LITTLE JUSTICE FOR RAPE VICTIMS							
	Fresh cases registered by police in current year	Total persons in custody or on bail pending trial	Trials of alleged perpetrators completed	Cases which were compounded or withdrawn	Alleged perpetrators convicted	*Percentage of alleged perpetrators convicted	KEY FINDINGS: • In spite of legal reforms and campaigns by activists, the likelihood that a rape trial will end in a conviction
Crime In India, 1973: $Rape$	2919	4991	1511	26	669	44.28	has declined steadily since 1973.
comparative, murder	10754	26978	<i>9725</i>	207	4584	47.14	 Interestingly, while the likelihood of securing a conviction in a murder trial has also diminished, courts are significantly more likely to convict a murderer than a rapist—an indicator of bias in the criminal justice system
Crime in India, 1983: $Rape$	6019	10716	5985	102	2204	36.83	
comparative, murder	25112	174202	<i>45773</i>	291	18318	40.02	
Crime in India, 1993: Rape	12218	38178	6293	137	1907	30.30	
comparative, murder	38240	125843	19206	303	7958	41.43	
Crime in India, 2003: Rape	15913	70197	13107	361	3423	26.12	Greater numbers of women are coming forward to report rape, but there is a massive backlog of trials, which has mounted to alarming proportions
comparative, murder	36929	179680	27666	395	9433	34.10	
Crime in India, 2010: Rape	20262	89707	14263	149	3786	26.54	
comparative, murder	35531	176057	22820	84	8383	36.74	

 $^{*\} Defined\ as\ the\ number\ of\ convictions\ as\ a\ percentage\ of\ the\ total\ number\ of\ completed\ prosecutions\ that\ year.$