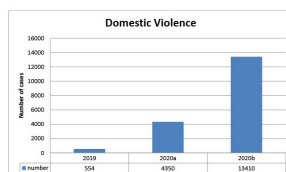


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Figure 1:- comparison of number of cases of domestic violence to know the impact of SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and lockdown situations in India (please see description below figure and article text).



2019- See Table 3 SLL Crimes against Women (Crime Head wise & State/UT wise) - 2019 V- No. of Female Victims. source- <https://srch.gov.in/>

2020a- See Table 1. The State wise and month wise data indicating number of complaints registered with NCW under the category "Protection of Women against domestic violence", received during the last six months, i.e. from March 2020 till 19th September, 2020 Source- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleases.aspx>

2020b- See Table 2 - Month wise and State wise data of complaints registered received by NCW since March 2020 (till 20.09.2020). Source- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleases.aspx>

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

DR PIYUSH KUMAR¹

¹ B. R. Ambedkar Bihar University

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Abstract

Background

The safety of women is of significance and prime concern in India due to a huge female population, equity issues, gender issues, lack of positive deviance at community level, illiteracy, socio-economic factors, migration from rural to urban areas, inaccessibility to legal help and of course many more factors. The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic had presented a challenge even for developed nations around the world regarding women's protection in the ongoing pandemic era & especially in the lockdown period when it's really difficult to go out and shout for help.

Aim and Objectives

The main aim of this research is to find out impact of SARS-CoV-2/Covid-19 Pandemic on violence against women in India across different states and union territories from the beginning of pandemic i.e. January 2020. The objective is **to find out that the covid-19 era has a positive or negative impact over violence against women**. Data from various accredited sources were continuously collected, observed

and analysed for this research study.

Settings & Design

The month-wise and state-wise data indicating number of complaints registered with National Commission for Women in India (NCW) under different categories are presented in different table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (see at end) will be discussed and displayed. The period of study is from January 2018 to 2021 December. This is a retrospective cross-sectional continuous observational qualitative and quantitative as well as comparative study. The two years of covid-19 pandemic i.e. 2020 and 2021 is compared two previous two years to know the impact of covid-19 on violence against women in India.

Materials & Methodology

The data is collected from accredited and reliable sources of National commission for women, India as well as various other sources listed in this research study. The data obtained is analysed by using Microsoft Office software. To reduce the length of article the detailed description and analysis is not provided in this version.

Result

Increase in violence against women in India is seen in this covid-19 pandemic era as compared to pre-pandemic years under observation. **See** Figure 1 and figure 2:- comparison of number of cases of domestic violence and various forms of violence to know the impact of SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and lockdown situations in India. **During the second year of pandemic i.e. 2021 the total numbers of Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW was 30865 which is an increase by 55.03 % compared to 2018 and 56.43 % as compared to 2019.**

Conclusion

India should have various strategies to ensure safety of women and their mental health issues in such pandemic like situations. It seems that present laws and regulations are insufficient to give the desired results. The barriers of legal and protective system and delivery of helpful services etc. constraints should be rectified added with a proper dynamic plan to carry on usual women protection services even in pandemics and natural disasters.

Keywords- SARS-CoV-2, pandemic, violence, women, lockdown, domestic abuse,

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4.	Assam	7	10	6	7	5	7	1	14	57
5.	Bihar	52	54	78	106	138	98	56	78	659
6.	Chandigarh	4	3	2	6	7	7	4	2	35
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	17	7	12	19	15	6	12	93
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	8
9.	Daman & Diu	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
10.	Delhi	154	128	217	240	338	278	167	181	1697
11.	Goa	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	2	10
12.	Gujarat	14	15	16	29	22	20	8	17	141
13.	Haryana	76	40	73	103	181	117	67	75	731
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	6	9	11	9	7	6	7	60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	6	5	13	10	11	3	6	55
16.	Jharkhand	11	13	19	36	37	31	19	33	199
17.	Karnataka	26	35	56	53	45	40	18	49	322
18.	Kerala	6	10	23	13	12	18	11	13	106
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51	34	56	68	106	71	50	46	479
21.	Maharashtra	52	95	118	156	127	116	58	143	865
22.	Manipur	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	5

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 15

INTRODUCTION

Violence is a burden on the social system and affects the development of a nation. It cost nations capital in

terms of health care, law enforcement, DALYs (disability adjusted life years) and general progress in development. The violence based on gender is usually inflicted upon a female on the basis of her sex. It includes multiple acts like physical, mental, social, or sexual harm. These have an adverse effect on health status of a woman and also affect her productivity, the belief of self-esteem and sufficiency, confidence as well as overall quality of life.

In an estimates on violence published by WHO they found that globally about 1 in 3 (30%) of women across all nations have experienced either physical and/or sexual violence or non-partner sexual violence during their lifetime. The implementation of lockdowns to control the COVID-19 pandemic has social and economic impacts. This have increased the exposure of women to abusive inmates and limiting their access to services. This situation of humanitarian crises and displacement may increase existing violence, such as by intimate partners, as well as other-partner sexual violence, and may also lead to increase of violence against women [1]. **The author request readers to go through previous preprint on this research study for better understanding [2, 3, and 4]**

The protection of women is of utmost importance and prime concern in India due to a huge population, equity issues, lack of positive deviance at community level, illiteracy, socio-economic factors, migration from rural to urban areas, inaccessibility to legal help and of course many more factors. The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic had presented a challenge even for developed nations around the world regarding women's protection in the ongoing pandemic era & especially in the lockdown period when it's really difficult to go out and shout for help.

The police force and other protective forces have been largely deployed to tackle the situation of pandemic of Covid-19. This shift has tremendous effect on ongoing various violence against women's in the pandemic era. Pregnant mother & children's are especially more vulnerable groups. The women's usually have a sense of fear in meeting others particularly in pandemic acute emergency situations. Moreover most of the women's have to stay in home due to lockdown enforcement and added to this as per protocols the community and system both have constrains erupting from the sudden situations of pandemic. The mental health of women's having violence as well as workload with social-issues is a major concern globally added to income loss and various socio-economic determinants of health. Loss of jobs , stress , reduced income, lockdown, violence, domestic conflicts and several other factors related to daily livelihood creates a vicious cycle and the women gets entangled in this cycle particularly in pandemic and lockdown situations.

The advocacy for maternal health, women empowerment have been done and emphasised by many national and international organisation for several decades considering them especially vulnerable groups in times of disaster such as pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic has clearly disclosed the weakness of protective system to protect above mentioned vulnerable groups. The situation also produced a demand of separate cadre to protect women in situations of disaster like pandemic. It seems many protective services were not delivered in covid-19 era which may produce undesirable and detrimental effects at mass level in coming future.

OBJECTIVES

Domestic abuse, also known as domestic violence or the intimate partner violence, is defined as the pattern of behaviour in any relationship which is used to gain power and over control an intimate partner. This abuse may be physical, sexual, emotional, economical or psychological activities or threats of activities that can influence another person. These include any kind of behaviour that can cause frightening, intimidating, terrorizing, manipulating, hurting, humiliating, blaming, injuring, or wounding someone. Domestic abuse is also a kind of violence that can happen to anyone of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. This can occur within a range of relationships including couples who are married, living together or dating. Domestic violence can affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels [1].

The main aim of this research study is to find out Impact of SARS -CoV-2/Covid-19 Pandemic on violence against women in India across different states and union territories from the beginning of pandemic due to covid-19 i.e. January2020. Although the WHO has announced covid-19 pandemic on 11 March 2020, India has reported first case in January 2020 and from that time several restrictions and directives came into action one by one resulting in stress and chaos all around continuing till date [5]. The women and children are considered a special vulnerable group and the globe is also witnessing a decline in several necessary health services needed especially for women and child protection [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11] Data from **January2018 to December 2021** is taken for the research study in order to have a comparative analysis of two years of pandemic era i.e. 2020 and 2021 from pre-pandemic two years i.e. 2018, 2019. The data is available in table number

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The national commission for women (NCW) in India have launched an Ad campaign from the beginning of the lockdown in March 2020. The lockdown was announced on 24th march 2020 for 21 days. Various Ads through electronic as well as social media were instituted to know about the women's who have suffered any kind of violence to come forward and report to concerned department and authorities in several ways. The press information bureau [12] Government of India Ministry of Women and child development have publicly announced under the heading- Increase in domestic violence against women dated 22 Sep 2020. The NCW had also launched a what's-app number as well as helpline number for reporting domestic violence situations in addition to other previously established chains of communications. The received complaints were duly addressed by concerned department and authorities. The complaints received were recorded in two headings as shown in table 1 and table2. **Table 1** category includes protection of women against domestic violence received from March 2020 till 20th September 2020. **Table 2** includes total complaints registered / received by NCW related to crime against women as well as deprivation of their rights since March 2020 till 20th September 2020. Also see table 3 & figure 1. Table 4,5,6,7, includes data on various violence against women in India from 2018-2019-2020-2021 respectively whereas table – 8 shows comparison of these violence for different years. Figure-2- 3 shows comparison of various kinds of violence against women in India from 2018-2019-2020-2021 respectively.

Settings & Design

The data is collected from accredited and reliable sources of National commission for women, India as well as various other sources listed in this research study. This is a retrospective cross-sectional continuous observational qualitative and quantitative as well as comparative study. The month-wise and state-wise data indicating number of complaints registered with National Commission for Women in India (NCW) under two different categories in two different table 1 & 2 will be discussed and displayed. This period of study is from March 2020 to 20th September 2020. The data is compared to previous year 2019 data. Another study period is from January-2018 to December-2021.

The data is also shown in tabulated as well as graphical form for ease of understanding. All the data obtained were analysed using Microsoft office software. The analysis report is presented as graphs and also in letters. See table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & figure 1 and 2, 3.

Data Availability

<https://ncrb.gov.in/>

<https://pib.gov.in/indexd.aspx>

http://ncwapps.nic.in/frmComp_stat_Overview.aspx

Methodology

All the data obtained were analysed using Microsoft office software. The analysis report is presented as graphs and also in letters. The data for analysis is obtained from the source mentioned in this study. The data is collected from accredited and reliable sources of National commission for women, India as well as various other sources listed in this research study. To reduce the length of article the detailed description and analysis is not provided in this version.

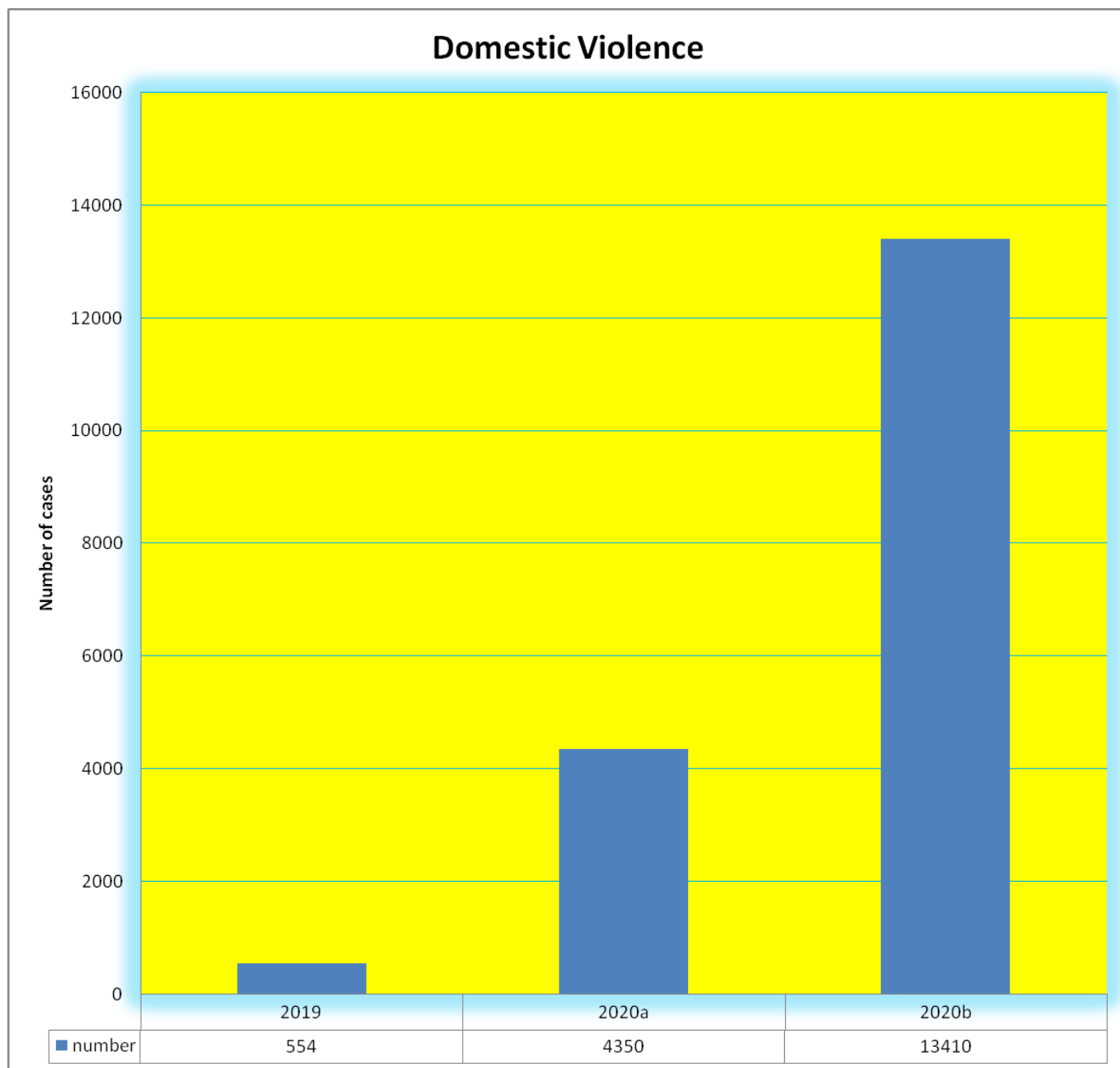
RESULTS

The National Commission for Women have received 30865 complaints of crimes committed against women in 2021, the highest in the last four years. Increase in domestic violence against women in **India** from **March 2020 till 20th September 2020.** See Figure 1 and 2:- comparison of number of cases of domestic /other violence to know the impact of SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and lockdown situations in India.

Figure 1:- comparison of number of cases of domestic violence to know the impact of SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and lockdown situations in India (please see description below figure and article text).

2019- See table 3 SLL Crimes against Women (Crime Head-wise & State/UT-wise) – 2019 V= No. of Female Victims- source- <https://ncrb.gov.in/>---2020a- See Table 1- The State-wise and month-wise data indicating number of complaints registered with NCW under the category “Protection of Women against domestic violence”, received during the last six months, i.e. from March 2020 till 18th September, 2020-Source- <https://pib.gov.in/allRel.aspx>--**2020b- See- Table 2 - Month-wise and State-wise data of complaints registered/ received by NCW since March 2020 (till 20.09.2020)).**

Source- <https://pib.gov.in/allRel.aspx>

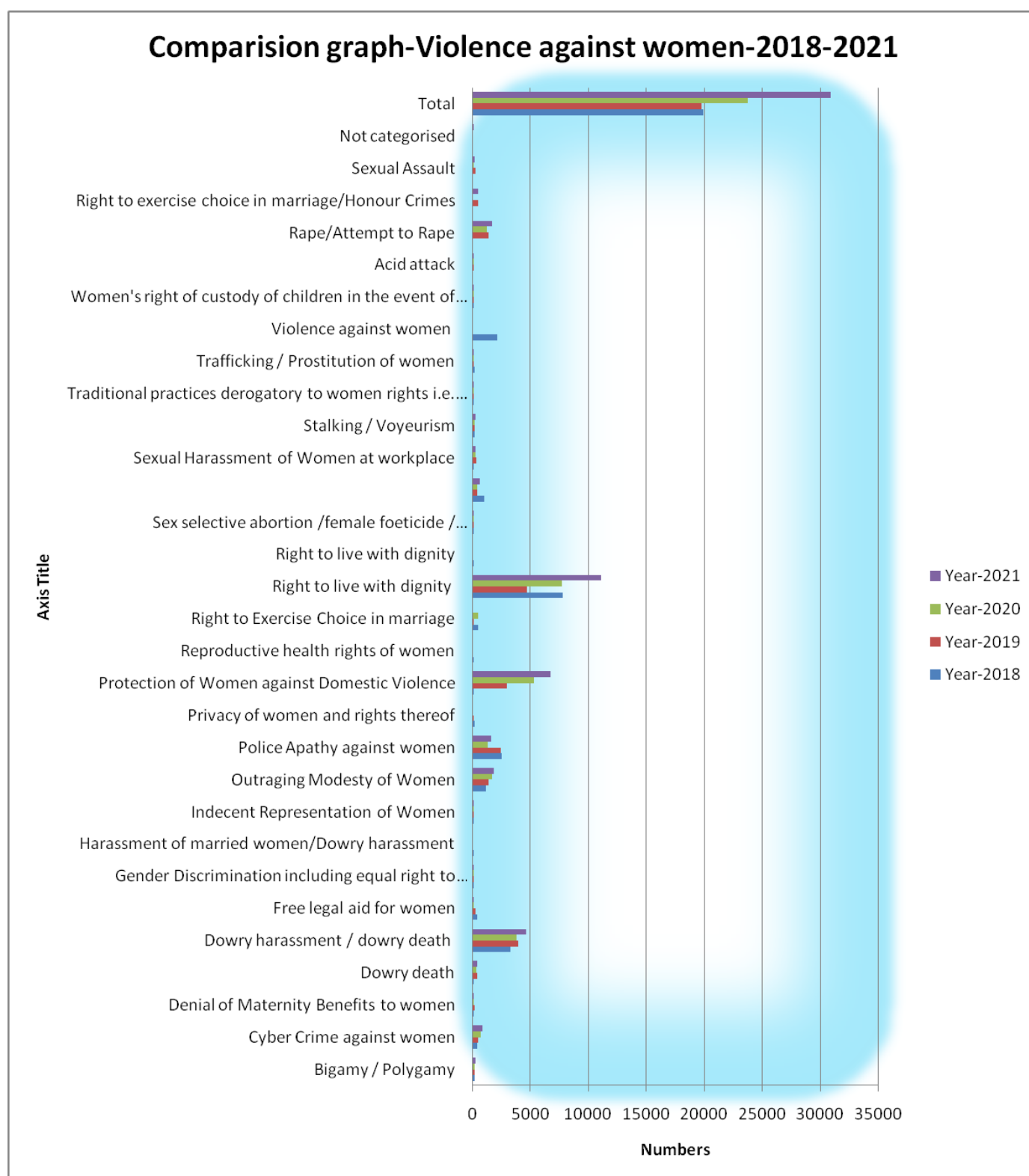


The total number of State-wise and month-wise data indicating number of complaints registered with NCW under the category- Protection of Women against domestic violence, received during the last six months, i.e. from March 2020 till 18th September, 2020- is 4350 (Uttar Pradesh reported maximum). Total number of Month-wise and State wise data of complaints registered / received by NCW since March 2020 is 13410 (Uttar Pradesh reported maximum). The data is compared to NCRB (national crime record bureau) data 2019[13] the total number of female victim of domestic violence was 554 & total number of incidence was 553 and the crime rate 0.1 % per lakh population – See table 1, 2, 3 & figure 1 .

The total numbers of Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW in the Year: 2018 was 19908 whereas it reduced a little 0.8% during 2019 during which it was 19730. The average total numbers of

Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW for 2 pre-pandemic years i.e. 2018 and 2019 was 19819.

Figure-2-Year wise comparison of Violence of different types against women in India

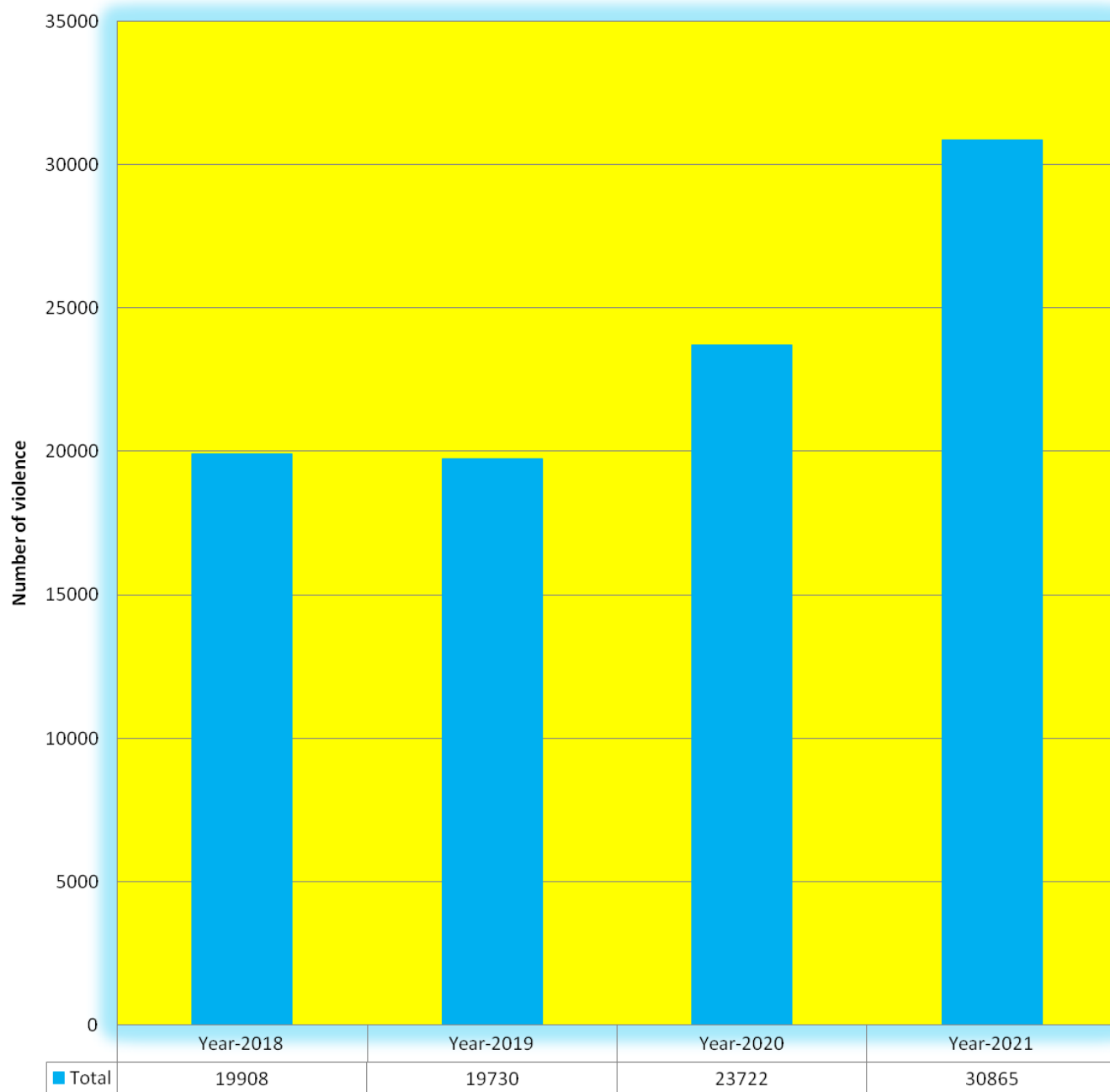


During the first year of pandemic i.e. 2020 the total numbers of Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW was 23722 which is an **increase by 19.15%** compared to 2018 and 20.23% as

compared to 2019. During the second year of pandemic i.e. 2021 the total numbers of Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW was 30865 which is an **increase by 55.03 %** compared to 2018 and 56.43 % as compared to 2019. **Hence it is concluded from the above observation research study that the violence against women in India have increased in covid-19 pandemic era as compared to immediate two years of pre-pandemic era.** The maximum number of complain received in all the four years of observation is of Right to live with dignity and the covid-19 pandemic era second year i.e. 2021 have maximum numbers of such Complaints Received by NCW see table 4,5,6,7,8. Protection of Women against Domestic Violence is next to the above mentioned complain with the second year of covid-19(2021) having maximum numbers. **Discussing individual complain rates increase will be done in next version of the research study.**

Figure-3- Comparison of violence against women in India shows that covid-19 era has increased violence against women in India

Comparison of violence against women in India- covid-19 era increased violence against women



Discussion

In the year 1983, domestic violence was categorized as a criminal offence in India. The punishment and imprisonment of the culprits does not necessitate the fact that justice has been delivered through and through. Recovery of the victim to be able to lead a normal life should be the main goal. The Crime in India Reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) states that crime against women happens at the rate of at least **one crime against women per 1.7 minutes in India, and domestic violence at least one per 4.4 minutes** [14]. During lock down women may be subjected to psychological abuse of different types like threats of being abandoned, demeaning, belittlement and insults, threats of hurting someone

they care about or increased general infidelity of the husband. The psychological effects on mental health due to abuse are more deep-seated and unrealized. Mostly domestic abuse victims get diagnosed with depression and PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder). Violence induced depression in abused women may be chronic and has a life-long effect on the victim even in the absence of abuse for a long time. The working women have lost their jobs during the covid-19 pandemic and sources of earning, which can lead to the loss of empowerment that these women had earlier.

LAWS DEALING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA

There are several laws framed by the constitution of India which protect a woman from being abused by anyone. Discussing all the laws is beyond the scope of this article. Since there is an exceptional increase in complaints registered against domestic violence a little discussion is presented by the authors of section 498A IPC.

SECTION 498A OF INDIA PENAL CODE

It states that if a woman's is subjected to harassment by husband or his relatives or any act of cruelty against her, the culprits will be liable for imprisonment up to three years as well as fine. The definition of term cruelty under the same section is stated as any act that leads to compulsion for dowry demands from the woman or her family members or any act that abets the woman to do suicide or inflict grievous injury upon herself (mental or physical).

PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 2005-PWDVA

This act prohibits a wide range of mental, sexual, physical, and economic violence against women, and all of these are exhaustively mentioned under the Act. The domain of the Act also includes women who are in a live-in relationship as well. Under this Act provision, a woman has the full right to be free from abuse and can choose herself from different recourses. She has the right to get a restrictive order against her husband and his relatives, to be able to continue living in the same house, to claim maintenance, to have full custody of her children and to claim required compensation and to not be terrified out of her marital home.

FAMILY COURT ACT, 1984

The 59th report of the Law Commission laid significance on the establishment of distinct courts for dealing matrimonial, personal and family issues. After establishment, such courts have helped in speedy disposal of matrimonial and personal issues that are long pending in civil and criminal courts.

India should have various strategies to ensure safety of women in such pandemic like situations. It seems that present laws and regulations are insufficient to give the desired results. The barriers of legal and protective system and delivery of helpful services etc. constraints should be rectified added with a proper dynamic plan to carry on usual women protection services even in pandemics and natural disasters. India needs to develop an exclusive plan to tackle such situations such as establishment of separate cadre of worker for women protection services. India is having a very huge population of women's vulnerable to different kinds of violence so the Government must give top priority in making India a safe place for women's. The women's who are illiterate must not have access to all these reporting system as well as

women from poor economical background added with remote village areas with less communication mechanisms. Lockdowns imposition during the COVID-19 pandemic have social and economic impacts have increased the exposure of women to abusive partners and known risk factors, while limiting their access to services [15]. Lockdown induced situations of humanitarian crises and displacement can increase existing violence, such as by intimate partners, as well as other-partner sexual violence, and may also lead to novel forms of violence against women.

The World Health Organization have published that over one-fourth of women between age 15-49 years have been in a relationship and subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner at least once in their lifetime (since age 15). The World Health Organization also found that prevalence estimates of lifetime intimate partner violence range from 20% in the Western Pacific, 22% in HIC (high-income countries and Europe) and 25% in the WHO Regions of the Americas to 33% in the WHO African region, 31% in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region, and 33% in the WHO South-East Asia region. The WHO found that worldwide as many as 38% of women murders are committed by intimate partners, in addition to this partner violence, worldwide 6% of women report having been sexually harassed-assaulted by someone other than a partner, although data for non-partner sexual violence are more limited. Intimate partner and sexual violence are mostly found to be perpetrated by men against women [1]. The domestic violence has much impact on mental health status of women and children's. The lockdown and pandemic era have developed a sense of fear among the women's. The fear can lead to self harm such as suicide etc. and added to this there is loss of income which has many serious socio-economic impacts resulting in a vicious cycle finally leading to mental health issues.

CONCLUSION

India needs to develop an exclusive plan to tackle such situations such as establishment of separate cadre of worker for women protection services. India is having a very huge population of women's vulnerable to different kinds of violence so the Government must give top priority in making India a safe place for women's. The domestic violence have a serious impact on **mental health** of women's and their children especially in pandemic and lockdown situations in which its quite difficult to get help and relief. India should have various strategies to ensure safety of women and their mental health issues in such pandemic like situations. It seems that present laws and regulations are insufficient to give the desired results. The barriers of legal and protective system and delivery of helpful services etc. constraints should be rectified added with a proper dynamic plan to carry on usual women protection services even in pandemics and natural disasters. The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the situation by increasing the violence against women in India. The National Commission for Women (**NCW**) **registered an increase of 94 per cent in domestic violence cases where women were assaulted in their homes during the lockdown.** The migrant women have walked several miles with men due to lockdown strategy of the government of India, some with their children in stage of pregnancy, without availability of basic amenities like water, food etc. Therefore, due to the pandemic, **nearly half a billion population of women are at risk of violence of several kinds in India.** Yet, till date no special policy or any detailed COVID care plan for this special

vulnerable group has been proposed by the government to control the situation.

- Establishment of exclusive special women protection cell in disaster like pandemic situations at central level as well as at all the states and union territories of India.
- Covid-19 pandemic has given us a lesson that we must have gender equity in society & women's who are considered most vulnerable in situations of distress must have adequate supportive protection all the times especially during pandemics and other natural calamities. Women constitute a large portion of population and the country and state must have a separate department to ensure the protection to this vulnerable section of the population.
- India being the second most populous country in the world should have a robust women protection strategy to operate in any situations.
- The serious issue of mental health as well as socio-economic impacts of violence and lockdown should be properly taken care in pandemic like situation to protect especially vulnerable women's as well as their children's.

Declarations

-This version of paper has not been previously published in any peer reviewed journal and is not currently under consideration by any journal. The document is Microsoft word with English (United States) language & 3634(excluding tables-chart-declaration etc.) (8622 words Total). The preprint of this research article is available online with DOI on various preprint servers.

- **Ethics approval and consent to participate:** Not applicable. This study has not involved any human or animals in real or for experiments. The data on the COVID-19 pandemic were taken from the Health Department available as electronic patient records from HMIS (health management information system) of MoHFW (ministry of health and family welfare), Government of India.

-**Consent for publication:** The authors provide consent for publication to anyone for increasing and sharing knowledge to people who need it.

-**Availability of data and materials:** Electronic patient records from HMIS (health management information system) of MoHFW (ministry of health and family welfare), Government of India.

-**Conflicts of Interest/ Competing Interest:** There are no conflicts / competing of interest

- **Funding**-Self sponsored. No aid taken from individual or agency etc.

- **Authors' contributions:** The whole work is done by the Author - Dr Piyush Kumar, M.B.B.S., E.M.O.C., P.G.D.P.H.M., -Senior General Medical Officer- Bihar Health Services- Health Department- Government of Bihar, India and Advocate Anupama as mentioned above.

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- **Author information:** The author is currently working as Senior General Medical Officer for the government of Bihar, co-author is senior lawyer.

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-Author contact information

Department of Health, Government of Bihar, MOBILE -

+919955301119/+917677833752, Email drpiyush003@gmail.com

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What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

Table 3- The State-wise and month-wise data indicating number of complaints registered with NCW under the category “Protection of Women against domestic violence”, received during the last six months, i.e. from March 2020 till 18th September, 2020-Source- <https://pib.gov.in/allRel.aspx>

S.No	State	March	April	May	June	July	August	September (till 20.09.2020)	Received through Whatsapp	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	1	5	4	3	13	30
2	Assam	4	6	3	2	-	2	-	14	31
3	Bihar	6	20	31	31	43	29	16	78	254
4	Chandigarh	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	2	8
5	Chhattisgarh	3	5	1	4	3	5	1	12	34
6	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
6	Delhi	63	60	94	76	119	115	76	181	784
7	Goa	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	5
8	Gujarat	6	4	6	11	2	8	1	17	55
9	Haryana	22	13	15	27	41	19	17	75	229
10	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	4	5	2	2	2	7	29
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	2	6	3	3	-	6	22
12	Jharkhand	6	6	7	12	9	10	4	33	87
13	Karnataka	5	18	12	21	17	11	4	49	137
14	Kerala	2	5	2	4	3	3	1	13	33
15	Madhya Pradesh	4	17	7	16	36	18	5	46	149
16	Maharashtra	17	45	60	59	56	56	22	143	458

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 13

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

17	Manipur	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
20	Odisha	3	2	1	2	3	9	1	12	33
20	Pondicherry	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
21	Punjab	5	10	10	14	19	13	5	27	103
22	Rajasthan	10	15	8	11	30	27	5	67	173
23	Tamil Nadu	11	10	13	14	17	10	16	46	137
24	Telangana	4	4	7	9	7	5	-	15	51
25	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	110	47	85	110	208	163	55	190	968
27	Uttarakhand	-	3	3	6	12	13	3	11	51
28	West Bengal	10	16	19	16	24	12	5	80	182
28	Miscellaneous								297	297
	Total	298	315	393	461	660	537	243	1443	4350

Table 4 – Month-wise and State-wise data of complaints registered/ received by NCW since March 2020 (till 20.09.2020)). Source- <https://pib.gov.in/allRel.aspx>

S.No.	State	March	April	May	June	July	August	September (till 20.09.2020))	Domestic Violence complaints Received through Whasapp	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10	14	11	15	18	16	10	13	107

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 14

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

23.	Meghalaya	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	6
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
25.	Odisha	9	9	9	12	14	20	6	12	91
26.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	5
27.	Punjab	21	26	42	37	56	48	25	27	281
28.	Rajasthan	48	39	83	82	118	96	40	67	572
29.	Tamil Nadu	32	27	46	64	47	41	39	46	341
30.	Telangana	17	10	20	23	22	19	8	15	134
31.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
32.	Uttar Pradesh	699	159	530	876	1461	966	600	190	5,470
33.	Uttarakhand	17	9	21	33	55	41	15	11	201
34.	West Bengal	24	36	47	43	55	41	18	80	342
35.	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	291
36.	Total	1,347	800	1,500	2,043	2,914	2,128	1,235	1443	13,410

Table 3- SLL Crimes against Women (Crime Head-wise & State/UT-wise) – 2019- source- <https://ncrb.gov.in/>

S. No	State/UT	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 (Women Victims cases only)									Protection of Women from Domestic Offences Act		
		C) Prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places (Section 7)			D) Seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution (Section 8)			E) Other Sections under ITP Act					
		I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
1	2	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4.	Assam	7	10	6	7	5	7	1	14	57
5.	Bihar	52	54	78	106	138	98	56	78	659
6.	Chandigarh	4	3	2	6	7	7	4	2	35
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	17	7	12	19	15	6	12	93
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	8
9.	Daman & Diu	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
10.	Delhi	154	128	217	240	338	278	167	181	1697
11.	Goa	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	2	10
12.	Gujarat	14	15	16	29	22	20	8	17	141
13.	Haryana	76	40	73	103	181	117	67	75	731
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	6	9	11	9	7	6	7	60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	6	5	13	10	11	3	6	55
16.	Jharkhand	11	13	19	36	37	31	19	33	199
17.	Karnataka	26	35	56	53	45	40	18	49	322
18.	Kerala	6	10	23	13	12	18	11	13	106
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51	34	56	68	106	71	50	46	479
21.	Maharashtra	52	95	118	156	127	116	58	143	865
22.	Manipur	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	5

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 15

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

STATES:

1	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	0.0	0	0	0.0	54	98	0.2	0	0	0.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
3	Assam	2	2	0.0	0	0	0.0	10	10	0.1	0	0	0.0
4	Bihar	5	15	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
5	Chhattisgarh	11	11	0.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
6	Goa	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0.0	8	8	0.0	2	2	0.0	0	0	0.0
8	Haryana	10	11	0.1	0	0	0.0	13	16	0.1	2	2	0.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	2	0.1	3	3	0.1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	3	5	0.0	73	73	0.4
12	Karnataka	30	44	0.1	14	25	0.0	49	80	0.2	1	1	0.0
13	Kerala	4	5	0.0	0	0	0.0	3	5	0.0	194	195	1.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	2	0.0	248	248	0.6
15	Maharashtra	46	76	0.1	25	28	0.0	24	43	0.0	11	11	0.0
16	Manipur	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	1	0.1	0	0	0.0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
20	Odisha	2	5	0.0	3	3	0.0	13	13	0.1	1	1	0.0
21	Punjab	4	4	0.0	0	0	0.0	5	5	0.0	3	3	0.0
22	Rajasthan	3	8	0.0	4	4	0.0	14	17	0.0	2	2	0.0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
24	Tamil Nadu	11	11	0.0	5	10	0.0	65	72	0.2	0	0	0.0
25	Telangana	2	2	0.0	1	2	0.0	14	22	0.1	1	1	0.0
26	Tripura	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
27	Uttar Pradesh	10	14	0.0	1	2	0.0	10	10	0.0	5	5	0.0
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	2	0.0	0	0	0.0
29	West Bengal	2	2	0.0	0	0	0.0	95	151	0.2	6	6	0.0
TOTAL STATE(S)		152	220	0.0	61	82	0.0	381	556	0.1	550	551	0.1
UNION TERRITORIES:													
30	A&N Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
32	D&N Haveli	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
33	Daman & Diu	1	10	0.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
34	Delhi	0	0	0.0	1	1	0.0	2	4	0.0	3	3	0.0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL UT(S)		1	10	0.0	1	1	0.0	2	4	0.0	3	3	0.0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		153	230	0.0	62	83	0.0	383	560	0.1	553	554	0.1

Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal in time for 2019, Data furnished for 2018

Has been used (I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Female Victims & R=Crime Rate Per lakh population) - source- <https://ncrb.gov.in/>

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 17

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

year	number					
2019	554					
2020a	4350					
2020b	13410					

Table-4- Source - [redacted] [redacted] / Government of India

[redacted] [redacted] / National Commission for Women

Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW in the Year: 2018 (Report generated through 117.237.235.166 at 12/01/2022 18:15:43)

S. No.	Nature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Bigamy / Polygamy	8	8	26	21	13	17	11	10	11	8	20	9	162
2	Cyber Crime against women	26	24	14	41	35	33	31	47	33	26	36	29	375
3	Denial of Maternity Benefits to women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Dowry death	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	Dowry harassment / dowry death	146	200	316	402	296	305	235	235	233	208	502	167	3245
6	Free legal aid for women	27	22	23	49	29	35	22	26	10	17	52	34	346
7	Gender Discrimination including equal right to education & work	2	2	4	6	0	9	4	5	6	5	5	6	54

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 18

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

8	Harassment of married women/Dowry harassment	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
9	Indecent Representation of Women	5	11	5	11	2	14	6	16	4	10	12	7	103
10	Outraging Modesty of Women	49	109	68	104	133	107	76	61	73	92	236	57	1165
11	Police Apathy against women	103	110	223	244	201	181	96	166	161	193	588	223	2489
12	Privacy of women and rights thereof	6	17	4	27	7	11	12	15	10	17	15	9	150
13	Protection of Women against Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	Reproductive health rights of women	4	6	7	14	10	5	11	7	5	3	15	3	90
15	Right to Exercise Choice in marriage	20	45	46	58	42	43	20	26	38	33	67	32	470
16	Right to live with dignity	450	722	658	876	859	633	457	529	462	470	1265	403	7784
17	Right to live with dignity	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	7
18	Sex selective abortion /female foeticide / amniocentesis	2	6	4	3	2	3	2	8	5	9	8	3	55
19	Sexual harassment	44	70	102	112	71	96	53	77	55	86	123	74	963

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 19

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

	including sexual harassment at workplace													
20	Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
21	Stalking / Voyeurism	9	21	11	19	7	14	6	10	11	23	17	10	158
22	Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting	6	1	2	0	1	1	0	4	1	3	3	0	22
23	Trafficking / Prostitution of women	3	8	18	21	8	4	6	14	7	5	23	4	121
24	Violence against women	92	143	211	270	210	185	137	160	126	120	344	84	2082
25	Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce	2	9	2	3	9	3	5	6	6	4	6	4	59
26	Total	1004	1535	1744	2282	1935	1703	1192	1422	1259	1335	3339	1158	19908

Table-5- Source - [] [] [] [] [] / Government of India

[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] / National Commission for Women

Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW in the Year: **2019** (Report generated through 117.237.235.166 at 12/01/2022 18:16:38)

S. No.	Nature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
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Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 20

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

1	Acid Attack	4	4	0	1	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	2	20
2	Bigamy / Polygamy	18	11	11	14	12	10	11	14	11	9	9	21	151
3	Cyber Crime against women	39	30	22	35	49	33	43	61	40	35	35	37	459
4	Denial of Maternity Benefits to women	3	16	7	8	10	5	11	10	12	19	12	23	136
5	Dowry death	14	22	16	13	46	14	31	49	56	38	32	42	373
6	Free legal aid for women	36	27	11	16	15	11	26	7	10	13	12	5	189
7	Gender Discrimination including equal right to education & work	5	2	4	7	6	3	3	6	5	3	2	1	47
8	Harassment of married women/Dowry harassment	207	200	204	228	397	316	361	468	468	391	368	275	3883
9	Indecent Representation of Women	2	7	6	7	10	11	14	11	13	7	7	9	104
10	Outraging modesty of women/ Molestation	62	68	59	70	150	108	132	198	165	102	105	101	1320
11	Police Apathy against women	321	228	132	149	218	161	238	408	177	154	112	98	2396
12	Privacy of women and rights thereof	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
13	Protection of Women against Domestic Violence	133	181	148	193	266	260	391	419	255	252	243	219	2960
14	Rape/Attempt to Rape	78	68	63	49	150	88	115	178	168	129	137	116	1339

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 21

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

15	Right to Exercise Choice in marriage	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
16	Right to exercise choice in marriage/Honour Crimes	16	56	33	25	48	35	33	56	41	32	36	23	434
17	Right to live with dignity	266	296	269	204	234	201	288	747	819	584	434	352	4694
18	Sex selective abortion /female foeticide /amniocentesis	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	1	0	25
19	Sexual Assault	24	7	4	11	13	16	19	29	24	17	17	14	195
20	Sexual Harassment	19	26	17	25	35	26	45	45	40	40	27	24	369
21	Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace	29	36	23	26	26	16	22	35	45	29	25	18	330
22	Stalking / Voyeurism	4	14	7	16	15	10	20	25	20	18	16	14	179
23	Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting	3	1	0	2	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	2	18
24	Trafficking / Prostitution of women	4	2	3	3	5	10	6	6	4	5	11	5	64
25	Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce	1	1	3	2	5	1	3	8	1	4	1	1	31
26	Total	1305	1305	1044	1106	1717	1341	1818	2786	2379	1885	1642	1402	19730

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Table-6-Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW in the Year: **2020** (Report generated through 117.237.235.166 at 12/01/2022 18:16:38)

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 22

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

S.No.	Nature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Acid Attack	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	11
2	Bigamy / Polygamy	10	7	6	6	18	14	23	8	10	11	10	18	141
3	Cyber Crime against women	32	21	37	55	73	103	110	68	59	48	42	56	704
4	Denial of Maternity Benefits to women	9	10	13	2	6	13	5	9	9	6	8	6	96
5	Dowry death	32	17	18	9	27	27	49	32	29	26	37	27	330
6	Free legal aid for women	5	7	4	0	6	4	5	3	6	5	4	7	56
7	Gender Discrimination including equal right to education & work	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	11
8	Harassment of married women/Dowry harassment	267	221	203	62	159	273	493	352	372	429	509	448	3788
9	Indecent Representation of Women	2	1	1	1	8	3	1	3	4	2	3	0	29
10	Outraging modesty of women/Molestation	112	103	103	29	140	203	330	173	131	112	124	119	1679
11	Police Apathy against women	81	89	83	24	85	118	146	118	131	136	133	132	1276
12	Protection of Women against Domestic Violence	271	302	298	315	393	461	660	539	492	495	485	586	5297
13	Rape/Attempt to Rape	142	112	90	12	54	82	149	108	88	111	151	137	1236
14	Right to exercise choice in marriage/Honour Crimes	41	28	34	6	26	45	60	24	30	52	48	66	460
15	Right to live with dignity	374	436	388	239	474	611	778	613	889	873	1210	830	7715
16	Sex selective abortion / female foeticide / amniocentesis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	8
17	Sexual Assault	12	10	19	4	1	8	14	9	5	4	11	13	110
18	Sexual Harassment	22	20	19	11	8	42	50	32	29	33	56	54	376
19	Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace	21	18	19	8	5	13	16	27	19	14	23	18	201
20	Stalking / Voyeurism	18	16	9	15	12	19	13	7	11	9	10	5	144
21	Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 23

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

22	Trafficking / Prostitution of women	6	4	3	1	2	1	4	2	2	4	8	3	40
23	Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	10
24	Total	1462	1424	1347	800	1500	2043	2914	2128	2318	2373	2884	2529	23722

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Table-7-Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW in the Year: 2021 (Report generated through 117.237.235.166 at 12/01/2022 18:16:38)

No.	Nature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Acid Attack	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	14
2	Bigamy / Polygamy	16	22	25	14	14	20	26	21	15	15	18	23	229
3	Cyber Crime against women	66	42	75	78	98	78	85	65	101	53	66	56	863
4	Denial of Maternity Benefits to women	8	6	9	9	4	2	11	5	7	3	1	5	70
5	Dowry death	27	16	21	18	26	23	43	42	38	32	24	31	341
6	Free legal aid for women	5	3	8	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	2	2	31
7	Gender Discrimination including equal right to education & work	1	4	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	2	0	1	18
8	Harassment of married women/Dowry harassment	396	353	363	309	251	400	441	468	458	417	361	396	4613
9	Indecent Representation of Women	0	3	5	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	1	2	21
10	Not Categorized yet	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	7
11	Outraging modesty of women/Molestation	139	137	165	131	79	159	145	188	274	148	142	132	1839
12	Police Apathy against women	125	123	189	91	79	107	173	157	152	131	135	90	1552

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 24

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

13	Protection of Women against Domestic Violence	568	493	562	358	402	542	721	706	733	611	464	524	6684
14	Rape/Attempt to Rape	137	120	144	99	97	116	163	174	178	143	150	160	1681
15	Right to exercise choice in marriage/Honour Crimes	41	40	41	34	22	40	48	42	27	30	41	36	442
16	Right to live with dignity	586	660	926	698	677	1157	1278	1147	1230	925	821	980	11085
17	Sex selective abortion /female foeticide /amniocentesis	5	1	3	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	23
18	Sexual Assault	7	4	13	17	21	10	11	8	16	10	13	15	145
19	Sexual Harassment	59	44	62	38	36	56	47	47	45	56	58	76	624
20	Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace	23	25	24	19	6	14	19	27	31	20	15	27	250
21	Stalking / Voyeurism	13	22	28	19	18	22	21	25	25	27	14	26	260
22	Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting	1	1	0	3	1	2	3	0	3	1	2	1	18
23	Trafficking / Prostitution of women	6	5	4	2	1	2	5	9	7	1	5	2	49
24	Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	6
25	Total	2229	2125	2670	1948	1837	2755	3248	3141	3353	2632	2337	2590	30865

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

Table-8- Year wise comparison of Violence of different types against women in India

Nature of Violence	Year-2018	Year-2019	Year-2020	Year-2021
Bigamy / Polygamy	162	151	141	229
Cyber Crime against women	375	459	704	863
Denial of Maternity Benefits to women	1	136	96	70
Dowry death	1	373	330	341
Dowry harassment / dowry death	3245	3883	3788	4613
Free legal aid for women	346	189	56	31
Gender Discrimination including equal right to education & work	54	47	11	18
Harassment of married women/Dowry harassment	3			
Indecent Representation of Women	103	104	29	21
Outraging Modesty of Women	1165	1320	1679	1839
Police Apathy against women	2489	2396	1276	1552
Privacy of women and rights thereof	150	4		
Protection of Women against Domestic Violence	1	2960	5297	6684
Reproductive health rights of women	90			
Right to Exercise Choice in marriage	470	10	460	
Right to live with dignity	7784	4694	7715	11085
Right to live with dignity	7			
Sex selective abortion /female foeticide / amniocentesis	55	25	8	23
Sexual harassment including sexual harassment at workplace	963	369	376	624
Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace	2	330	201	250
Stalking / Voyeurism	158	179	144	260
Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting	22	18	4	18
Trafficking / Prostitution of women	121	64	40	49
Violence against women	2082			
Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce	59	31	10	6
Acid attack		20	11	14
Rape/Attempt to Rape		1339	1236	1681
Right to exercise choice in marriage/Honour Crimes		434		442
Sexual Assault		195	110	145
Not categorised				7

Dr. Piyush Kumar
Advocate Anupama

Page 26

What impact have Covid-19 pandemic era on violence against women in India - A retrospective comparative research study from January 2018 to December 2021

Total	19908	19730	23722	30865
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Note
