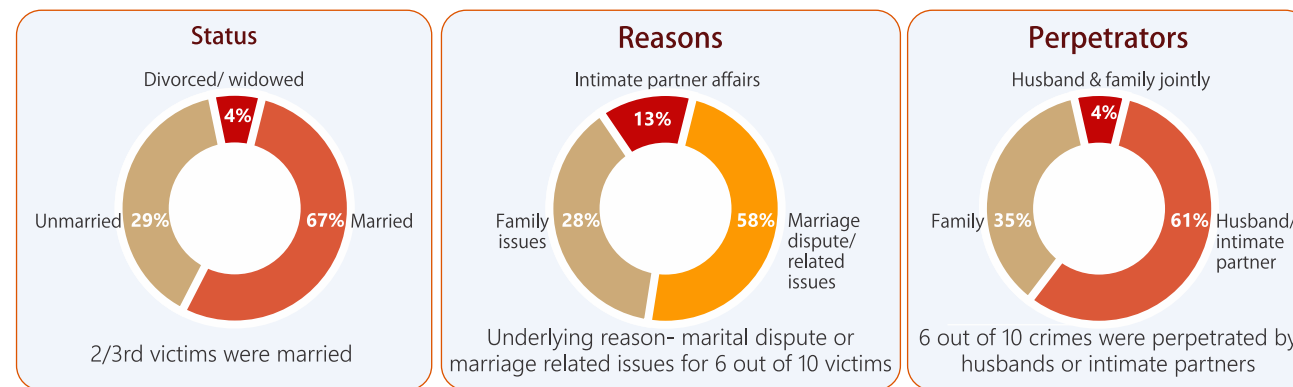
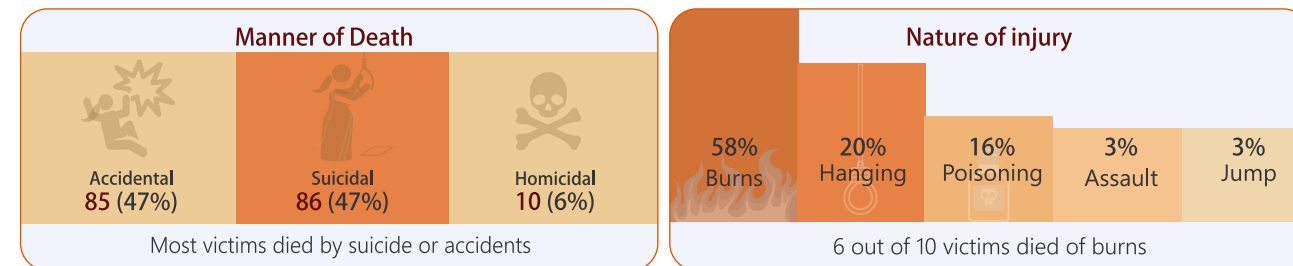
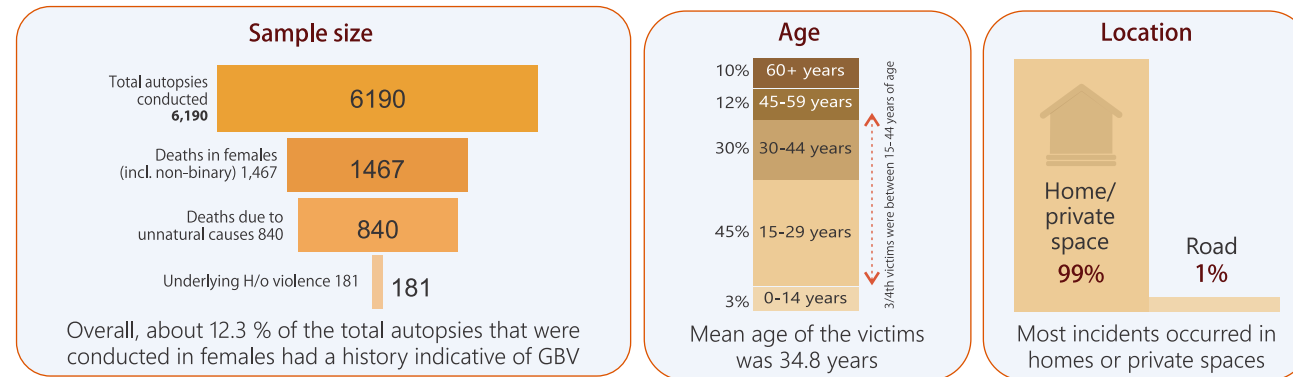


Key findings



Conclusion and Recommendations

- Gender-related killings is a brutal manifestation of the continuum of violence**
- Women and girls are most likely to be killed by those closest to them**
- More investigation into injuries due to burns can shed light on social factors related to violence**
- Comprehensive data on gender-related violence can inform protection and response measures**

Standardized data on gender-related dimensions remain elusive. There is a need to strengthen age and sex-disaggregated data collection, management, and interpretation at the autopsy centres for all violent or unnatural deaths. Qualitative inquiry into the factors associated with death in addition to quantitative analysis of data, especially in cases of deaths due to accidental and suicidal burns, will help understand the magnitude of the problem and social context of gender-based violence.



Analysis of deaths due to Gender - based violence:

An autopsy - based cross-sectional study from Mumbai

March, 2023





NCRB report, 2021 Highlights

- 5,543 crimes were recorded in 2021 in Mumbai alone under IPC & Special and local laws (SLL)
- Total crime rate against women is 65.1 per 1 lakh population in the city
- There were 37 victims of murders in women (adult and children) and 2 victims of murder in transgenders

NCRB: National Crime Records Bureau
IPC: Indian Penal Code

Gender - based violence is a global pandemic that affects 1 in 3 women in their lifetime.

While gender-based violence is widespread in the country, Mumbai remains a hotspot for crime against women.

Of the 10 autopsy centres in Mumbai that are responsible for medico-legal death investigation, the autopsy centre under the governance of the forensic medicine and toxicology department at KEM hospital receives the highest case load. It conducts approximately 1200 - 1300 autopsies per year.

Women-centred crimes in Mumbai in 2021

Assault with intent to outrage her modesty	1627	Abetment to suicide of women	336
Kidnapping & abduction	1158	Dowry deaths	36
Kidnapping in order to murder	8	Victim of acid attack	12
Kidnapping to compel her for marriage	2	Victims of murder with rape	4
Cruelty by husband or relatives	829	Victims of rape	1

Analysis of deaths due to Gender - based violence:

An autopsy based cross-sectional study from Mumbai



Aim of the study

To calculate the proportion of women and girls (including non-binary gender) that died due to gender-based violence and assess the patterns of injury in them and examine perpetrator characteristics.

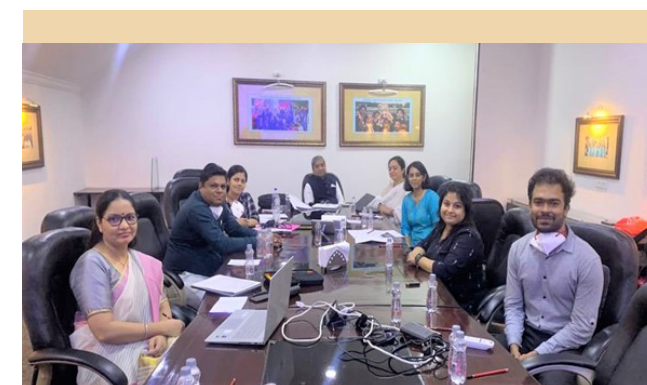
Working Definition

Deaths due to gender-based violence are defined as "intentional homicides and abetted suicide of women, and girls (including non-binary gender victims) perpetrated by intimate partners, other family members, or other identified or unidentified individuals, using methods or circumstances that suggest gender-based motivations".

Technical Working Group

To provide oversight on the progress of the study, a Technical Working Group (TWG) was constituted comprising external, independent academic and technical experts in addition to resource faculty from the institute and collaborating partner.

A consultation workshop was organized on 22nd June 2022 to finalize the study protocols and data collection tool.

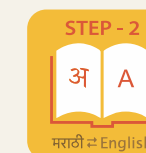


TWG with panel of experts for reviewing and consolidating the study findings

Data extraction and systematization

STEP - 1 Data of women, girls & non-binary gender that died from unnatural causes were extracted from autopsy records

Most of the information was descriptive & in Marathi; it was translated to English



STEP - 3 Information related to violence was mined from the detailed history in the records

Perpetrator details were validated from police records, where available



STEP - 5 Data were structured and digitized

Data were analyzed and interpreted



*Data were de-identified to ensure personal identifiers were not exposed

The unavailability of complete and systematized data on social & demographic factors of the victim and perpetrator posed a major challenge. Additionally, limited data on perpetrator could be obtained for victims that resided out of the Mumbai city police jurisdiction.