

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

BUKU

- Abrahams, R. (1998). *Vigilant Citizens: Vigilantism and the State*. Cambridge (UK) & Blackwell (USA): Polity Press.
- Berthod, A. (2012). *Sampat Pal: Warrior in a Pink Sari*. New Delhi: Zubaan.
- Connell, R. (2009). Gender: In World Perspective. *Polity Press*.
- Das, S. (2008, February 2). *A Flux Of Pink Indians*. New York: VICE. Diambil kembali dari VICE United States.
- Estrich, S. (1987). *Real Rape*. US: Havard.
- Fisher, E. (1979). *Women's Creation: Sexual Evolution and the Shaping of Society*. New York: McGraw - Hill.
- Fontenella-Khan, A. (2013). *Pink Sari Revolution: A Tale of Women and Power in India*. New York: WW Norton & Company.
- French, M. (1985). *Beyond Power: On Women, Men and Morals*. New York: Ballantine.
- Gentry, C. d. (2007). *Mothers, Monsters, Whores: Women's Violence in Global Politic*. London, New York: Zed Books Ltd.
- Gentry, C., & Sjoberg, L. (2007). *Mothers, Monsters, Whores: Women's Violence in Global Politic*. London, New York: Zed Books Ltd.
- Giddens, A. (1993). *Sociology*. Oxford: Polity Press.
- Graham-Bertolini, A. (2011). *Vigilante Women in Contemporary American Fiction*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Jasper, J. M. (1997). The Art of Moral Protest: Culture, Biography, and Creativity in Social Movements. *University of Chicago Press*.
- McGovern, J. R. (1982). Anatomy of Lynching: The Killing of Claude Neal. *Louisiana State University Press*. Baton Rouge.
- Merry, S. E. (2009). Gender Violence A Cultural Perspective. Blackwell: Wiley.
- Millet, K. (1970). *Sexual Politics*. New York: Doubleday.
- Morgan, R. (1982). *The Anatomy of Freedem: Feminism, Physics and Global Politics*. New York: Anchor / Doubleday.
- Peña, M. (2007). Latina Activists across Borders: Women's Grassroots Organizing in Mexico and Texas. Durham and London: Duke University Press.

- Poerwadarminta, W. J. (2002). *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia* (Vol. 3). Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Ritzer, G. d. (2005). Teori Sosiologi Modern. Terjemahan dari Modern Sociological Theory oleh Alimandan. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Rivai, B. V. (2013). *Pemimpin dan Kepemimpinan dalam Organisasi*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Rollins, J. H. (1996). *Women's Minds Women's Bodies The Psychology of Women in a Biosocial Context*. USA: Prentice-Hall.
- Rousseau, J. J. (1986). *Kontrak Sosial*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Schaef, A. W. (1981). *Women's Reality: an Emerging Female System in the White Male Society*. Minneapolis: Winston Press.
- Singh, R. (2001). *Social Movements, Old and New, A Post-mod-ernist Critique*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Smith, M. D. (2004). Encyclopedia of Rape. United States: Greenwood Press.
- Snow, D. A., Soule, S. A., & & Kriesi, H. (2004). *The Blackwell Companion to Social Movements*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Snow, D. d. (1992). *Master Frames and Cycles of Protest*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Sugiyono. (2009). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sukmana, O. (2016). Konsep Dan Teori Gerakan Sosial. Malang: Intrans Publishing.
- Sylvester, C. (2004). Feminist International Relations: An Unfinished Journey. *Cambridge University Press*. Dipetik February 15, 2021
- Tarrow, S. (1998). *Power in Movement, Social Movements and Contentious Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tarrow, S. (1998). *Power in Movement: Social Movements and Contentious Politics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Tomlinson, J. (1999). *Globalization and Culture*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Tong, R. P. (2017). *Feminist Thought : Pengantar Paling Komprehensif Kepada Arus Utama Pemikiran Feminis*. Jakarta: Jalasutra.
- Trimayuni, A. S. (2013). *Gender & Hubungan Internasional*. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra.
- Valentina, A. H. (2004). Percakapan Tentang Feminisme VS Neoliberalisme. Jakarta: Debtwatch Indonesia.

- Walby, S. (1990). *Theorising Patriarchy*. *Basil Black Well*. Oxford, London.
- Walsh, J. E. (2011). *A Brief History of India* (2nd ed.). New York: Facts on File, Inc.
- Weber, M. (1996). *The Theory of Social and Economic Organization*. New York: The Free Press.
- Windhu, I. M. (1992). *Kekuasaan dan Kekerasan Menurut Johan Galtung*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- World Bank. (2018). Women, Business and the Law. database.

JURNAL

- Abidin, Z. (2005). *Penghakiman Massa, Kajian Atas Kasus dan Pelaku*. Jakarta: Accompli Publishing.
- Alberth, J. &. (2009). *Critical Security Studies, Human Security and Peace*. Dipetik November 28, 2020, dari https://www.iei.liu.se/stat/utbildning-grundniva/c_och_d-uppsatser/juni2022009/1/120303/DuppsatsJohanAlberthHenningCarlss%20on%20NY.pdf
- Bakker, L. (2015). Illegality for the general good? Vigilantism and social responsibility in contemporary Indonesia. Dalam *Chritique of Antropology* (hal. 78 - 93).
- Bateson, R. (2020). The Politics of Vigilantism. *Comparative Political Studies*, 1-33. Dipetik Februari 10, 2021
- Benford & Snow, D. (2000). Framing Processes and Social Movements: An Overview and Assessment. *journal Annu. Rev. Socio*, 26, 4.
- Bob, C. (2005). *Pemasaran Pemberontakan: Pemberontak, Media, dan Aktivisme Internasional*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Buur, L. a. (2003). Vigilantism and the Policing of Everyday Life in South Africa. *Introduction for the WISER conference law and society*.
- Gangrade, K. (1988). Sex Determination – A Critique. *Journal of Social Change*, 18, 63 - 70.
- Gilbert, P. (2001). Violent women: questions for feminist theory, practice and policy. *Sage Journals*, 8(11), 1271 - 1300. Diambil kembali dari <http://vaw.sagepub.com>
- Goetz, A. (2007). "Political Cleaners:Women as the New Anti-corruption Force? *Development and Change*, 38(1), 87-88.
- Goodwin, J. J. (1999). Caught in a Winding, Snarling Vine: The Structural Bias of Political Process Theory. *Sociological Forum* 14, 27 - 54.

- Goonesekere, S. (2004). Kekerasan, Hukum, Dan Hak - Hak Perempuan di Asia Selatan. India: SAGE Publication.
- HRC. (2019). *India's compliance with ICCPR*. New Delhi: New Delhi & Quill Foundation.
- HRW. (2014). *World Report 2014: Events of 2013*. Dipetik Februari 12, 2021, dari https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/wr2014_web_0.pdf
- HRW. (2019). *World Report 2019: Event of 2018*. Dipetik February 11, 2021, dari <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/india#>
- Jain, P. A. (2016, December). Women education in rural India. *International Journal of Advanced Education and Research*, 1(12), 27 - 29. doi:2455-5746
- Jasper, J. M. (2002). A Strategic Approach to Collective Action: Looking for Agency in Social-Movement Choices. *Mobilization: An International Journal* 9, no. 1, 1-16.
- Johnston, L. (1996). What is Vigilante? Dalam *Briitish Journal of Criminology* 36 (hal. 220 - 236).
- Kandiyoti, D. (1988, September 1). Bargaining With Patriarchy. *First Published*, 274-290. Diambil kembali dari <http://links.jstor.org/sici?&sici=0891-2432%28198809%292%3A3%3C274%3ABWP%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W&origin=JSTOR-pdf>
- Keck, M. E. (1999). Transnational AdvocacyNetworks in International and Regional Politics. *International Social Science Journal*, 159.
- Mathew, G. (2019, August 22). Women, Islam, and Politics: Indonesia and India. (L. Indonesia, Pewawancara)
- Mohanty, M. (2004). Class, Caste, Gender. *SAGE Publications - India*.
- Pichardo, N. A. (1997). New Social Movements: A Critical Review. *Annual Review Sociology*, hal. 441.
- Rachel E. Morgan, P. a. (2019). Criminal Victimization 2018. *Bureau of Justice Statistics*, 4.
- Radha R Sharma, R. P. (2014). The Problem of Rape in India: A Multi-dimensional Analysis. *International Journal of Managing Projects in Business*, 1 - 21. doi:10.1108/IJMPB-10-2013-0061
- Rahmawati, A. (2004). *Persepsi Remaja tentang Konsep Maskulin dan Feminim Dilihat dari Beberapa Ahli*.
- Rastogi, S. d. (2009). Justice by Any Means Necessary: Vigilantism among Indian Women. *Feminism Psychology*, 19(3), 313 - 327. Dipetik February 19, 2021, dari <http://fap.sagepub.com>

- Sawey, D. (2018). Vigilante "Justice": The Need for an International Response to End President Duterte's Lawless Antidrug Campaign in the Philippines . *Penn State Journal of Law & International Affairs* .
- Schane, S. (2002). Ambiguity and Misunderstanding in the Law. *Thomas Jefferson Law Review*, 3-4.
- Schuberth, M. (2013). Challenging the weak states hypothesis: Vigilantism in South Africa and Brazil. *Peace, Conflict, and Development*, (hal. 38).
- Sen, A. (2012, Desember 20). *Women's Vigilantism in India: A Case Study of the Pink Sari Gang*. Diambil kembali dari Online Encyclopedia of Mass Violence: http://www.massviolence.org/Article?id_article=574
- Shiva, V. (2013, January 03). *Dr. Vandana Shiva: The Connection between Global Economic Policy and Violence Against Women*. Dipetik January 21, 2021, dari <http://onebillionrising.org/blog/entry/introducing-the-obr-article-series-dr.-vandana-shiva-1>

SKRIPSI

- Handayani, S. D. (2015). *Gerakan Perlawan Perempuan "The Gulabi's Gang" terhadap Ketidakadilan Perempuan di India*. Malang: Jurusan Hubungan Internasional , Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Mareta, S. (2017). *Peran UN Women Dalam Mempengaruhi Kebijakan Pemerintah India Terkait Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2011 - 2015*. Surabaya: Jurusan Hubungan Internasional, Universitas Airlangga.
- Nurlaili, A. S. (2014). *Perjuangan Gerakan Perempuan Ukraina (Femen) Dalam Mengurangi Tingkat Perdagangan Perempuan di Ukraina*. Malang: Jurusan Hubungan Internasional, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.

MEDIA ONLINE

- Akbar, I. (2014, July 13). *Looking for Imrana*. Dipetik February 23, 2021, dari Indian Others: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/looking-for-imrana/>
- Ali, S. A. (2013, September 4). *Shakti Mills gang-rape accused assaulted 10 women in 6 month ..* Dipetik February 24, 2021, dari The Times Of India: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/shakti-mills-gang-rape-accused-assaulted-10-women-in-6-months/articleshow/22273845.cms>
- Anindyajati, G. (2018, August 8). *More support needed for rape victims*. Diambil kembali dari The Jakarta Post : Health:

- <https://www.thejakartapost.com/life/2018/08/08/more-support-needed-for-rape-victims.html>
- Armstrong, P. (2013, August 14). *Meet India's Red Brigade: The teens fighting back against rape*. Dipetik March 5, 2021, dari CNN: <http://edition.cnn.com/2013/08/13/world/asia/india-red-brigade>
- Bansal, A. (2019, May 20). *Women turn out in greater numbers than in previous elections*. Dipetik March 5, 2021, dari Indian Times: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/elections/lok-sabha/india/women-turn-out-in-greater-numbers-than-in-previous-elections/articleshow/69405687.cms?from=mdr>
- BBC. (2016, December 5). *100 Women 2016: Women walk streets of Mumbai after midnight*. Dipetik January 13, 2021, dari <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-asia-38188288>
- BBC. (2019, December 4). *Kasus pemerosaan beramai-ramai terus muncul di India, mengapa kegantungan ini bisa terjadi?* Diambil kembali dari <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-50655149>
- BBC. (2020, March 20). *Nirbhaya case: Four Indian men executed for 2012 Delhi bus rape and murder*. Dipetik January 21, 2021, dari <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-51969961>
- BBC. (2020, March 20). *Nirbhaya case: Four Indian men executed for 2012 Delhi bus rape and murder*. Dipetik February 23, 2021, dari <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-51969961#:~:text=India-,Nirbhaya%20case%3A%20Four%20Indian%20men%20executed%20for,Delhi%20bus%20rape%20and%20murder&text=Four%20Indian%20men%20convicted%20of,a%20trial%20court%20in%202013.>
- Bhalla, N. (2015, August 21). *Almost 90 percent of India's rapes committed by people known to victim*. Dipetik February 16, 2021, dari Thomson Reuters Foundation: <https://www.reuters.com/article/india-women-crime-rape/almost-90-percent-of-indias-rapes-committed-by-people-known-to-victim-idUKKCN0QQ0QS20150821>
- Bhandare, N. (2017, October 30). *Culture of Silence Makes It Difficult for Women to Speak up Against Predatory Behaviour by Men*. Dipetik January 18, 2021, dari <https://thewire.in/gender/culture-silence-sexual-harrassment-pachauri>
- Chelala, C. (2020, October 11). *India: Gender Inequality Seriously Harms Women and Girls*. (The Globalist) Dipetik January 12, 2021, dari The Globalist Rethinking Globalization: <https://www.theglobalist.com/india-gender-equality-discrimination-women-rape-sexual-violence-culture/>

- Das, A. M. (2019, April 12). *Staging a Revolution: The Gulabi Gang Makes Its India Theater Debut*. Dipetik December 13, 2020, dari Fair Observer:
<https://www.fairoobserver.com/culture/gulabi-gang-sampat-pal-devi-suba-das-theater-india-news-17192/>
- Drage, J. (1999). *Women in Local Government in Asia and the Pacific*. Dipetik February 27, 2021, dari <http://www.ignz.co.nz/news/pr1014586299.html>.
- DW. (2016). *India Red Brigade*. Dipetik March 5, 2021, dari
<https://www.dw.com/en/indias-red-brigade/a-19100226>
- Esselborn, P. (2013). *Perempuan di india Tanpa Perlindungan*. Diambil kembali dari www.dw.de/perempuan-di-india-tanpaperlindungan/a-16772444
- Gahlot, D. (2019, February 13). Women in India need more heroes like Sampat Pal. *The Free Press*. Dipetik January 29, 2021, dari
<https://www.freepressjournal.in/analysis/women-in-india-need-more-heroes-like-sampat-pal>
- Gohain, M. P. (2019, September 24). *Women in higher education show steady rise, enrolment in top institutions not growing*. Dipetik February 14, 2021, dari The Times of India: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/women-in-higher-education-show-steady-rise-enrolment-in-top-institutions-not-growing/articleshow/71267870.cms>
- Handoko, E. (2014). *Akibat Masalah Mahar, Pria India Bakar Istri dan Bayinya Hingga Tewas*. Diambil kembali dari <https://internasional.kompas.com/read/2014/02/02/0145038/Akibat.Masalah.Mahar.Pria.India.Bakar.Istri.dan.Bayinya.Hingga.Tewas>
- HRW. (2016, March 23). *Repression and Abuse of Women Human Rights Defenders, Activists, and Protesters*. Dipetik March 4, 2021, dari <https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/03/23/good-girls-dont-protest/repression-and-abuse-women-human-rights-defenders>
- HRW, (. R. (2018, April 24). *India: Tolak Rancangan Undang-Undang Hukuman Mati untuk Pemerksaan*. Diambil kembali dari <https://www.hrw.org/id/news/2018/04/24/317362>
- Hutami, T. (2018, October 31). *Kenapa Lebih Banyak Lelaki Melakukan Pelecehan Seksual Dibanding Perempuan*. Diambil kembali dari <https://womantalk.com/sex/articles/kenapa-lebih-banyak-lelaki-melakukan-pelecehan-seksual-dibanding-perempuan-yp61z>
- IGI India. (2018, February 20). *5TH World Women Leadership Congress & Awards 2018*. Dipetik March 5, 2021, dari <https://www.indiraedu.com/5th-world-women-leadership-congress-awards-2018/>

- ILO. (2016, January 29). *Labor force, female (% of total labor force) - India*. Dipetik March 1, 2021, dari International :
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?end=2016&locations=IN&start=1990&view=chart>
- Jacob, J. (2019, February 1). The Gulabi Gang's Feminist Vigilantism: Violence and Articulation. *Community Intervention, Gender Justice, Leadership*. Diambil kembali dari onefuturecollective.org/the-gulabi-gangs-feminist-vigilantism-violence-and-articulation-within-a-social-movement
- Jimenez, A. (2013, November 15). *We need local movements, not more expensive NGOs — just look at India's Gulabi Gang*. Dipetik March 5, 2021, dari <https://wagingnonviolence.org/2013/11/need-local-movements-expensive-ngos/>
- Kadam, A. U. (2011, June 16). *Docs turn baby girls into boys*. Dipetik February 18, 2021, dari India News: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india/docs-turn-baby-girls-into-boys/story-IJehcXGkKpXECprzDs5dmK.html>
- Kalra, R. J. (2019, August 21). *Access to health care a distant dream for most Indian women*. Dipetik March 1, 2021, dari DW Asia: <https://www.dw.com/en/access-to-health-care-a-distant-dream-for-most-indian-women/a-50108512>
- Kamdar, B. (2020, July 30). *Women Left Behind: India's Falling Female Labor Participation*. Dipetik February 13, 2021, dari The Diplomat:
<https://thediplomat.com/2020/07/women-left-behind-indias-falling-female-labor-participation/>
- Kaur, G. (2015, December 22). *Banished for menstruating: the Indian women isolated while they bleed*. (The Guardian) Dipetik February 19, 2021, dari Women's rights and gender equality: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/dec/22/india-menstruation-periods-gaokor-women-isolated>
- Leach, A. (2016, October 19). *11 ways to stop periods from disrupting girls' education*. Dipetik February 19, 2021, dari Maintaining the momentum for the SDGs – event: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2016/oct/19/11-ways-to-stop-periods-from-disrupting-girls-education>
- Lestari, d. K. (2019, December 8). *Pengertian Gender Menurut WHO, Ternyata Beda dengan Seks*. Diambil kembali dari Sex & Relationship:
<https://www.sehatq.com/artikel/pengertian-gender-dan-perbedaannya-dengan-seks>
- Mallapur, C. (2017, July 8). *In 5 Years, 277% Rise In Rape Cases Reported In Delhi; Govt Initiatives Falter, Funds Underutilised*. Dipetik February 22, 2021, dari India Spend: <https://www.indiaspend.com/in-5-years-277-rise-in-rape-cases-reported-in-delhi-govt-initiatives-falter-funds-underutilised-91626>

- Manjoo, R. (2014, September 8). *Budaya Kasta di India, Budaya Pemerkosaan*. Diambil kembali dari CNN Internasional:
<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20140908170917-113-2763/budaya-kasta-di-india-budaya-pemerkosaan>
- Mishra, V. (2020, January 15). *A rape in India every 15 minutes: government data*. Diambil kembali dari <https://asiatimes.com/2020/01/a-rape-in-india-every-15-minutes-government-data/>
- Napikoski, L. (2019, February 15). *A Brief History of CEDAW*. Dipetik February 24, 2021, dari ThoughtCo.: <https://www.thoughtco.com/brief-history-of-cedaw-3529470>
- National Commission for Women. (2005). National commission for women recommendations and suggestions on amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Dipetik January 26, 2021, dari <http://ncw.nic.in/PDFFiles/Dowryactamendment.pdf>
- NCRB. (2019, January 1). *Crime Againsts Women (City - Wise) 2017 - 2019*. Dipetik February 14, 2021, dari https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/crime_in_india_table_additional_table_chapter_reports/Table%203B.1_3.pdf
- NCRB India. (2020). *Crime in India 2019*. New Delhi: National Crime Records Bureau (Ministry of Home Affairs). Dipetik February 16, 2021
- Nieves, E. (2002, May). *To Work and Die in Juárez*. Dipetik January 14, 2021, dari Mother Jones: <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2002/05/work-and-die-Juárez>
- NLRD. (2012, February 11). *CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA*. Diambil kembali dari National Legal Research Desk: <https://nlrd.org/constitutional-and-legal-provisions-for-women-in-india/#comment-1006>
- Ontario Women's Justice Network. (2009, March). CEDAW: Background information. Diambil kembali dari http://owjn.org/owjn_2009/legal-information/international-law/281-cedaw-background-information
- Paliath, S. (2019, March 16). *Data check: India lags behind its neighbours on women's representation in Parliament*. Dipetik March 3, 2021, dari India Spend: <https://scroll.in/article/916721/data-check-india-lags-behind-its-neighbours-on-womens-representation-in-parliament>
- Pramono, A. (2018, March 16). *5 Negara dengan Penduduk Beragama Hindu Terbesar Dunia*. (A. Fatubun, Editor) Dipetik March 1, 2021, dari <http://www.ayopurwakarta.com/read/2018/03/16/1082/5-negara-dengan-penduduk-beragama-hindu-terbesar-dunia>
- Ranganathan, D. (2016, June 20). *Solidarity: Binding multiple causes, identities and struggles together*. Dipetik January 12, 2021, dari <https://www.awid.org/news>

and-analysis/solidarity-binding-multiple-causes-identities-and-struggles-together

Rapeta, R. (2019, November 13). *The Culture of Silence Inundating India*. Dipetik January 18, 2021, dari International Business Finance:
<https://www.nupoliticalreview.com/2019/11/13/the-culture-of-silence-inundating-india/>

Saavriti. (2020, January 14). *Women Revolutionising The Country One Step At A Time*. Dipetik March 5, 2021, dari <https://www.shethepeople.tv/blog/womens-movements-revolutionising-country/>

Sahu, J. (2018). *Girls Education in India*. New Delhi: Lok Sabha Secretariat. Dipetik March 1, 2021, dari
http://164.100.47.193/Refinput/New_Reference_Notes/English/Girls%20Education%20in%20India.pdf

Salabi, A. (2019, August 23). *Perempuan dalam Politik, Kasus India*. Dipetik February 13, 2021, dari <https://rumahpemilu.org/perempuan-dalam-politik-kasus-india/>

Shevchenko, A. (2013). *Femen is The New Feminism*. Dipetik January 14, 2021, dari <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FD9pSqUY-do>

Shine, S. (2020, May 29). *Dowry deaths: Indian brides are not for sale!* Dipetik February 23, 2021, dari <https://indusscrolls.com/dowry-deaths-indian-brides-are-not-for-sale/>

Soni, M. (2020, December 5). *Gulabi Gang to be formed in Indore next month.* (Asian News International) Dipetik January 28, 2021, dari <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news>

Subramanian, N. (2019, September 21). *In charts: Only 7% of India's police force is women. This hurts investigations into gender violence.* Dipetik February 16, 2021, dari Scroll.in: <https://scroll.in/article/937265/in-charts-only-7-of-indias-police-force-is-women-this-hurts-investigations-into-gender-violence>

The Times of India News. (2012, Desember 27). *Rape fastest growing crime in the country.* Diambil kembali dari http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-27/india/36021207_1_conviction-rate-ncrb-murder-cases

UN. (2018). *United Nations Entity For Gender Equality And Empowerment Of Women (UN Women)*. New Delhi. Dipetik February 12, 2021, dari in.one.un.org/who-we-are/unwomen-india/#:~:text=In%20India%2C%20UN%20Women%20works,women%20farmers%2C%20and%20manual%20scavengers.

UN India. (2014). *Rural Elected Women Representatives Rise Against Violence Against Women*. India: UN India. Dipetik February 12, 2021, dari

<https://in.one.un.org/page/rural-elected-women-representatives-rise-against-violence-against-women/>

UN India. (2019, April 1). *Gulabi Gang UN Women*. Dipetik February 12, 2021, dari <https://web.facebook.com/UnitedNationsIndia/videos/267368654150091>

UN Women. (2019, November). *Facts and figures: Ending violence against women*. Diambil kembali dari <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>

United Nations. (2013). *Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women: Declarations, reservations and*. Diambil kembali dari <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reservations-country.htm>

United Nations. (2015). *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*. Diambil kembali dari Treaty Series: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en

VOA. (2017, June 01). *Big Data Petakan Lokasi Rawan Perdagangan Manusia di India*. Dipetik January 21, 2021, dari <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/big-data-petakan-lokasi-rawan-perdagangan-manusia-di-india/3882283.html>

Vuleta, B. (2020, February 16). *32 Disheartening Sexual Assault Statistics for 2020*. Diambil kembali dari <https://legaljobsite.net/sexual-assault-statistics/>

Warrier, N. E. (2020, July 29). *Still the Second Sex? Underlining the lack of autonomy in India's Abortion Amendment Bill*. Dipetik February 3, 2021, dari <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/humanrights/2020/07/29/still-the-second-sex-underlining-the-lack-of-autonomy-in-indias-abortion-amendment-bill/>

Yoseph, Y. (2018, May 15). *Bias Gender, 240 Ribu Anak Perempuan Tewas di India Setiap Tahun*. (M. R. Hasugian, Editor) Dipetik February 15, 2021, dari dunia.tempo.co/read/1089042/bias-gender-240-ribu-anak-perempuan-tewas-di-india-setiap-tahun/full&view=ok