes and seek help.

At the policy level, the correlation between economic stress and domestic violence underscores the need for broader social interventions. Empowering women economically, through vocational training and financial support programs, can play a vital role in reducing their vulnerability to violence. Furthermore, legal reforms aimed at stricter enforcement of dowry laws and support for survivors of domestic violence are essential in combating these crimes effectively.

4.3. Future Research Directions

While this study provides a robust foundation for understanding crime patterns in Ajmer, future research should explore the dynamics of crimes against women in rural areas, where socio-economic factors and reporting practices may differ. Additionally, qualitative research that incorporates the perspectives of survivors would offer a more nuanced understanding of the underlying causes of violence and the barriers women face in reporting crimes.

4.4. Final Thoughts

In conclusion, the findings from this study highlight the importance of targeted, data-driven approaches to combating crimes against women. By leveraging spatial and temporal data, law enforcement agencies can develop more effective crime prevention strategies, while policymakers can address the socio-economic conditions that contribute to gender-based violence. Ultimately, creating safer environments for women in Ajmer requires a coordinated effort between government, law enforcement, and community organizations to ensure that women's rights to safety and security are protected.

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Table XIII. Crime against women case data from 2018 to 2020.

Crime against Women (IPC+SLL)-2018-2020								
SL	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	Mid-Year Projected Population(in Lakhs) (2020)	Rate of Total Crimeagainst Women (2020)	Chargesheeting Rate(2020)	
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	
STATES:								
1	Andhra Pradesh	16438	17746	17089	262.9	65.0	91.6	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	368	317	281	7.4	38.0	72.5	
3	Assam	27687	30025	26352	170.7	154.3	63.8	
4	Bihar	16920	18587	15359	584.9	26.3	79.7	
5	Chhattisgarh	8587	7689	7385	145.7	50.7	87.7	
6	Goa	362	329	219	7.7	28.5	76.5	
7	Gujarat	8329	8799	8028	329.1	24.4	94.6	
8	Haryana	14326	14683	13000	137.3	94.7	57.9	
9	Himachal Pradesh	1633	1636	1614	36.3	44.5	78.9	
10	Jharkhand	7083	8760	7630	185.9	41.0	78.8	
11	Karnataka	13514	13828	12680	327.6	38.7	84.7	
12	Kerala	10461	11462	10139	183.9	55.1	94.1	
13	Madhya Pradesh	28942	27560	25640	405.3	63.3	83.8	
14	Maharashtra	35497	37144	31954	593.8	53.8	82.0	
15	Manipur	271	266	247	15.6	15.8	56.1	
16	Meghalaya	571	558	568	16.3	34.9	66.0	
17	Mizoram	249	170	172	6.0	28.8	98.8	
18	Nagaland	75	43	39	10.5	3.7	67.6	
19	Odisha	20274	23183	25489	225.7	112.9	82.0	
20	Punjab	5302	5886	4838	143.2	33.8	77.0	
21	Rajasthan	27866	41550	34535	381.6	90.5	55.0	
22	Sikkim	172	125	140	3.2	44.2	91.4	
23	Tamil Nadu	5822	5934	6630	381.1	17.4	86.5	
24	Telangana	16027	18394	17791	186.5	95.4	90.1	
25	Tripura	907	1070	874	19.9	44.0	82.5	
26	Uttar Pradesh	59445	59853	49385	1095.9	45.1	77.1	
27	Uttarakhand	2817	2541	2846	55.2	51.6	79.9	
28	West Bengal	30394	29859	36439	478.2	76.2	88.2	
	TOTALSTATE(S)	360339	387997	357363	6397.3	55.9	78.7	
UNION TERRITORIES:								
29	A&N Islands	147	135	143	1.9	76.1	97.4	
30	Chandigarh	442	515	301	5.5	54.8	64.2	
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu [®]	54 ⁺	82 ⁺	61	3.7	16.3	96.6	
32	Delhi	13640	13395	10093	94.9	106.4	75.0	
33	Jammu & Kashmir [®]	3437 [*]	3069 [*]	3405	63.4	53.7	75.1	
34	Ladakh [®]	-	-	9	1.3	7.0	81.8	
35	Lakshadweep	11	38	15	0.3	45.5	100.0	
36	Puducherry	166	95	113	8.1	14.0	100.0	
	TOTALUT(S)	17897	17329	14140	179.1	79.0	75.3	
	TOTALALLINDIA	378236	405326	371503	6576.3	56.5	78.6	

Crime Rate is calculated as per one lakh of population

Population Source: Report of Technical group on Population Projections (July,2020)National Commission on Population, Mo

HFW (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)				
As per data provided by States/UTs				
States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures				
'+'Combined data of erst while D & N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT				
**Data of erst while Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh				
@Data of newly created Union Territory				
i) A total of 35,331 cases of crime against women were registered during 2020, showing a decrease of 21.1% over 2019 (44,783 cases).				
ii) Majority of cases under crime against women were registered under 'Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives' (30.2%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (19.7%), 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (19.0%) and 'Rape' (7.2%).				

Source—NCRB REPORT 2020

Table XIV. Rape against women in India.

S.No.	State/UT	Rape(Total)		
		<i>Incidences</i>	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Rates</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1095	1107	4.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60	63	8.1
3	Assam	1657	1658	9.7
4	Bihar	806	806	1.4
5	Chhattisgarh	1210	1212	8.3
6	Goa	60	61	7.8
7	Gujarat	486	486	1.5
8	Haryana	1373	1373	10.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	331	332	9.1
10	Jharkhand	1321	1326	7.1
11	Karnataka	504	507	1.5
12	Kerala	637	647	3.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	2339	2341	5.8
14	Maharashtra	2061	2065	3.5
15	Manipur	32	32	2.0
16	Meghalaya	67	67	4.1
17	Mizoram	33	33	5.5
18	Nagaland	4	4	0.4
19	Odisha	1211	1211	5.4
20	Punjab	502	504	3.5
21	Rajasthan	5310	5337	13.9
22	Sikkim	12	13	3.8
23	Tamil Nadu	389	390	1.0
24	Telangana	764	765	4.1
25	Tripura	79	79	4.0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2769	2796	2.5
27	Uttarakhand	487	487	8.8
28	West Bengal	1128	1128	2.4

It shows that Rajasthan recorded highest number of rape incidences in India in 2020 and Nagaland recorded the lowest of the same. Seventy-seven rape cases were reported across India on an average every day in 2020, totaling 28,046 such incidents during the year. Overall, 3,71,503 cases of crime against women were reported across the country last year, showing a decline of 8.3 per cent as 4,05,326 cases were registered in 2019, the NCRB stated. The crime rate registered per lakh women population is 56.5 in 2020 in comparison with 62.3 in 2019.

Source—NCRB REPORT 2020

Table XV. Kidnapping and Abduction Incidences in India

S.No.	States	Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction
1	Andhra Pradesh	104
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3	Assam	2984
4	Bihar	5378
5	Chhattisgarh	245
7	Gujarat	395
8	Haryana	973
9	Himachal Pradesh	193
10	Jharkhand	520
11	Karnataka	52
12	Kerala	48
13	Madhya Pradesh	1043
14	Maharashtra	526
15	Manipur	19
16	Meghalaya	1
19	Odisha	194
20	Punjab	1217
21	Rajasthan	1156
23	Tamil Nadu	476
24	Telangana	292
25	Tripura	54
26	Uttar Pradesh	7830
27	Uttarakhand	64
28	West Bengal	852

It shows incidences of kidnapping and abduction in India in 2020. Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh recorded the maximum incidences of kidnapping and abduction while Meghalaya recorded the lowest number. Cases of kidnapping and abduction, however, went down by over 19 per cent in 2020 as compared to 2019. There were a total 84,805 lodged cases of kidnapping and abduction in 2020 as against 1,05,036 in 2019, according to the statistics by the NCRB.

Source—NCRB REPORT 2020

Table XVI. Dowry deaths in India

S.No.	States	Dowry Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	111
3	Assam	150
4	Bihar	1047
5	Chhattisgarh	71
7	Gujarat	7
8	Haryana	251
9	Himachal Pradesh	1
10	Jharkhand	280
11	Karnataka	178
12	Kerala	6
13	Madhya Pradesh	627
14	Maharashtra	197
15	Manipur	1
16	Meghalaya	1

18	Nagaland	1
19	Odisha	320
20	Punjab	63
21	Rajasthan	480
23	TamilNadu	40

It shows highest number of dowry deaths in Uttar Pradesh and lowest in North East states of India.

Table XVII. Molestation cases in India

S.No.	States	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrageher Modesty(Sec.354IPC)
1	AndhraPradesh	4888
2	ArunachalPradesh	76
3	Assam	4654
4	Bihar	587
5	Chhattisgarh	1640
6	Goa	71
7	Gujarat	852
8	Haryana	2339
9	HimachalPradesh	541
10	Jharkhand	1361
11	Karnataka	5248
12	Kerala	3971
13	MadhyaPradesh	5431
14	Maharashtra	10007
15	Manipur	61
16	Meghalaya	86
17	Mizoram	26
18	Nagaland	7
19	Odisha	12641
20	Punjab	732
21	Rajasthan	8690
22	Sikkim	19
23	TamilNadu	907
24	Telangana	4928
25	Tripura	118
26	UttarPradesh	9903
27	Uttarakhand	474
28	WestBengal	2784

It shows high numbers of molestation in Odisha and Maharashtra while Nagaland records lowest number of molestation cases.

Source-NCRBREPORT2020

Table XVIII. Sexual Harassment of women in India

S.No.	States	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2371
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3	Assam	90
4	Bihar	6
5	Chhattisgarh	279
6	Goa	35
7	Gujarat	18
8	Haryana	183
9	Himachal Pradesh	88
10	Jharkhand	6
11	Karnataka	71
12	Kerala	454
13	Madhya Pradesh	200
14	Maharashtra	969
15	Manipur	8
16	Meghalaya	18
17	Mizoram	3
18	Nagaland	2
19	Odisha	615
20	Punjab	29
21	Rajasthan	86
23	Tamil Nadu	31
24	Telangana	701
25	Tripura	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	28
27	Uttarakhand	43
28	West Bengal	446

Indicates highest number of sexual harassment of women in Andhra Pradesh and the lowest number of the same is recorded in Nagaland.

Source—NCRB report 2020

Table XIX. Rape incidences in Rajasthan (Sec. 376 IPC)

State/UT	Rape (Total)			Women (18 Yrs. And above)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R
Rajasthan	5310	5337	13.9	4031	4058	10.6

- As per data provided by States/UTs
- I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
- States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XX. Murder with Rape/Gang Rape in Rajasthan

State/UT	Murder with Rape/Gang Rape		
	I	V	R
Rajasthan	8	8	0

• As per data provided by States/UT
 I = No. of Incidences/Cases
 V = No. of Female Victims & R = Crime Rate per lakh population
 • States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XXI . Kidnapping and Abduction of women in Rajasthan

State/UT	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women								
	Kidnapping for Ransom (Sec.364AIPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage (Sec.366IPC)					
				K & A of Women to compel her for marriage(Total)			Women(Above18yrs.)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
Rajasthan	4	4	0.0	1147	1156	3.0	749	750	2.0

• As per data provided by States/UTs
 • I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
 • States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XXII. Assault of women with intent to outrage her modesty in Rajasthan (Sec. 354 IPC)

State/UT	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec.354 IPC)								
	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Total)			Women(18Yrs.andabove)					
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
Rajasthan	8661	8690	22.7	7646	7672	20.0			

• As per data provided by States/UTs
 • I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
 • States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XXIII . Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)

State/UT	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Sec.509IPC)								
	Insult to the Modesty of Women(Total)			Women (18yrs. And above)			Girls(Below18yrs.)		
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
Rajasthan	85	86	0.2	76	77	0.2	9	9	0.0

• As per data provided by States/UTs
 • I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
 • States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XXIV .Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)

State/UT	Dowry Deaths(Sec.304BIPC)		
	I	V	R
Rajasthan	479	480	1.3

• As per data provided by States/UTs
 • I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
 • States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XXV . Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec. 498 IPC)

State/UT	Cruelty by Husband or his relatives (Sec.498 A IPC)		
	I	V	R
Rajasthan	13765	13896	36.1

• As per data provided by States/UTs
 • I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
 • States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XXVI. Total IPC Crimes against women in Rajasthan

State	Total IPC Crimes against Women		
	I	V	R
Rajasthan	43	47	13.6

• As per data provided by States/UTs
 • I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population
 • States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Table XXVII. Total Rape cases of Rajasthan 2020

Months	Total Rape cases of Rajasthan 2020
January	381
February	495
March	354
April	193
May	384
June	531
July	634
August	526
September	529
October	470
November	401
December	412

It shows the monthly data of total rape cases of Rajasthan in the year 2020. July is the month where maximum number of rape incidences occurred i.e. 634 number of cases.

Table XXVIII. Total Rape cases of Rajasthan 2021

Months	Total Rape cases of Rajasthan 2021
January	519
February	491
March	567
April	494
May	390
June	561
July	695
August	596
September	613
October	526
November	425
December	460

Table1 XXIX. Rape Cases of Rajasthan (January – February 2022)

Months	Rape cases of Rajasthan(January-February2022)
January	549
February	501

Table XXX . IPC Trend

TRENDSINIPCCRIMES2020-2021		
CrimeHead	2020	2021
Rape	37	36
GangRape	3	2
Attemptto Rape	2	1
Molestation	131	197
SexualHarassment	17	5
CrueltybyHusband/HisRelatives	5	4
DowryDeath/Dowry	161	283
Kidnappingand Abduction	5	5
OtherIPCCrimes	1	1

The above table represents trends in IPC crimes 2020-2021. Dowry Death/Dowry and Molestation emerge as the major crimes during 2020-2021.