

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA: A STUDY ON ODISHA

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Abstract: Violence against women touches every level of society in every part of the world. The present paper focuses on suffering of women in India in general and in the state of Odisha in particular. Daily in all news papers we read many cases of violence against women. They may be domestic violence against women, murder, rape, dowry harassment, work place harassment, sexual abuse, eve teasing etc. many in nature. Several laws are made in order to punish those who commit crime against women. To prevent this issue in the present scenario, the causes, consequences, law enforcement, respect of women rights and other related information available are analyzed.

Keywords

Violence, Literacy, Gender, Culture

Introduction

Now-a-Days Violence affects the live of millions of women and girls in all socio-economic classes around the world. It cuts across cultural and religious barriers and takes a variety of forms, from domestic abuse to the child marriages and female circumcision. Violence against women is a part of contemporary social life. Women have begun to move shoulder to shoulder with men in every walk of life, including the traditionally male dominated ones such as politics, police force and aviation. On the other hand, women are facing more and more violence, both in society and in the domestic front. Violence against women is largely unreported. Fear and stigma often prevent women from reporting incidents of violence or seeking assistance.

Violence is a behavior in which a more powerful person takes advantage of and abuses a less powerful one. Violence is horrifying in that it enables the strong to establish profitable relations with those who are weak, without expending any energy on persuasion, discussion and negotiation. According to Strauss, "Violence is an act where there is the high potential of causing injury." In the opinion of Margaret, Violence is "the unsanctioned damage to person or property." The United Nations (1993) defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." This violence can be perpetrated by assailants of gender, family members and even the "State" itself. It follows: Gender based violence is a function of gender inequality, and an abuse of male power and privilege. It takes the form of actions that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to women and children, or affront to their human dignity, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Centuries have come, and centuries have gone, but the plight of women is not likely to change. Time has helplessly watched women suffering in the form of discrimination, oppression, exploitation, degradation, aggression, humiliation. In Indian society, woman occupies a vital position and venerable place. The Vedas glorified women as the mother, the creator, one who gives life and worshipped her as a 'Devi' or Goddess. But their glorification was rather mythical for at the same time, in India women found her totally suppressed and subjugated in a patriarchal society. Indian women through the countries remained subjugated and oppressed because society believed in clinging on to orthodox beliefs for the brunt of violence—domestic as well as public, Physical, emotional and mental. Male violence against women is worldwide phenomenon. Fear of violence is an important factor in the

lives of most women. Fear of violence is the cause of lack of participation in every sphere of life. There are various forms of crime against women. Sometimes it is even before birth, some times in the adulthood and other phases of life. In the Indian society, position of women is always perceived in relation to the man. This perception has given birth to various customs and practices. Violence against women both inside and outside of their home has been a crucial issue in the contemporary Indian society.

The Universal phenomenon of violence against women is the result of “historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women’s full advancement”. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere; trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

The official statistics showed a decline sex ratio, health status, literacy rate, work population rate and political participation among women. While on the other hand, the spread of social evils like dowry deaths, child marriage, domestic, rapes, sexual harassment, exploitation of women workers are rampant in different parts of the state and country. Humiliation, rape, kidnapping, molestation, dowry death, torture, wife beating etc. are on rise over the years. The present paper has the following objectives

- (i) To study different types of violence against women
- (ii) To explore different causes of violence against women in the society
- (iii) To understand the existing laws to combat such types of violence against women
- (iv) To suggest measures to prevent violence against women

The paper is based on information and data obtained through secondary sources. The data on violence against women have been collected from various published sources viz; Home Department, Govt. of Odisha, Crime Record Bureau, State commission for women, reports and other published sources. In recent year’s humiliation, neglect and violence have been unleashed on the women- the creator by none other than her own kith and kin. The neglect and discrimination that starts even before birth of a girls child, continues through youth, reproductive years, mid life and gets accentuated during the golden years. The present status of women are analysed in terms of sex ratio, literacy rate work participation rate etc.

Sex Ratio

There has been decline in sex ratio in the state of Odisha from the period 1951 to 1991. Fortunately marginal improvement in the sex ratio is observed in the census 2001 and 2011 (Table.1). Indifferent attitude towards girl child and female foeticide and preference for son are the possible reasons contributing to adverse sex ratio.

Literacy Rate

Literacy rate and Education are both indicators and instruments of socio-economic development. The literacy in Odisha has increased more than 4 times from 15.08% in 1951 to 73.45% in 2011 (Table.2). There has been considerable gender gap in literacy even though the male and female literacy has increased considerably from 1951 to 2011. This is due to substantial social, regional and gender disparities in literacy. There is still a larger gap of 18.4 percentage points between the male and female literacy in Odisha in 2011 as compared to 16.68 at the national level. Girls’ education has not attracted due importance as compared to boys. Girls are more often engaged in household chores attending small

children, tending livestock resulting dropout from the formal school system. The parents of lower economic strata have equally unfavourable attitude towards girls' education.

Women employment in organized sector:

Women's economic empowerment is essential for raising their status in the society. Traditionally women are expected to look after home, help in agriculture, animal care and handicrafts made at home. In order to be economically independent and contribute to family income, women are engaged in organized and unorganized sector. The trends of employment of women in organized sector during 200-2011 presented in Table-3, reveals that the women employees to total employees in organized sector which was 12.4% in the year 2000 increased to 16.8% percent in the year 2011. It indicates that male employees in the organized sector are about six times more than that of women employees. Lack of skill among women serves as a deterrent in getting employment in organized sector.

It is needless to mention that female work participation is not properly recorded as they are mostly engaged in household chores and family farm operations. They are very often involved in home based industries such as beedi-rolling, embroidery, appliqué works, stitching books, sewing buttons on garments, basket weaving and tailoring on which they get less wage/ income. Some female workers are also involved in the coir, incense and grain cleaning leading to their higher work participation rate in the category of marginal workers, both in rural and urban areas of the State.

Discrimination faced by women throughout their lives Pre-birth stage of women:

If a cyclic concept of women exploitation is assumed for convenience of research, one can identify the stages at which they are being victimized. For example, at the stage pre-birth, despite illegal, sex selective abortion has been taking place, because in many developing countries like India, it is still thought that baby girl would be a burden of a family in future and in rural areas, the same is considered along with the concept that they would not be economically and socially productive as they have not physically strong like men. Hence, despite employing enough labour force for economic development, women are not paid properly and thus they are economically deprived section of Indian society (Tripathi and Tiwari, 1999).

Infancy stage of women

At the infancy stage, she is looked after with ignorance particularly in case of education, health care and nutrition. Consequently from the initial stages of development, they remain weak and isolated. This is because of the same reason as stated earlier. Thus, there is a tendency in rural India in particular to over-emphasize on baby boy considering their future probability of application.

Childhood stage of women

At the time of childhood, due to constant ignorance, women are victimized in the form of child abuse and trafficking for lucrative business spread all over the world both for labour and sex. Therefore, it cannot be denied that the child labour act of 1986 does not bring remarkable positive impact as the majority of child labour in rural India is female (Tripathy, 2003).

The adolescence stage of women

At the stage of adolescence, pitiable form of violence or exploitation is noticed in the form of prostitution, trafficking, early marriage, crime committed against women etc. This is a stage when they become matured, can understand the social and economic bondage and being realized this tyranny, they are either compelled to choose prostitution or unintentionally abused for sex. In addition, being considered as burden, they have to face early marriage very often as decided by their family. Sometimes, this results psychologically disorder among them. Moreover, the young women or teenagers are victimized to satisfy a few gangsters by providing sex and beauty.

Reproductive stage of women

At reproductive age, they have to face domestic violence, if get married. Moreover, at this time, they are sexually, psychological and physically tortured by intimate partner or non-partner also. Consequently, homicide is very common as read out in common newspapers in all parts of the country. At the time of elderly, she becomes helpless due to absence of workability or sexual beauty. Consequently, they are again ignored and exploited. Thus, the history of women life is a garland of stigma or misery. There is no stage at which she gets honour due to their traditional oppressed life lead without protest. Although, this is not true in case of females who are socio-economically established but interestingly some of them intentionally insist men folk of society to do offensive works to live more and more economically comfortable by advertising themselves in naked way in different media. Despite the high level commitment to achieve MDGs, the millennium project report of 2005 states that “gender equality remains an unfulfilled goal”. The report recognizes the need to include specific intervention to address gender inequality (Johnson H, Ollus N & Nevala S, 2008). Therefore, it is a fact that, each and every part of the country of India is being endangered by gender bias significantly which needs immediate careful handling for the sake of human right, otherwise, it is clear that this wound will be acute and the resultant effects as experienced everywhere from rural to urban will damage the synthesis between elements of society (Bagand Ray, 2012).

Type of Violence Against Women

In the grip of growing consumerism, violence against women has been rapidly increasing and a legitimate human right issue in connection to their socio-economic stability has got impetus. Trafficking of women is strongly associated with economic disparity as prevailing in the country which brings massive development of women into prostitution (Barry, 1995). Therefore, several researches, systematic investigations are being performed to find out the spatio-temporal variation in this regard to ensure women a dignified life. International research network on violence against women (IRNVAW) has been studying worldwide pattern of such violence to share experiences and formulate strategy implication in this context. Contrary to popular belief, child prostitutes are not primarily children of lower socio-economic circumstances but also from families from higher income group (Flowers, 1994).

Violence against women manifests itself as rape, molestation, kidnapping and abduction, eve-teasing, sexual harassment, dowry homicide, dowry suicide, dowry torture and non-dowry torture.

Head wise incidents of Violence against Women in India

The head –wise details of reported crimes in India during the years 2007 to year 2011 along with percentage variation are presented in Table -5. At aggregate level the crime against women during the year 2011 has increased by 7.1 per cent over the year 2010 and by 23.04 per cent over the year 2007. Among the reported crimes, the maximum reported cases were under “cruelty by husband and relatives”, followed by “molestation” “kidnapping and abduction” and “rape”, Dowry death and dowry related crime and sexual harassment also reported during the period consistently with higher magnitude. “Indecent representation of women” and Sati were the minimum reported crimes in the corresponding period.

A comparison on incidence of crimes across the states indicates that (Table-6), the incidence of crimes under rape, kidnapping, dowry deaths, molestation and sexual harassment in Odisha are considerably higher than that of more populous States viz; Gujarat, Jharkhand, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The State of Odisha contributes 4.1 per cent of the total crimes in India in the year 2011. Odisha ranks 10 on the rate of cognizable crimes having magnitude 22.5, higher than the national average (18.7). The roots of violence against women are located in the unequal balance of power between man and woman. The low value, some cultures assign to women and girls and the norms that discriminate against women contribute to violence and prevent women from defending themselves unequal access by women and girls to education, economic resources and decision making authority are the central outcomes of gender inequality and this limited access undermine the ability of women to negotiate both public and private acts of violence (Panda, 2003). The prevalent customs, traditions, inferior position of women in

the society and the deficiency in the preventive laws are the primary seasons contributing to higher incidence of crimes in the state.

The analysis of violence against women across the states indicates (Table-7) that Odisha contributes 4.6 % of total rapes cases of the country. Kidnapping and abduction, dowry deaths, cruelty by husband and relatives, molestations, eve teasing importation of girls contribute 2.8%, 5.4%, 2.0%, 7.5%, 2.7% of the total such cases respectively in the country in the year 2011. The immoral traffic, indecent representation of women and dowry prohibition constitute 0.9%, 0.2% and 2.5% of total such reported cases in the country respectively. As a whole, the crime rate in Odisha (4.1) even though lower than 9 states viz; Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, UP & WB, it is far ahead of other states of the country. A number of factors like social structure, customs, tradition, gender discrimination, erosion of human values, urbanization etc. play a crucial role for higher rate of crime in the state (Mishra, 2010).

The head wise incidents of violence against women in Odisha during 2008-2011 (Table 7a) indicates that there has been sharp increase in Crimes on cruelty by husbands and relatives, molestation cases over the years. The dowry death cases have increased 19.85 per cent in 2011 as compared to 2010. Rape, Kidnapping and abduction, molestation and dowry prohibition cases have increased 8.49 %, 10.53 %, 10.40 % and 12.74 % respectively in the year 2011 as compared to 2010. It further brings out the fact that excepting crime under Sati prevention Act, 1987, all forms of crimes are reported in the state and several crimes are on rise over the years.

It further reveals that rape cases are decreased from 1113 to 1112 during the year 2008 to 2011. It may be due to the fact that most of the rape cases go unreported either because the victim does not dare to face the shame and humiliation poured on her by the society or because of the disgrace it will bring to her because of the police harassment or threats of retaliation by the rapist.

Section 375 of the IPC states that a man is said to be committed rape if (i) he has sexual relationship with a woman against her will or without her consent, with her consent when he has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested in, fear of death or hurt, (ii) with her consent when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is the man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully wedded. (iii) with her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent by reasons of unsoundness of mind or intoxication, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent, (iv) with or without her consent when she is less than 16 years of age section 376 of Indian Penal Code states that person convicted of rape can be punished with imprisonment for a terms not less than seven years and can be extended to life imprisonment. He might also be imprisoned for a term that may extend up to 10 years and shall also be liable to pay a fine.

Rape is the most heinous crimes that women are subjected to. Once committed the effect on the women is as irreversible as in the crime of murder. In terms of sufferings, which it brings upon the victims and their families, it is perhaps the most serious punishment that can be inflicted upon them. The victim is haunted by the incident throughout her life and for all purposes she becomes an outcaste. The worst part of the crime is, the woman is to suffer for that is forced upon her and for which she is not responsible.

The analysis of rape cases from 2001-2012 across the districts of Odisha reveals that the overage occurrence of cases per year varies from 7 to 81. The highest occurrence of rapes cases per year is reported in Mayurbhanja district (81) followed by Khurda (61), Sundergarh (57), Balasore (55) and Keonjhar (52). In the districts like Boudh, Gajapati, Deogarh, Malkanagiri, Nuapada, and Samabalpur, Jharsuguda the average reported cases per year varies from 7 to 14 while in other district is ranges from 20 to 40 per year. During the period 2001 to 2012, excepting Kandhamal district, the incidence of rape during 2001 to 2012 has increased in all the districts which ranges from 27.69 to

355.56 per cent . In the state as a whole during the corresponding period the rape cases has increased from 290 to 2001 to 1458 in 2012, registering on increase of 84.56 per cent.

Violence against women relating to dowry cases include dowry homicide, dowry suicide, dowry torture and non dowry torture despite the legal provisions for combating dowry menace the dowry related torture and death continue to increase .It is found that the dowry suicide deaths in Odisha has increased from 41 in the year 2001 to 82 in 2012 registering an increase of 100 per cent during the period (Table-10) Across the districts, the highest incidence of dowry suicide in the year 2012 has been reported in Bhadrak district (27) followed by Cuttack (13) Khurda (6), Balasore (5) and Keonjhar (5). While the case of dowry suicide has decreased in 2012 over 2011 in 10 districts viz, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Nawarangpur, Nuapada and Sundergarh in other district it has either increased or remained same.

Dowry torture is an important dowry related crime which includes persistent demand for dowry leading to oppressive conduct by the spouse and or by in laws towards the women, resulting in her harassment, death or in a commission of suicide. The analysis of dowry torture cases in the year 2012 (Table-11) across the districts of Odisha indicates that 150 and above cases are reported in 9 districts viz, Cuttack (290), Khurda (266), Jajpur(162), Balasore (234), Puri (161), Ganjam (164) other districts, Bhadrak (152), Angul (150) and Kendrapara (150). In all other district it ranges from 7 to 142 in the year 2012. Ganjam, Mayurbhanj and Sonepur districts exhibited lower reported cases of dowry torture during the year 2012 than the previous year. Among the 9 districts in which the reported dowry torture cases are high, Puri district recorded 69.47 per cent increase in such cases in 2012 over the year 2011, followed by Cuttack (60.22 %) Angul (54.64%) Khurda (23.81 %) and other (-10.87 to 20 %). It further reveals that dowry torture crime is not evenly spread in different districts of the state over the years.

Caste, education and economic status may have influence on such dowry torture crime. Boruah (2004) observed that dowry torture is not confined to a particular segment of the society but pervades in all castes. Harassing brides in the name of dowry is not caste or community specific. The dowry deaths are not confined to Hindu Community alone. They are now noticeable among the Muslims.

Poverty and lack of education among the girls mainly contribute towards this vulnerability to dowry crimes, greed of the in-laws play no less important role in perpetuating the crime. The influence of other members of the family as well as neighbours bringing more dowry is an important cause of dowry torture (Misra, 2001).

Non dowry torture

The torture is inflicted on women not because of demand for dowry but for other reasons such as incapable of the women to do household work ,role conflict, economic crisis with the households and increasing costs to the healthcare. In the State of Odisha the non-dowry torture cases has increased from 552 in 2001 to 1206 cases in 2012 registering an increase of 118% (Table -12). Across the districts of the State prominent increase of cases in the period is noticed in the district of Cuttack (31 to 115), Ganjam (35 to 89) Balasore (28 to 81) and Mayurbhanja (37 to 75). The reported non-dowry torture cases showed an increase in almost all the districts excepting Deogarh and Malkanagiri in the corresponding period.

The major factors responsible for criminal violence against women both inside and outside the home are gender discrimination, patriarchal norms, erosion of human values, materialistic attitudes frustration and leaned helplessness.

Section 509 of Indian Penal Code deals with word gesture of act intended to insult the modesty of a woman and lays down the whoever intending to insult the modesty of any woman utters any word makes any sound or gesture of exhibits any object intending that such word or sound shall be heard and that such gesture or object shall be seen by such woman or introduces upon the privacy of such woman, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a terms which may extend to one year or with fine or

both civil suit can also be filed for damages caused by mental anguish, physical harassment and loss of employment or income caused by such harassment. Despite various legal provisions the incidence of violence against women are on the increase in the State and in the country as a whole.

The analysis of rape, dowry homicide, dowry suicide, dowry torture and non-dowry torture cases in Odisha (Table -13) during 2001 to 2012 reveals that on the whole the reported crime against women has increased more than twice from 2839 to 6356. The dowry torture has resisted nearly 3 fold increase followed by rape, non-dowry torture and dowry suicide with two fold increase. The dowry homicide cases showed a moderate increase over the period. According to official figures out of the total rape cases reported during the period 2001 to 2012 (Table-14), 41.22 per cent of the cases are under investigation, 53.21 per cent of cases are pending on the court. In spite of phenomenal rise in rape cases in the state during the period there is a general decline in number of convictions (0.44) moreover the percentage of acquitted cases (1.89 %) is more than the convicted cases (0.44).

The above situation has not improved over the years during the period 2001 to 2012. 31.03 to 51.32 per cent of cases were under investigation in the state as compared to 43.89 to 61.45 per cent cases pending in the court. No conviction was made in rape cases in the years 2001 and 2003 and the percentage of acquitted cases has increased in later years.

The Dowry homicide cases for the period 2001 to 2012 presented in Table-15 reveals that number of reported cases in 2012 registered an increase of 23.19 per cent over 2001. While 27.01 per cent of the reported cases are under investigation 64.10 per cent of the cases are pending in the court. The convicted cases accounted for 0.63 per cent as compared to 3.25 per cent as acquitted cases. Out of the reported cases under dowry homicide, there was no conviction in the year 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2012 which shows loopholes in the enforcement of the law. Even though the number of reported cases showed an increase over the period the year wise break up of reported cases and convicted cases did not indicate any definite trend.

The dowry suicide cases presented in Table-16 indicates that number of reported cases has increased two folds during the period 2001 to 2012. At the aggregate level while 16.30 per cent of the reported cases are under investigation 77.42 % of the cases are pending in the court. It is equally important to mention that 0.17 % of the reported cases conviction is made and 4.5 % of the total cases are convicted case is 1 in all other years, there was no conviction case. Even though the total number of reported cases showed a substantial increase at aggregate level in the period across the years no definite trend is observed on reported cases.

In case of dowry torture (Table-17) the number has increased 3 times in 2012 over 2001. At the aggregate level while number of cases accounted for 27.96 per cent of the total reported cases. 63.64 per cent of total cases are pending in the court. Only 0.10 per cent of the total cases are convicted cases and 0.77 per cent of cases are acquitted cases. The year wise data shows a consistently increasing reported dowry torture cases over the years, out of which 0.61 to 66.24 per cent cases are under investigation as compared to 25.28 to 96.80 per cent of the total cases are pending before to court over the corresponding period.

The analysis of non-dowry torture cases during the period 2001 to 2012 presented in Table -18 shows that the number of reported cases have shown constant increase excepting 2001. At aggregate level, while 14.77 per cent of the total reported cases are under investigation. 79.19 per cent of cases are pending in the court. The number of convicted and acquitted cases accounted for 0.12 per cent and 0.96 per cent of the total reported cases respectively. The inter year comparison does not reveal a definite trend.

From the above analysis indicates that in case of dowry homicide and dowry suicide the acquittal percentages are more as compared to rape, dowry torture and non-dowry torture. It is reported that due

to societal and family pressure, women are often forced to keep the violence private and hidden. Furthermore, women are not inclined to report these crimes due to public apathy and destruct law mainly depends on availability of evidence and witness for executing court decision on legal cases. The same thing is also applicable to the redressal of criminal cases against women. Uncomfortable cross questioning by the police, the judiciary and constant pressure from the heartless surrounding force convince the victim to succumb to these pressures and allow the culprit to get away. The percentage of conviction being very insignificant and more acquittal cases occur due to lack of adequate evidence unwillingness of the witness to attend the court because of fear of further assault and / or bribe to change the statement. Thus, the delay in the system of investigation and prosecution in the State are the major constraints for quick disposal of cases.

State commission for women is a statutory body constituted in 1993 to sort out family disputes and problems concerning women. It also monitors the condition of women in prisons. Besides, the commission intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and cases of violence against women.

The Analysis of cases registered and disposed by the Odisha State Commission of women on various crimes related to women during 2009-2012 (Table-19) reveals that the total reported cases varies from 2481 to 2995. The year wise break up indicates that in 10 districts viz; Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Khurda, Nayagarh and Puri the reported cases are above 100 and it varies from 103 to 392. In the year 2009. Out of the total registered cases in 2009, only 56.79 % of these are disposed by the commission.

In the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 apart from the above mentioned 10 districts, Keonjhar and Jagatsinghpur have are added to the list with more than 100 reported cases per year. The percentages of disposed of cases by the State Commissioner for women are 41.39, 47.31 and 49.78 per cent in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. It brings to the fact that the State Commissioner has been able to dispose of only 50 per cent of the respected cases at aggregated level in the corresponding period. Shortage of staff, non appearance of complainant at later stage, long process of investigation are some of the reasons for low disposal of cases as reported by members of the commission.

Protective laws to prevent violence against women

There are various legislation has been incorporated regarding the safeguarding of the women. Various Legislation for safeguarding crime against women, classified under two categories:

The Crime under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Crimes under the Special and local Laws (SLL).

The crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Crimes under Special Laws (SLL) are

- I. Rape (Section 376 IPC)
- II. Kidnapping and abduction for different purposes (section 363-373 IPC)
- III. Homicide for dowry, dowry death and their attempts 9Section 302/304-B IPC)
- IV. Torture both mental and physical (section 498-A, IPC)
- V. Molestation (Section 354 IPC)
- VI. Sexual harassment (section 509 IPC)
- VII. Importation of Girls (upto 21 years of age) (Section 366-B IPC)
- VIII. Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act, 1956)
- IX. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- X. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment act, 1979)
- XI. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- XII. Commission of state (Prevention) Act, 1987.
- XIII. Hindu marriage Act, 1929
- XIV. Special marriage Act, 1954
- XV. The family courts Act, 1954 etc.

Strategies to prevent violence against women

- Legal strategies- the criminal justice system response has clearly played a role in educating the public on what is not acceptable in the society and prevented in law. Legal representative of women seeking remedies in the courts and support for women victims in the judicial process is the focus.
- Awareness, mobilization and protesting violence. Awareness and mobilization are means to build consensus on the part of the level society that violence against women cannot be tolerated. Protesting has been a criminal factor which can enhance positive effects to empower women and to prevent the violence (CRPF vs. Tribal women) Protest movement through network of women collectives has its potential to the society to prevent the violence against women.
- Media and communication, training and education, research and documentation would expose the cases the violence against women to public scrutiny and demands for preventive and remedial action can be supported.

In the Indian modern country is fast emerging as a global power but for half of its population, the women across the country, struggle to live life with dignity continues. Women, irrespective of their class, caste and educational status, are not safe in the modern society women have been the victims of exploitations since long time in different fields in their life both physically, socially, mentally and economically.

Conclusion

In the present Paper, it has been tried to put forth before the criminal justice system of India that Indian women are now no safe and always a kind of threat feelings generated among the women that in the present scenario they can be easily victimized from any nook and corner of the society. These figures show a hazardous situation in the country across the states with respect safety and security of women. Not only that even foreigners are also not been spared who are coming to India as many cases have been booked under rape and murders against the foreigners. In this era of globalization there is an urgent need to motion our Criminal Justice System of India in maintaining law and order situation of the country that one should feel safe and secure. In brief, the following measures may be suggested for reducing women's Depersonalization trauma: Legal literacy of women by creating awareness of rights among women through media, Published literature and voluntary agencies, Judicial activism, i.e., giving liberal and creative interpretation of law than literal or technical interpretation, Constant monitoring of Justice and examining impact of legislation, Monitoring rescue homes, Strengthening free legal aid societies and Effective functioning of family courts and family counseling services etc.

Table-1 : Sex Ratio of Odisha and India (1951-2011)

Year	Odisha	India
1951	1022	945
1961	1001	946
1971	988	941
1981	981	930
1991	971	927
2001	972	933
2011	978	940

Source: Census Report, 2011

Table -2: Literacy Rate of Odisha and India

Year	Odisha				India			
	Persons	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Persons	Male	Female	Gender Gap
1951	15.8	27.32	4.52	22.8	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.3
1961	21.66	34.68	8.65	26.03	28.31	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	26.18	38.29	13.92	24.37	34.45	45.95	21.97	23.98
1981	40.96	56.45	20.6	34.39	43.56	56.37	29.76	26.61
1991	48.55	62.37	34.68	27.69	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	63.61	75.95	50.97	24.98	65.38	75.85	54.16	21.69
2011	73.45	82.4	64.36	18.04	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

Source: Census Report, 2011

Table -3: Employment of Women in Organised Sector in Odisha

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total Organised Sector Employment	Women Employees in Organised Sector	Percentage of women Employees to total employees
	Total	Women	Total	Women			
2000	7.11	0.89	0.87	0.1	7.98	0.99	12.4
2001	7.17	0.92	0.89	0.1	8.06	1.02	12.7
2002	6.92	0.93	0.79	0.1	7.71	1.03	13.4
2003	6.8	0.96	0.87	0.1	7.67	1.06	13.8
2004	6.57	0.96	0.89	0.11	7.46	1.07	14.3
2005	6.55	1	0.9	0.11	7.45	1.11	14.9
2006	6.27	1	0.89	0.11	7.16	1.11	14.9
2007	5.98	0.92	0.9	0.1	6.88	1.02	14.8
2008	5.98	1.03	1.02	0.09	7	1.12	16
2009	6.19	1.03	1.16	0.11	7.35	1.14	15.5
2010	6.08	1.06	1.23	0.12	7.31	1.18	16.2
2011	6.05	1.09	1.17	0.12	7.22	1.21	16.8

Source : Directorate of employment, Govt. of Odisha

Table -4: Gender Violence and Discrimination faced by women throughout their lives

Sl. No.	Stages	Type of Violence
1	Pre-natal	Sex- Selective abortion (amniocentesis)
2	Infancy	Female Infanticide, Emotional & Physical abuse
3	Childhoods	Discrimination & differential access to food, health and educational facilities, genital mutilation, child marriage, sexual abuse, rape and incest, child prostitution, child labour
4	Adolescence	Economically coerced sex / forced prostitutions, sexual abuse in educational institutions, sexual harassment, dating and courtship violence (acid throwing) rape, incest unwanted pregnancy.
5	Reproductive	Abuse of women by intimate male partners (husbands), marital rape, coerced pregnancy , wife battering, abuse and murder for want of dowry, psychological abuse, sexual harassment at work place, rape , sexual abuse of women with disabilities, sati.
6	Old Age	Abuse of widows, abuse of elderly women, rape.

Table- 5: Head-wise Incidents of Crime Against Women during 2007 - 2011 and Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010 (in India)

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	20,737	21,467	21,397	22,172	24,206	9.2
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	20,416	22,939	25,741	29,795	35,565	19.4
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302/304 IPC)	8,093	8,172	8,383	8,391	8,618	2.7
4.	Cruelty By Husband and Relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)	75,930	81,344	89,546	94,041	99,135	5.4
5.	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	38,734	40,413	38,711	40,613	42,968	5.8
6.	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)	10,950	12,214	11,009	9,961	8,570	-14.0
7.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-b IPC)	61	67	48	36	80	122.2
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	-2.6
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,200	1,025	845	895	453	-49.4
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,623	5,555	5,650	5,182	6,619	27.7
	Total	1,85,312	1,95,856	2,03,804	2,13,585	2,28,650	7.1

Source: Crime in India Report

Table -6: Incidence & Rate Of Crime Committed Against Women In States During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage Contribution to Total	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank as per percentage share
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	28246	12.4	846.7	33.4	4	2
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	171	0.1	13.8	12.4	20	25
3	ASSAM	11503	5.0	311.7	36.9	2	7
4	BIHAR	10231	4.5	1038.0	9.9	22	9
5	CHHATTISGARH	4219	1.8	255.4	16.5	12	16
6	GOA	127	0.1	14.6	8.7	30	28
7	GUJARAT	8815	3.9	603.8	14.6	16	12
8	HARYANA	5491	2.4	253.5	21.7	11	14
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	997	0.4	68.6	14.5	17	21
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3146	1.4	125.5	25.1	8	17
11	JHARKHAND	3132	1.4	329.7	9.5	26	18
12	KARNATAKA	9594	4.2	611.3	15.7	13	10
13	KERALA	11288	4.9	333.9	33.8	3	8
14	MADHYA PRADESH	16599	7.3	726.0	22.9	9	5
15	MAHARASHTRA	15728	6.9	1123.7	14.0	18	6
16	MANIPUR	247	0.1	27.2	9.1	28	24
17	MEGHALAYA	269	0.1	29.6	9.1	27	23
18	MIZORAM	167	0.1	10.9	15.3	14	26
19	NAGALAND	38	0.0	19.8	1.9	34	32
20	ODISHA	9433	4.1	419.5	22.5	10	11
21	PUNJAB	2641	1.2	277.0	9.5	25	19
22	RAJASTHAN	19888	8.7	686.2	29.0	7	4
23	SIKKIM	55	0.0	6.1	9.0	29	30
24	TAMIL NADU	6940	3.0	721.4	9.6	24	13
25	TRIPURA	1358	0.6	36.7	37.0	1	20
26	UTTAR PRADESH	22639	9.9	1995.8	11.3	21	3
27	UTTARAKHAND	996	0.4	101.2	9.8	23	22
28	WEST BENGAL	29133	12.7	913.5	31.9	5	1
	TOTAL STATES	223091	97.6	11901.11	18.7		

Total population including women

* Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

Table- 7: Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Women During 2011

Sl.No.	State/ UT	*Population (in Lakhs) #	Rape (Sec.376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373)			Dowry Deaths (Sec.304B IPC)			Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec.498A IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	846.65	1442	1.7	6.0	1612	1.9	4.5	599	0.7	7.0	13376	15.8	13.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13.83	42	3.0	0.2	60	4.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	18	1.3	0.0
3	ASSAM	311.69	1700	5.5	7.0	3192	10.2	9.0	121	0.4	1.4	5246	16.8	5.3
4	BIHAR	1038.04	934	0.9	3.9	3050	2.9	8.6	1413	1.4	16.4	2607	2.5	2.6
5	CHHATTISGARH	255.40	1053	4.1	4.4	365	1.4	1.0	104	0.4	1.2	834	3.3	0.8
6	GOA	14.58	29	2.0	0.1	17	1.2	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	18	1.2	0.0
7	GUJARAT	603.83	439	0.7	1.8	1442	2.4	4.1	30	0.0	0.3	6052	10.0	6.1

8	HARYANA	253.53	733	2.9	3.0	733	2.9	2.1	255	1.0	3.0	2740	10.8	2.8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68.57	168	2.5	0.7	191	2.8	0.5	4	0.1	0.0	239	3.5	0.2
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	125.49	277	2.2	1.1	1023	8.2	2.9	11	0.1	0.1	286	2.3	0.3
11	JHARKHAND	329.66	784	2.4	3.2	660	2.0	1.9	282	0.9	3.3	659	2.0	0.7
12	KARNATAKA	611.31	636	1.0	2.6	715	1.2	2.0	267	0.4	3.1	3712	6.1	3.7
13	KERALA	333.88	1132	3.4	4.7	221	0.7	0.6	15	0.0	0.2	5377	16.1	5.4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	725.98	3406	4.7	14.1	1088	1.5	3.1	811	1.1	9.4	3732	5.1	3.8
15	MAHARASHTRA	1123.73	1701	1.5	7.0	1252	1.1	3.5	339	0.3	3.9	7136	6.4	7.2
16	MANIPUR	27.22	53	1.9	0.2	116	4.3	0.3	1	0.0	0.0	39	1.4	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	29.64	130	4.4	0.5	37	1.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	21	0.7	0.0
18	MIZORAM	10.91	77	7.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.8	0.0
19	NAGALAND	19.81	23	1.2	0.1	3	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.0
20	ODISHA	419.47	1112	2.7	4.6	1008	2.4	2.8	465	1.1	5.4	2320	5.5	2.3
21	PUNJAB	277.04	479	1.7	2.0	517	1.9	1.5	143	0.5	1.7	1136	4.1	1.1
22	RAJASTHAN	686.21	1800	2.6	7.4	2713	4.0	7.6	514	0.7	6.0	12218	17.8	12.3
23	SIKKIM	6.08	16	2.6	0.1	10	1.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.7	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	721.39	677	0.9	2.8	1743	2.4	4.9	152	0.2	1.8	1812	2.5	1.8
25	TRIPURA	36.71	205	5.6	0.8	116	3.2	0.3	30	0.8	0.3	702	19.1	0.7
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1995.81	2042	1.0	8.4	7525	3.8	21.2	2322	1.2	26.9	7121	3.6	7.2
27	UTTARAKHAND	101.17	129	1.3	0.5	283	2.8	0.5	83	0.8	1.0	307	3.0	0.3
28	WEST BENGAL	913.48	2363	2.6	9.8	3711	4.1	10.4	510	0.6	5.9	19772	21.6	19.9
	TOTAL (STATES)	11901.11	23582	2.0	97.4	33403	2.8	93.9	8473	0.7	98.3	97494	8.2	98.3

Total population including women



Table 7 (Continued)

Sl.No.	State/ UT	Molestation (Sec.354 IPC)			Sexual Harassment (Eve-Teasing) (Sec.509 IPC)			Importation of Girls (Sec.366B IPC)			Sati Prevention Act, 1987		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4849	5.7	11.3	3658	4.3	42.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	51	3.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
3	ASSAM	1193	3.8	2.8	8	0.0	0.1	2	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0
4	BIHAR	790	0.8	1.8	11	0.0	0.1	10	0.0	12.5	0	0.0	0.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1654	6.5	3.8	174	0.7	2.0	2	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0
6	GOA	29	2.0	0.1	12	0.8	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	685	1.1	1.6	93	0.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
8	HARYANA	474	1.9	1.1	490	1.9	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	331	4.8	0.8	62	0.9	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1194	9.5	2.8	350	2.8	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0
11	JHARKHAND	317	1.0	0.7	7	0.0	0.1	6	0.0	7.5	0	0.0	0.0
12	KARNATAKA	2608	4.3	6.1	81	0.1	0.9	12	0.0	15.0	0	0.0	0.0
13	KERALA	3756	11.2	8.7	573	1.7	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	6665	9.2	15.5	762	1.0	8.9	45	0.1	56.3	0	0.0	0.0
15	MAHARASHTRA	3794	3.4	8.8	1071	1.0	12.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
16	MANIPUR	38	1.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	74	2.5	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	3.8	0	0.0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	72	6.6	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	9	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
20	ODISHA	3207	7.6	7.5	235	0.6	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
21	PUNJAB	282	1.0	0.7	31	0.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
22	RAJASTHAN	2447	3.6	5.7	9	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
23	SIKKIM	24	3.9	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	1467	2.0	3.4	464	0.6	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
25	TRIPURA	294	8.0	0.7	9	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3455	1.7	8.0	3	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
27	UTTARAKHAND	116	1.1	0.3	72	0.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
28	WEST BENGAL	2363	2.6	5.5	200	0.2	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	42238	3.5	98.3	8377	0.7	97.7	80	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0

Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

Table - 7 (2)Continued)

Sl.No.	State/ UT	Immoral Traffic (P) Act, 1956			Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act, 1986			Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	497	0.6	20.4	314	0.4	69.3	1899	2.2	28.7	28246	33.4	12.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	171	12.4	0.1
3	ASSAM	21	0.1	0.9	1	0.0	0.2	19	0.1	0.3	11503	36.9	5.0
4	BIHAR	23	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1393	1.3	21.0	10231	9.9	4.5
5	CHHATTISGARH	15	0.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.1	0.3	4219	16.5	1.8
6	GOA	18	1.2	0.7	3	0.2	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	127	8.7	0.1
7	GUJARAT	46	0.1	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	28	0.0	0.4	8815	14.6	3.9
8	HARYANA	57	0.2	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.1	5491	21.7	2.4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	997	14.5	0.4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	3146	25.1	1.4
11	JHARKHAND	15	0.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	402	1.2	6.1	3132	9.5	1.4
12	KARNATAKA	351	0.6	14.4	2	0.0	0.4	1210	2.0	18.3	9594	15.7	4.2
13	KERALA	197	0.6	8.1	12	0.0	2.6	5	0.0	0.1	11288	33.8	4.9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	24	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	66	0.1	1.0	16599	22.9	7.3
15	MAHARASHTRA	390	0.3	16.0	1	0.0	0.2	44	0.0	0.7	15728	14.0	6.9
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	247	9.1	0.1
17	MEGHALAYA	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	269	9.1	0.1
18	MIZORAM	8	0.7	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	167	15.3	0.1
19	NAGALAND	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	38	1.9	0.0
20	ODISHA	23	0.1	0.9	1	0.0	0.2	1062	2.5	16.0	9433	22.5	4.1
21	PUNJAB	50	0.2	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	2641	9.5	1.2
22	RAJASTHAN	81	0.1	3.3	102	0.1	22.5	4	0.0	0.1	19888	29.0	8.7
23	SIKKIM	1	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	55	9.0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	420	0.6	17.2	10	0.0	2.2	195	0.3	2.9	6940	9.6	3.0
25	TRIPURA	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1358	37.0	0.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	43	0.0	1.8	4	0.0	0.9	124	0.1	1.9	22639	11.3	9.9
27	UTTARAKHAND	3	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	996	9.8	0.4
28	WEST BENGAL	96	0.1	3.9	2	0.0	0.4	116	0.1	1.8	29133	31.9	12.7
	TOTAL (STATES)	2388	0.2	98.1	452	0.0	99.8	6603	0.6	99.8	223091	18.7	97.6

I - Incidence R - Rate of Crime P - Percentage share

Table-7a: Head-wise Incidents of Violence Against Women during 2008 - 2011 and Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010

Sl.No	Head wise	Odisha				Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010
		2008	2009	2010	2011	
1	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	1113	1023	1025	1112	8.49
2	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	762	799	912	1008	10.53
3	Dowry Death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	401	384	388	465	19.85
4	Cruelty By Husband and Relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)	1618	2047	2067	2320	12.24
5	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	2782	2697	2905	3207	10.40
6	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)	282	210	232	235	1.29
7	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	0	1	5	0	
8	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	0	0	0	
9	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	29	4	25	23	-8.00
10	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	0	0	0	1	
11	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	1316	945	942	1062	12.74

Source: Crime in India Report 2011

Table -8 : Rape cases

Sl.No	District Name		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total		%
1	Angul	N	33	25	20	27	28	41	38	47	59	39	63	63	483	30.00	90.91
		%	4.18	3.62	2.76	3.51	3.50	4.16	4.05	4.22	5.67	3.87	5.67	4.32	4.23	0.14	
2	Balasore	N	58	47	49	44	43	59	55	50	46	46	75	87	659	29.00	50.00
		%	7.34	6.80	6.76	5.71	5.38	5.99	5.86	4.49	4.42	4.57	6.74	5.97	5.77	-1.37	
3	Baragarh	N	19	12	30	22	21	17	18	29	25	36	21	35	285	16.00	84.21
		%	2.41	1.74	4.14	2.86	2.63	1.73	1.92	2.61	2.40	3.57	1.89	2.40	2.49	0.00	
4	Bhadrak	N	35	27	25	31	37	45	42	58	46	33	26	54	459	19.00	54.29
		%	4.43	3.91	3.45	4.03	4.63	4.57	4.47	5.21	4.42	3.28	2.34	3.70	4.02	-0.73	
5	Balangir	N	19	15	25	33	37	40	53	34	46	48	52	51	453	32.00	168.42
		%	2.41	2.17	3.45	4.29	4.63	4.06	5.64	3.05	4.42	4.77	4.68	3.50	3.96	1.09	
6	Boudh	N	6	2	11	7	7	4	9	5	7	7	14	10	89	4.00	66.67
		%	0.76	0.29	1.52	0.91	0.88	0.41	0.96	0.45	0.67	0.70	1.26	0.69	0.78	-0.07	
7	Cuttack	N	35	33	33	45	30	47	41	54	41	43	53	71	526	36.00	102.86
		%	4.43	4.78	4.55	5.84	3.75	4.77	4.37	4.85	3.94	4.27	4.77	4.87	4.60	0.44	
8	Deogarh	N	8	7	5	13	16	18	13	13	12	11	15	17	148	9.00	112.50
		%	1.01	1.01	0.69	1.69	2.00	1.83	1.38	1.17	1.15	1.09	1.35	1.17	1.29	0.15	
9	Dhenkanal	N	15	12	9	19	8	32	35	26	23	19	17	29	244	14.00	93.33
		%	1.90	1.74	1.24	2.47	1.00	3.25	3.73	2.34	2.21	1.89	1.53	1.99	2.13	0.09	
10	Gajapati	N	10	8	4	5	9	7	8	8	9	6	11	18	103	8.00	80.00
		%	1.27	1.16	0.55	0.65	1.13	0.71	0.85	0.72	0.86	0.60	0.99	1.23	0.90	-0.03	
11	Ganjam	N	32	44	29	31	32	45	38	71	52	59	63	71	567	39.00	121.88
		%	4.05	6.37	4.00	4.03	4.01	4.57	4.05	6.38	5.00	5.86	5.67	4.87	4.96	0.82	
12	Jagatsinghpur	N	12	17	13	19	14	12	18	25	31	21	31	43	256	31.00	258.33
		%	1.52	2.46	1.79	2.47	1.75	1.22	1.92	2.25	2.98	2.09	2.79	2.95	2.24	1.43	
13	Jajpur	N	24	18	17	15	20	35	25	36	32	25	31	49	327	25.00	104.17
		%	3.04	2.60	2.34	1.95	2.50	3.55	2.66	3.23	3.07	2.48	2.79	3.36	2.86	0.32	
14	Jharsuguda	N	12	11	15	12	19	13	11	12	7	9	27	21	169	9.00	75.00
		%	1.52	1.59	2.07	1.56	2.38	1.32	1.17	1.08	0.67	0.89	2.43	1.44	1.48	-0.08	
15	Kalahandi	N	30	18	18	22	30	49	30	38	30	60	46	65	436	35.00	116.67
		%	3.80	2.60	2.48	2.86	3.75	4.97	3.19	3.41	2.88	5.96	4.14	4.46	3.81	0.66	
16	Kandhamal	N	34	32	35	26	20	28	32	46	24	26	32	32	367	-2.00	-5.88
		%	4.30	4.63	4.83	3.38	2.50	2.84	3.41	4.13	2.31	2.58	2.88	2.19	3.21	-2.11	
17	Kendrapara	N	11	9	10	19	23	30	30	30	28	38	41	38	307	27.00	245.45
		%	1.39	1.30	1.38	2.47	2.88	3.05	3.19	2.70	2.69	3.77	3.69	2.61	2.69	1.21	
18	Keonjhar	N	38	42	37	39	36	53	41	66	53	44	75	102	626	64.00	168.42
		%	4.81	6.08	5.10	5.06	4.51	5.38	4.37	5.93	5.09	4.37	6.74	7.00	5.48	2.19	
19	Khurda	N	65	52	57	44	57	58	53	61	59	82	64	83	735	18.00	27.69
		%	8.23	7.53	7.86	5.71	7.13	5.89	5.64	5.48	5.67	8.14	5.76	5.69	6.43	-2.54	
20	Koraput	N	38	30	38	40	45	57	41	47	41	41	53	73	544	35.00	92.11
		%	4.81	4.34	5.24	5.19	5.63	5.79	4.37	4.22	3.94	4.07	4.77	5.01	4.76	0.20	
21	Malkangiri	N	14	15	17	19	7	17	12	12	15	13	8	17	166	3.00	21.43
		%	1.77	2.17	2.34	2.47	0.88	1.73	1.28	1.08	1.44	1.29	0.72	1.17	1.45	-0.61	
22	Mayurbhanj	N	77	68	70	84	102	88	74	90	80	75	76	86	970	9.00	11.69
		%	9.75	9.84	9.66	10.91	12.77	8.93	7.88	8.09	7.68	7.45	6.83	5.90	8.49	-3.85	
23	Nabarangpur	N	13	17	26	16	18	24	28	26	35	47	44	42	336	29.00	223.08
		%	1.65	2.46	3.59	2.08	2.25	2.44	2.98	2.34	3.36	4.67	3.96	2.88	2.94	1.24	
24	Nayagarh	N	17	9	15	17	17	17	21	34	29	20	25	25	246	8.00	47.06
		%	2.15	1.30	2.07	2.21	2.13	1.73	2.24	3.05	2.79	1.99	2.25	1.71	2.15	-0.44	
25	Nuapada	N	9	5	6	10	6	9	5	14	17	13	4	18	116	9.00	100.00
		%	1.14	0.72	0.83	1.30	0.75	0.91	0.53	1.26	1.63	1.29	0.36	1.23	1.01	0.10	
26	Puri	N	41	41	39	36	31	19	43	37	29	22	21	42	401	1.00	2.44
		%	5.19	5.93	5.38	4.68	3.88	1.93	4.58	3.32	2.79	2.18	1.89	2.88	3.51	-2.31	
27	Rayagada	N	9	15	14	19	17	22	23	19	36	27	32	41	274	32.00	355.56
		%	1.14	2.17	1.93	2.47	2.13	2.23	2.45	1.71	3.46	2.68	2.88	2.81	2.40	1.67	
28	Sambalpur	N	18	15	22	22	15	25	27	33	35	26	30	57	325	39.00	216.67
		%	2.28	2.17	3.03	2.86	1.88	2.54	2.88	2.96	3.36	2.58	2.70	3.91	2.84	1.63	
29	Sonepur	N	8	6	4	5	4	13	16	15	17	17	10	12	127	4.00	50.00
		%	1.01	0.87	0.55	0.65	0.50	1.32	1.70	1.35	1.63	1.69	0.90	0.82	1.11	-0.19	
30	Sundargarh	N	50	39	32	29	50	61	59	77	77	54	52	106	686	56.00	112.00
		%	6.33	5.64	4.41	3.77	6.26	6.19	6.28	6.92	7.40	5.36	4.68	7.27	6.00	0.94	
Total		N	790	691	725	770	799	985	939	1113	1041	1007	1112	1458	11430	668.00	84.56
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.00	

Table -9: Dowry Homicide

Sl.No.	District Name		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	% Increase
1	Angul	N	8	16	24	30	23	18	18	18	23	21	25	20	244	150.00
		%	1.88	3.83	5.71	6.64	4.95	3.39	3.04	3.21	3.83	3.68	5.19	3.60	4.02	
2	Balasore	N	49	52	38	46	38	53	59	38	60	49	41	45	568	-8.16
		%	11.50	12.44	9.05	10.18	8.17	9.98	9.97	6.77	10.00	8.58	8.51	8.09	9.35	
3	Baragarh	N	11	4	12	17	10	19	10	10	10	9	18	14	144	27.27
		%	2.58	0.96	2.86	3.76	2.15	3.58	1.69	1.78	1.67	1.58	3.73	2.52	2.37	
4	Bhadrak	N	30	22	35	29	30	43	44	41	58	53	24	17	426	-43.33
		%	7.04	5.26	8.33	6.42	6.45	8.10	7.43	7.31	9.67	9.28	4.98	3.06	7.01	
5	Balangir	N	8	6	1	12	13	11	16	15	14	14	8	15	133	87.50
		%	1.88	1.44	0.24	2.65	2.80	2.07	2.70	2.67	2.33	2.45	1.66	2.70	2.19	
6	Boudh	N	2	1	3	2	5		1	4	5	1	3	7	34	250.00
		%	0.47	0.24	0.71	0.44	1.08	0.00	0.17	0.71	0.83	0.18	0.62	1.26	0.56	
7	Cuttack	N	40	37	40	47	38	49	45	56	43	36	26	45	502	12.50
		%	9.39	8.85	9.52	10.40	8.17	9.23	7.60	9.98	7.17	6.30	5.39	8.09	8.26	
8	Deogarh	N	2	5	5	6	2	3	4	7	3	2	2	2	43	0.00
		%	0.47	1.20	1.19	1.33	0.43	0.56	0.68	1.25	0.50	0.35	0.41	0.36	0.71	
9	Dhenkanal	N	14	14	16	12	26	18	32	23	17	14	22	23	231	64.29
		%	3.29	3.35	3.81	2.65	5.59	3.39	5.41	4.10	2.83	2.45	4.56	4.14	3.80	
10	Gajapati	N	1		7	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	0	2	26	100.00
		%	0.23	0.00	1.67	0.44	0.65	0.75	0.34	0.36	0.17	0.35	0.00	0.36	0.43	
11	Ganjam	N	29	34	32	31	31	34	49	31	43	47	40	39	440	34.48
		%	6.81	8.13	7.62	6.86	6.67	6.40	8.28	5.53	7.17	8.23	8.30	7.01	7.24	
12	Jagatsinghpur	N	17	7	13	16	14	19	21	22	20	25	25	20	219	17.65
		%	3.99	1.67	3.10	3.54	3.01	3.58	3.55	3.92	3.33	4.38	5.19	3.60	3.61	
13	Jajpur	N	28	27	31	28	30	29	31	44	42	39	32	49	410	75.00
		%	6.57	6.46	7.38	6.19	6.45	5.46	5.24	7.84	7.00	6.83	6.64	8.81	6.75	
14	Jharsuguda	N	4	1	4		2	4	2	5	5	6	6	1	40	-75.00
		%	0.94	0.24	0.95	0.00	0.43	0.75	0.34	0.89	0.83	1.05	1.24	0.18	0.66	
15	Kalahandi	N	2	7	5	4	6	12	15	6	9	12	9	8	95	300.00
		%	0.47	1.67	1.19	0.88	1.29	2.26	2.53	1.07	1.50	2.10	1.87	1.44	1.56	
16	Kandhamal	N	4	4	6	2	10	3	11	5	9	8	9	1	72	-75.00
		%	0.94	0.96	1.43	0.44	2.15	0.56	1.86	0.89	1.50	1.40	1.87	0.18	1.19	
17	Kendrapara	N	24	36	19	35	37	36	41	39	43	46	36	48	440	100.00
		%	5.63	8.61	4.52	7.74	7.96	6.78	6.93	6.95	7.17	8.06	7.47	8.63	7.24	
18	Keonjhar	N	10	8	11	17	18	11	21	26	23	22	14	23	204	130.00
		%	2.35	1.91	2.62	3.76	3.87	2.07	3.55	4.63	3.83	3.85	2.90	4.14	3.36	
19	Khurda	N	37	36	32	36	31	35	36	54	45	36	20	30	428	-18.92
		%	8.69	8.61	7.62	7.96	6.67	6.59	6.08	9.63	7.50	6.30	4.15	5.40	7.05	
20	Koraput	N	7	9	2	4	1	9	7	6	9	4	0	4	62	-42.86
		%	1.64	2.15	0.48	0.88	0.22	1.69	1.18	1.07	1.50	0.70	0.00	0.72	1.02	
21	Malkangir	N	4	7	4	5	4	7	4	7	4	8	6	5	65	25.00
		%	0.94	1.67	0.95	1.11	0.86	1.32	0.68	1.25	0.67	1.40	1.24	0.90	1.07	
22	Mayurbhanj	N	20	26	19	19	17	25	18	31	24	27	35	32	293	60.00
		%	4.69	6.22	4.52	4.20	3.66	4.71	3.04	5.53	4.00	4.73	7.26	5.76	4.82	
23	Nabarangpur	N	3	1	3	1	3	5	5	1	4	7	2	3	38	0.00
		%	0.70	0.24	0.71	0.22	0.65	0.94	0.84	0.18	0.67	1.23	0.41	0.54	0.63	
24	Nayagarh	N	18	8	13	13	17	16	19	9	11	16	17	16	173	-11.11
		%	4.23	1.91	3.10	2.88	3.66	3.01	3.21	1.60	1.83	2.80	3.53	2.88	2.85	
25	Nuapada	N	3	2	2	1	3	6	8	3	3	3	2	1	37	-66.67
		%	0.70	0.48	0.48	0.22	0.65	1.13	1.35	0.53	0.50	0.53	0.41	0.18	0.61	
26	Puri	N	32	26	26	23	30	30	37	17	35	27	27	26	336	-18.75
		%	7.51	6.22	6.19	5.09	6.45	5.65	6.25	3.03	5.83	4.73	5.60	4.68	5.53	
27	Rayagada	N	1	4	3		3	7	4	6	2	8	6	3	47	200.00
		%	0.23	0.96	0.71	0.00	0.65	1.32	0.68	1.07	0.33	1.40	1.24	0.54	0.77	
28	Sambalpur	N	3	5	3	5	9	7	13	11	12	8	4	8	88	166.67
		%	0.70	1.20	0.71	1.11	1.94	1.32	2.20	1.96	2.00	1.40	0.83	1.44	1.45	
29	Sonepur	N	6	4	4	1	1	8	5	7	12	7	8	4	67	-33.33
		%	1.41	0.96	0.95	0.22	0.22	1.51	0.84	1.25	2.00	1.23	1.66	0.72	1.10	
30	Sundargarh	N	9	9	7	8	10	10	14	17	11	14	15	45	169	400.00
		%	2.11	2.15	1.67	1.77	2.15	1.88	2.36	3.03	1.83	2.45	3.11	8.09	2.78	
	Total	N	426	418	420	452	465	531	592	561	600	571	482	556	6074	30.52
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Table-10: Dowry Suicide

Sl.No	District Name	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	% Increase
1	Angul	N 2	-	2	1	-	-	2	3	2	3	1	1	17	-50.00
		% 4.88	0.00	4.17	3.85	0.00	0.00	5.88	8.33	5.26	6.52	0.79	1.22	2.91	
2	Balasore	N 1	2	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	3	14	5	34	400.00
		% 2.44	4.76	2.08	3.85	0.00	2.56	2.94	8.33	5.26	6.52	11.02	6.10	5.81	
3	Baragarh	N 5	5	3	2	-	2	1	-	3	2	2	1	26	-80.00
		% 12.20	11.90	6.25	7.69	0.00	5.13	2.94	0.00	7.89	4.35	1.57	1.22	4.44	
4	Bhadrak	N 3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	27	68	800.00
		% 7.32	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.13	32.93	11.62	
5	Balangir	N 1	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	8	-	1	20	0.00
		% 2.44	4.76	2.08	0.00	0.00	2.56	5.88	2.78	7.89	17.39	0.00	1.22	3.42	
6	Boudh	N -	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	5	#DIV/0!
		% -	-	-	-	-	2.56	2.94	2.78	-	4.35	-	-	0.85	
7	Cuttack	N 3	1	5	2	2	-	2	3	-	1	12	13	44	333.33
		% 7.32	2.38	10.42	7.69	7.69	0.00	5.88	8.33	0.00	2.17	9.45	15.85	7.52	
8	Deogarh	N 2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-50.00
		% 4.88	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	5.13	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	1.20	
9	Dhenkanal	N 2	6	5	2	-	3	1	-	1	3	5	2	30	0.00
		% 4.88	14.29	10.42	7.69	0.00	7.69	2.94	0.00	2.63	6.52	3.94	2.44	5.13	
10	Gajapati	N -	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	#DIV/0!
		% -	-	-	11.54	7.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.22	1.03	
11	Ganjam	N 3	3	6	1	4	2	-	3	2	1	10	4	39	33.33
		% 7.32	7.14	12.50	3.85	15.38	5.13	0.00	8.33	5.26	2.17	7.87	4.88	6.67	
12	Jagatsinghpur	N -	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	#DIV/0!
		% -	2.38	2.08	-	-	2.56	-	-	2.63	-	0.79	1.22	1.03	
13	Jajpur	N 3	1	2	-	1	1	1	4	1	-	3	2	19	-33.33
		% 7.32	2.38	4.17	0.00	3.85	2.56	2.94	11.11	2.63	0.00	2.36	2.44	3.25	
14	Jharsuguda	N 1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	-100.00
		% 2.44	2.38	2.08	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	0.79	0.00	1.20	
15	Kalahandi	N 2	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	4	2	2	17	0.00
		% 4.88	0.00	2.08	3.85	0.00	7.69	2.94	0.00	2.63	8.70	1.57	2.44	2.91	
16	Kandhamal	N 2	-	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	-	-	17	-100.00
		% 4.88	0.00	6.25	3.85	3.85	5.13	8.82	5.56	2.63	4.35	0.00	0.00	2.91	
17	Kendrapara	N 1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	12	-100.00
		% 2.44	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	2.78	5.26	4.35	3.15	0.00	2.05	
18	Keonjhar	N -	-	2	-	1	7	7	-	-	3	8	5	33	#DIV/0!
		% -	-	4.17	-	3.85	17.95	20.59	-	-	6.52	6.30	6.10	5.64	
19	Khurda	N 2	3	-	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	13	6	36	200.00
		% 4.88	7.14	0.00	15.38	3.85	2.56	0.00	5.56	7.89	2.17	10.24	7.32	6.15	
20	Koraput	N -	2	2	-	4	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	14	#DIV/0!
		% -	4.76	4.17	-	15.38	2.56	5.88	-	2.63	-	0.79	1.22	2.39	
21	Malkangiri	N -	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	13	#DIV/0!
		% -	2.38	2.08	3.85	7.69	5.13	2.94	8.33	5.26	-	-	-	2.22	
22	Mayurbhanj	N 1	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	20	100.00
		% 2.44	4.76	2.08	7.69	15.38	2.56	2.94	2.78	5.26	2.17	1.57	2.44	3.42	
23	Nabarangpur	N 1	2	1	1	-	3	2	3	1	-	3	2	19	100.00
		% 2.44	4.76	2.08	3.85	0.00	7.69	5.88	8.33	2.63	0.00	2.36	2.44	3.25	
24	Nayagarh	N 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	5	100.00
		% 2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.00	0.79	2.44	0.85	
25	Nuapada	N 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	9	-100.00
		% 4.88	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.00	3.15	0.00	1.54	
26	Puri	N 1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	6	0.00
		% 2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	2.94	2.78	2.63	0.00	0.00	1.22	1.03	
27	Rayagada	N -	-	3	1	3	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	13	#DIV/0!
		% -	-	6.25	3.85	11.54	-	5.88	2.78	2.63	-	0.79	1.22	2.22	
28	Sambalpur	N -	-	3	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	11	#DIV/0!
		% -	-	6.25	3.85	-	5.13	5.88	2.78	2.63	-	-	1.22	1.88	
29	Sonepur	N -	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	11	#DIV/0!
		% -	14.29	-	7.69	-	-	-	-	2.63	4.35	-	-	1.88	
30	Sundargarh	N 2	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	4	6	2	-	21	-100.00
		% 4.88	2.38	4.17	0.00	3.85	0.00	2.94	5.56	10.53	13.04	1.57	0.00	3.59	
	Total	N 41	42	48	26	26	39	34	36	38	46	127	82	585	100.00
		% 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Table-11: Dowry Torture																%
Sl.No	Dist. Name		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Increase
1	Angul	N	33	30	49	74	69	54	80	66	94	100	97	150	896	54.64
		%	3.20	2.88	3.95	5.92	4.65	3.17	4.58	3.36	4.53	4.21	3.88	4.91	4.17	26.64
2	Balasore	N	86	94	115	90	117	162	139	169	207	213	215	234	1841	8.84
		%	8.35	9.02	9.27	7.21	7.88	9.52	7.97	8.60	9.97	8.96	8.60	7.66	8.58	-10.87
3	Baragarh	N	12	12	23	35	34	33	40	53	70	78	68	78	536	14.71
		%	1.17	1.15	1.85	2.80	2.29	1.94	2.29	2.70	3.37	3.28	2.72	2.55	2.50	-6.06
4	Bhadrak	N	56	59	69	72	115	85	66	106	129	160	142	152	1211	7.04
		%	5.44	5.66	5.56	5.76	7.74	4.99	3.78	5.40	6.21	6.73	5.68	4.98	5.64	-12.34
5	Balangir	N	38	20	23	40	57	63	54	73	39	107	105	106	725	0.95
		%	3.69	1.92	1.85	3.20	3.84	3.70	3.09	3.72	1.88	4.50	4.20	3.47	3.38	-17.33
6	Boudh	N	12	4	3	11	5	13	12	10	14	14	17	24	139	41.18
		%	1.17	0.38	0.24	0.88	0.34	0.76	0.69	0.51	0.67	0.59	0.68	0.79	0.65	15.61
7	Cuttack	N	132	136	129	132	160	155	161	141	187	185	181	290	1989	60.22
		%	12.82	13.05	10.40	10.57	10.77	9.11	9.23	7.18	9.01	7.78	7.24	9.50	9.27	31.21
8	Deogarh	N	5	10	3	6	22	18	26	20	7	18	7	24	166	242.86
		%	0.49	0.96	0.24	0.48	1.48	1.06	1.49	1.02	0.34	0.76	0.28	0.79	0.77	180.77
9	Dhenkanal	N	46	36	49	44	39	71	64	82	76	79	76	105	767	38.16
		%	4.47	3.45	3.95	3.52	2.63	4.17	3.67	4.18	3.66	3.32	3.04	3.44	3.57	13.14
10	Gajapati	N	2	7	8	8	10	6	7	13	11	8	12	19	111	58.33
		%	0.19	0.67	0.65	0.64	0.67	0.35	0.40	0.66	0.53	0.34	0.48	0.62	0.52	29.66
11	Ganjam	N	48	67	62	54	89	93	126	127	145	153	184	164	1312	-10.87
		%	4.66	6.43	5.00	4.32	5.99	5.46	7.22	6.47	6.98	6.43	7.36	5.37	6.11	-27.01
12	Jagatsinghp	N	32	34	31	33	35	37	42	59	73	75	80	123	654	53.75
		%	3.11	3.26	2.50	2.64	2.36	2.17	2.41	3.00	3.52	3.15	3.20	4.03	3.05	25.91
13	Jajpur	N	54	64	56	63	56	83	94	101	112	128	162	162	1135	0.00
		%	5.24	6.14	4.52	5.04	3.77	4.88	5.39	5.14	5.39	5.38	6.48	5.30	5.29	-18.11
14	Jharsuguda	N	9	6	17	12	18	19	16	30	14	21	28	32	222	14.29
		%	0.87	0.58	1.37	0.96	1.21	1.12	0.92	1.53	0.67	0.88	1.12	1.05	1.03	-6.41
15	Kalahandi	N	9	6	7	8	15	36	24	26	24	48	57	60	320	5.26
		%	0.87	0.58	0.56	0.64	1.01	2.12	1.38	1.32	1.16	2.02	2.28	1.96	1.49	-13.80
16	Kandhamal	N	15	22	48	38	52	30	33	50	41	40	48	52	469	8.33
		%	1.46	2.11	3.87	3.04	3.50	1.76	1.89	2.55	1.97	1.68	1.92	1.70	2.18	-11.28
17	Kendrapara	N	49	32	50	49	56	77	76	72	77	95	125	150	908	20.00
		%	4.76	3.07	4.03	3.92	3.77	4.52	4.36	3.67	3.71	3.99	5.00	4.91	4.23	-1.73
18	Keonjhar	N	59	48	56	37	42	52	74	85	76	70	74	112	785	51.35
		%	5.73	4.61	4.52	2.96	2.83	3.06	4.24	4.33	3.66	2.94	2.96	3.67	3.66	23.95
19	Khurdha	N	128	125	127	136	138	210	215	206	195	214	210	266	2170	26.67
		%	12.43	12.00	10.24	10.89	9.29	12.34	12.32	10.49	9.39	9.00	8.40	8.71	10.11	3.73
20	Koraput	N	20	13	31	32	30	31	28	45	28	42	48	49	397	2.08
		%	1.94	1.25	2.50	2.56	2.02	1.82	1.60	2.29	1.35	1.77	1.92	1.60	1.85	-16.40
21	Malkangir	N	7	8	9	10	10	14	10	14	12	15	12	31	152	158.33
		%	0.68	0.77	0.73	0.80	0.67	0.82	0.57	0.71	0.58	0.63	0.48	1.02	0.71	111.56
22	Mayurbhanj	N	40	54	84	69	94	109	84	84	97	111	144	142	1112	-1.39
		%	3.88	5.18	6.77	5.52	6.33	6.40	4.81	4.28	4.67	4.67	5.76	4.65	5.18	-19.24
23	Nabarangpu	N	2	1	10	12	7	14	14	24	26	27	17	27	181	58.82
		%	0.19	0.10	0.81	0.96	0.47	0.82	0.80	1.22	1.25	1.14	0.68	0.88	0.84	30.06
24	Nayagarh	N	29	24	34	32	42	46	60	55	73	79	66	79	619	19.70
		%	2.82	2.30	2.74	2.56	2.83	2.70	3.44	2.80	3.52	3.32	2.64	2.59	2.88	-1.98
25	Nuapada	N	2	3	7	12	15	7	13	20	12	4	12	25	132	108.33
		%	0.19	0.29	0.56	0.96	1.01	0.41	0.74	1.02	0.58	0.17	0.48	0.82	0.61	70.61
26	Puri	N	49	53	58	55	64	65	88	91	71	101	95	161	951	69.47
		%	4.76	5.09	4.68	4.40	4.31	3.82	5.04	4.63	3.42	4.25	3.80	5.27	4.43	38.79
27	Rayagada	N	6	12	15	13	16	19	12	23	33	42	47	58	296	23.40
		%	0.58	1.15	1.21	1.04	1.08	1.12	0.69	1.17	1.59	1.77	1.88	1.90	1.38	1.06
28	Sambalpur	N	20	24	31	26	34	35	27	44	50	57	42	53	443	26.19
		%	1.94	2.30	2.50	2.08	2.29	2.06	1.55	2.24	2.41	2.40	1.68	1.74	2.06	3.34
29	Sonepur	N	4	6	7	5	5	14	17	7	18	22	30	23	158	-23.33
		%	0.39	0.58	0.56	0.40	0.34	0.82	0.97	0.36	0.87	0.93	1.20	0.75	0.74	-37.22
30	Sundargarh	N	26	32	29	41	39	51	43	68	65	72	100	103	669	3.00
		%	2.52	3.07	2.34	3.28	2.63	3.00	2.46	3.46	3.13	3.03	4.00	3.37	3.12	-15.65
	Total	N	1030	1042	1240	1249	1485	1702	1745	1964	2076	2378	2501	3054	21466	22.11
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0

Table-12: Non-dowry torture															%
Sl.No.	Dist. Name	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Increase
1	Angul	23	23	27	33	31	36	43	51	51	64	60	76	518	230.43
		4.17	4.39	4.81	5.68	5.34	5.19	5.91	6.25	6.82	7.66	6.15	6.30	5.89	
2	Balasore	28	21	34	32	28	28	32	35	42	42	53	81	456	189.29
		5.07	4.01	6.06	5.51	4.82	4.03	4.40	4.29	5.61	5.02	5.44	6.72	5.18	
3	Baragarh	11	6	8	6	11	17	9	15	17	17	24	24	165	118.18
		1.99	1.15	1.43	1.03	1.89	2.45	1.24	1.84	2.27	2.03	2.46	1.99	1.87	
4	Bhadrak	15	11	14	11	18	17	11	18	23	28	26	42	234	180.00
		2.72	2.10	2.50	1.89	3.10	2.45	1.51	2.21	3.07	3.35	2.67	3.48	2.66	
5	Balangir	21	17	29	19	11	23	18	19	32	45	39	36	309	71.43
		3.80	3.24	5.17	3.27	1.89	3.31	2.47	2.33	4.28	5.38	4.00	2.99	3.51	
6	Boudh	2	5	9	8	6	9	8	6	5	13	15	23	109	1050.00
		0.36	0.95	1.60	1.38	1.03	1.30	1.10	0.74	0.67	1.56	1.54	1.91	1.24	
7	Cuttack	31	22	27	23	30	36	37	51	36	32	45	115	485	270.97
		5.62	4.20	4.81	3.96	5.16	5.19	5.08	6.25	4.81	3.83	4.62	9.54	5.51	
8	Deogarh	10	5	16	12	10	13	10	15	12	16	3	9	131	-10.00
		1.81	0.95	2.85	2.07	1.72	1.87	1.37	1.84	1.60	1.91	0.31	0.75	1.49	
9	Dhenkanal	21	24	19	23	22	23	20	34	19	21	24	33	283	57.14
		3.80	4.58	3.39	3.96	3.79	3.31	2.75	4.17	2.54	2.51	2.46	2.74	3.22	
10	Gajapati	8	7	7	4	3	8	6	2	2	8	8	9	72	12.50
		1.45	1.34	1.25	0.69	0.52	1.15	0.82	0.25	0.27	0.96	0.82	0.75	0.82	
11	Ganjam	35	34	32	33	45	35	35	51	31	48	60	89	528	154.29
		6.34	6.49	5.70	5.68	7.75	5.04	4.81	6.25	4.14	5.74	6.15	7.38	6.00	
12	Jagatsinghpur	11	8	3	7	7	8	12	18	14	22	13	16	139	45.45
		1.99	1.53	0.53	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.65	2.21	1.87	2.63	1.33	1.33	1.58	
13	Jajpur	13	8	10	6	15	31	25	25	24	24	36	45	262	246.15
		2.36	1.53	1.78	1.03	2.58	4.47	3.43	3.06	3.21	2.87	3.69	3.73	2.98	
14	Jharsuguda	13	8	7	4	8	7	15	7	12	6	16	18	121	38.46
		2.36	1.53	1.25	0.69	1.38	1.01	2.06	0.86	1.60	0.72	1.64	1.49	1.37	
15	Kalahandi	15	10	4	11	14	28	19	25	26	41	38	33	264	120.00
		2.72	1.91	0.71	1.89	2.41	4.03	2.61	3.06	3.48	4.90	3.90	2.74	3.00	
16	Kandhamal	21	45	52	41	38	38	32	35	30	21	37	25	415	19.05
		3.80	8.59	9.27	7.06	6.54	5.48	4.40	4.29	4.01	2.51	3.79	2.07	4.71	
17	Kendrapara	7	11	15	12	14	12	27	17	15	20	22	42	214	500.00
		1.27	2.10	2.67	2.07	2.41	1.73	3.71	2.08	2.01	2.39	2.26	3.48	2.43	
18	Keonjhar	27	27	15	16	11	20	25	28	36	29	36	69	339	155.56
		4.89	5.15	2.67	2.75	1.89	2.88	3.43	3.43	4.81	3.47	3.69	5.72	3.85	
19	Khurda	38	53	33	57	42	59	53	63	74	72	67	63	674	65.79
		6.88	10.11	5.88	9.81	7.23	8.50	7.28	7.72	9.89	8.61	6.87	5.22	7.66	
20	Koraput	32	24	22	38	33	54	54	54	46	46	56	48	507	50.00
		5.80	4.58	3.92	6.54	5.68	7.78	7.42	6.62	6.15	5.50	5.74	3.98	5.76	
21	Malkangir	17	8	9	10	3	8	12	8	11	8	19	14	127	-17.65
		3.08	1.53	1.60	1.72	0.52	1.15	1.65	0.98	1.47	0.96	1.95	1.16	1.44	
22	Mayurbhanj	37	52	68	62	67	61	68	63	40	34	63	75	690	102.70
		6.70	9.92	12.12	10.67	11.53	8.79	9.34	7.72	5.35	4.07	6.46	6.22	7.84	
23	Nabarangpur	8	10	11	17	14	17	17	29	25	35	43	43	269	437.50
		1.45	1.91	1.96	2.93	2.41	2.45	2.34	3.55	3.34	4.19	4.41	3.57	3.06	
24	Nayagarh	13	14	12	6	13	12	21	17	13	14	22	17	174	30.77
		2.36	2.67	2.14	1.03	2.24	1.73	2.88	2.08	1.74	1.67	2.26	1.41	1.98	
25	Nuapada	12	13	7	8	9	17	17	16	11	8	20	15	153	25.00
		2.17	2.48	1.25	1.38	1.55	2.45	2.34	1.96	1.47	0.96	2.05	1.24	1.74	
26	Puri	31	17	26	15	19	17	25	28	30	33	25	61	327	96.77
		5.62	3.24	4.63	2.58	3.27	2.45	3.43	3.43	4.01	3.95	2.56	5.06	3.72	
27	Rayagada	18	14	11	24	19	23	23	21	18	19	29	24	243	33.33
		3.26	2.67	1.96	4.13	3.27	3.31	3.16	2.57	2.41	2.27	2.97	1.99	2.76	
28	Sambalpur	22	6	13	23	16	17	29	28	21	34	29	27	265	22.73
		3.99	1.15	2.32	3.96	2.75	2.45	3.98	3.43	2.81	4.07	2.97	2.24	3.01	
29	Sonepur	1	8	8	2	1	1	4	6	9	12	13	10	75	900.00
		0.18	1.53	1.43	0.34	0.17	0.14	0.55	0.74	1.20	1.44	1.33	0.83	0.85	
30	Sundargarh	11	13	13	18	23	19	21	31	23	24	34	24	254	118.18
		1.99	2.48	2.32	3.10	3.96	2.74	2.88	3.80	3.07	2.87	3.49	1.99	2.89	
	Total	552	524	561	581	581	694	728	816	748	836	975	1206	8802	118.48

	Table -13: Violence against Women in Odisha															
Sl.No.			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	
1	Rape	N	790	691	725	770	799	985	939	1113	1041	1007	1112	1458	11430	1346.84
		%	27.83	25.43	24.22	25.02	23.81	24.93	23.25	24.79	23.12	20.81	21.40	22.94	23.64	
2	Dowry Homicide	N	426	418	420	452	465	531	592	561	600	571	482	556	6074	1325.82
		%	15.01	15.38	14.03	14.68	13.86	13.44	14.66	12.49	13.32	11.80	9.27	8.75	12.56	
3	Dowry Suicide	N	41	42	48	26	26	39	34	36	38	46	127	82	585	1326.83
		%	1.44	1.55	1.60	0.84	0.77	0.99	0.84	0.80	0.84	0.95	2.44	1.29	1.21	
4	Dowry Torture	N	1030	1042	1240	1249	1485	1702	1745	1964	2076	2378	2501	3054	21466	1984.08
		%	36.28	38.35	41.42	40.58	44.25	43.08	43.21	43.74	46.10	49.15	48.12	48.05	44.39	
5	Non-dowry torture	N	552	524	561	581	581	694	728	816	748	836	975	1206	8802	1494.57
		%	19.44	19.29	18.74	18.88	17.31	17.57	18.03	18.17	16.61	17.28	18.76	18.97	18.20	
6	Total	N	2839	2717	2994	3078	3356	3951	4038	4490	4503	4838	5197	6356	48357	1603.31
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Table -14: Showing Reported Crimes Against Women in Odisha																
Sl. No.			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	% Increase
1	No. of reported cases	N	790	691	725	770	799	985	939	1113	1023	1025	1112	1458	11430	84.56
		%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
2	No. of cases under investigation	N	314	300	225	295	306	414	449	540	525	410	445	488	4711	55.41
		%	39.75	43.42	31.03	38.31	38.30	42.03	47.82	48.52	51.32	40.00	40.02	33.47	41.22	
3	No. of cases pending in the court	N	431	360	443	439	439	517	444	524	449	536	604	896	6082	107.89
		%	54.56	52.10	61.10	57.01	54.94	52.49	47.28	47.08	43.89	52.29	54.32	61.45	53.21	
4	No. of cases convicted	N		1		1	3	11	6	4	5	9	4	6	50	
		%	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.13	0.38	1.12	0.64	0.36	0.49	0.88	0.36	0.41	0.44	
5	No. of cases acquitted	N	4	1	5	4	15	14	22	20	26	42	37	26	216	550.00
		%	0.51	0.14	0.69	0.52	1.88	1.42	2.34	1.80	2.54	4.10	3.33	1.78	1.89	
6	Others	N	41	29	52	31	36	29	18	25	18	28	22	42	371	2.44
		%	5.19	4.20	7.17	4.03	4.51	2.94	1.92	2.25	1.76	2.73	1.98	2.88	3.25	

Table -15: Showing Reported Crimes Against Women in Odisha

Sl. No.			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	% increase
1	No. of reported cases	N	427	418	420	452	458	531	599	561	700	571	482	526	6145	23.19
		%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
2	No. of cases under investigation	N	37	15	31	206	9	83	312	329	343	44	40	211	1660	470.27
		%	8.67	3.59	7.38	45.58	1.97	15.63	52.09	58.65	49.00	7.71	8.30	40.11	27.01	
3	No. of cases pending in the court	N	339	320	363	238	348	403	281	229	251	475	401	291	3939	-14.16
		%	79.39	76.56	86.43	52.65	75.98	75.89	46.91	40.82	35.86	83.19	83.20	55.32	64.10	
4	No. of cases convicted	N	2	11	4		13	3				2	4	0	39	-100.00
		%	0.47	2.63	0.95	0.00	2.84	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.83	0.00	0.63	
5	No. of cases acquitted	N	3	52	11		56	24		1		29	19	5	200	66.67
		%	0.70	12.44	2.62	0.00	12.23	4.52	0.00	0.18	0.00	5.08	3.94	0.95	3.25	
6	Others	N	46	20	11	8	32	18	6	2	106	21	18	19	307	-58.70
		%	10.77	4.78	2.62	1.77	6.99	3.39	1.00	0.36	15.14	3.68	3.73	3.61	5.00	

Table -16: Showing Reported Crimes Against Women in Odisha

Sl. No.			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	% increase
1	No. of reported cases	N	41	43	48	29	26	39	34	36	38	46	127	82	589	100.00
		%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
2	No. of cases under investigation	N	3	1		12	1	7	8	22	25	2	1	14	96	366.67
		%	7.32	2.33	0.00	41.38	3.85	17.95	23.53	61.11	65.79	4.35	0.79	17.07	16.30	
3	No. of cases pending in the court	N	35	35	45	17	20	29	25	13	11	41	121	64	456	82.86
		%	85.37	81.40	93.75	58.62	76.92	74.36	73.53	36.11	28.95	89.13	95.28	78.05	77.42	
4	No. of cases convicted	N		1								0	0	0	1	
		%	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	
5	No. of cases acquitted	N	1	6	3		5	1				2	5	4	27	300.00
		%	2.44	13.95	6.25	0.00	19.23	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	3.94	4.88	4.58	
6	Others	N	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	0		9	-100.00
		%	4.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13	2.94	2.78	5.26	2.17	0.00	0.00	1.53	

Table -17: Showing Reported Crimes Against Women in Odisha

Table -17: Showing Reported Crimes Against Women in Odisha																
Sl. No.			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	% Increase
1	No. of reported cases	N	1030	1042	1240	1250	1485	1702	1755	1964	2128	2378	2501	3054	21529	196.50
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	No. of cases under investigation	N	87	48	96	667	9	118	403	1301	1558	150	193	1389	6019	1496.55
		%	8.45	4.61	7.74	53.36	0.61	6.93	22.96	66.24	73.21	6.31	7.72	45.48	27.96	
3	No. of cases pending in the court	N	997	942	1090	557	348	1483	1264	631	538	2095	2154	1603	13702	60.78
		%	96.80	90.40	87.90	44.56	23.43	87.13	72.02	32.13	25.28	88.10	86.13	52.49	63.64	
4	No. of cases convicted	N		2	1		13	3	1	1		0	0	0	21	
		%	0.00	0.19	0.08	0.00	0.88	0.18	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	
5	No. of cases acquitted	N	2	22	13		56	16	5	1		13	32	5	165	150.00
		%	0.19	2.11	1.05	0.00	3.77	0.94	0.28	0.05	0.00	0.55	1.28	0.16	0.77	
6	Others	N	-56	28	40	26	1059	82	82	30	32	120	122	57	1622	
		%	-5.44	2.69	3.23	2.08	71.31	4.82	4.67	1.53	1.50	5.05	4.88	1.87	7.53	

Table -18: Showing Reported Crimes Against Women in Odisha

Table -18: Showing Reported Crimes Against Women in Odisha																
Sl. No.			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	% Increase
1	No. of reported cases	N	552	524	561	581	581	694	728	815	748	836	975	1236	8831	123.91
		%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
2	No. of cases under investigation	N	38	16	44	226	7	50	157	64	151	37	50	464	1304	1121.05
		%	6.88	3.05	7.84	38.90	1.20	7.20	21.57	7.85	20.19	4.43	5.13	37.54	14.77	
3	No. of cases pending in the court	N	473	464	489	342	514	592	554	690	569	735	838	733	6993	54.97
		%	85.69	88.55	87.17	58.86	88.47	85.30	76.10	84.66	76.07	87.92	85.95	59.30	79.19	
4	No. of cases convicted	N		4			2	2		2	1				11	
		%	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.29	0.00	0.25	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	
5	No. of cases acquitted	N	3	18	5	1	14	11	4	22	5	2			85	-100.00
		%	0.54	3.44	0.89	0.17	2.41	1.59	0.55	2.70	0.67	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.96	
6	Others	N	38	22	23	12	44	39	13	37	22	62	87	39	438	2.63
		%	6.88	4.20	4.10	2.07	7.57	5.62	1.79	4.54	2.94	7.42	8.92	3.16	4.96	

Table-19: Details of Nature of Complaints, registered and disposed off cases in Odisha State Commission for women

Sl.No.	Year	Nature of Complaints							Registered cases	Disposed off Cases
		Dowry Death	Dowry Torture	Rapes	Kidnapping	Suspected death	Non-dowry	other cases		
1	2009-10	98	640	52	58	37	470	1109	2464	1367
2	2010-11	84	750	67	66	39	513	1200	2719	812
3	2011-12	84	790	50	58	35	524	1094	2635	1248
Source: State Women Commission										

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