



Crimes against Women in India: an Overview

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Violations against women typically means the crime committed against women of any age, cast and creed. The crimes can be of any kind: usually, the includes murders, abuse, molestation, rape and infanticide. The number of crime against women in India keeps rising every years and in day to day life we acknowledge the incident regarding violence against women and their exploitation. On the one hand we speak equality and dignity of the women on the other hand these principles are ignored, when the issue of women comes to forefront. The present paper highlights on the constitutional and legal provision regarding protection of women rights and the nature of violence and present status such violation.

Introduction:

In this Digital era women rights have acquired very pivotal position development process. All countries have agreed to the point that without due to protection and promotion of women rights, the dream of health and welfare society is and utopia. For create happy and healthy society the government must ensure that the rights of human beings cannot be violated. The development level of any nation is relatively depend upon the existence of the rights granted their citizen and overall development of women personality is possible only after granting themes sum basic rights which are natural in essence hence liberal democracy have been promoting and upholding these rights since its evolution.

Hence the world become more conscious about women rights, the international organization like UNO the emphasize the necessity of promoting of women rights. For long time the independence of Asian and Africa countries focused more on the rights of their citizens, which is evident in constitutional and legal provision of these countries.

Constitutional and Legal Provision regarding women rights in India:

Article 14 to 32 in part III of Indian constitution deals with the women or fundamental rights of citizens. Article 14 is on equality. Most significant Article 15 that deals with prohibition of discriminating on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Also Article 21 is on right to live, right to live with dignity has been ensure to dignity of life of women.

Constitution of India has made special provision for women likewise to empower and protect the dignity of women, Nation commission for women who was constituted in 1992 under the at 1990 of government of India to look after issues related to women followed by state level commission for women who assigned duty of monitoring women related activities including violence act. Various programmers have started to improve the status of women in our country, this is evidence in the government reservation policy in the political process and government jobs, and women are strongly encouraged to participate in the political-administrative process. That's why women have proven their ability and working shoulder to shoulder with men every field.

In the constitution of India the principle of gender equality is enshrined. In order uphold and implementing constitution mandated, the state has enacted various laws intended to ensure equal rights, check social discrimination and various forms of violence. These laws classified under two categories.

A) Crimes Under The Indian Penal Codes (IPC):

1. Rape (sec. 376)
2. Attempt to commit rape (sec. 376/511)
3. Kidnapping and abduction of women (363 to 369)
4. Dowry death (304 B)
5. Assault on women with intend to outrage her modesty (354)
6. Insult to modesty of women (509)
7. Cruelty by husband or his relatives (498 A)
8. Importation of girls from foreign county (366 B)
9. Abetment of suicide of women (306)

B) Crimes under the Special and Local Law (SLL)



Special Acts enacted for protection and safety of women have been clubbed under SLL. This gender specific Laws are...

1. The dowry prohibition Act 1961
2. The indecent representation of women (prohibition) Act 1986
3. The commission of Sati prevention Act 1987,
4. The protection of women from domestic violence Act 2005.
5. The immoral traffic (prevention) Act 1956.

However, various laws enact to handle the crimes against women's effectively the women are continuously targeted and violence against women has increase in India.

Incidence of Crimes against womens :

The latest crime in India 2019 report by NCRB shows shocking figures about how women are subjected to cruelty every hour. India recorded an average rape case daily in 2019 & overall 405861 cases of crimes against women during the year rise of over 7% (378236) from 2018, the latest Gove. data showed. A total of 32033 case of rape were lodged in 2019 which has 7.3% of all crime against women during the 2019 year. The data showed. The majority of this cases under Indian penal code were registered under "cruelty by husband and his relative" (30.9%), followed by "Assault by women with intent to outrage her modesty" (21.8%), "kidnapping and abduction of women" (17.9%), the NCRB data for 2019 showed.


The crime rate registered per lack women population stood at 62.4 in 2019 comprising with 58.8 in 2018. Assam is first in women crime rate follow that U.P. has second in crime rate. U.P. has most cases of violence against women in 2019 According to NCRB report. At 47 highest rate with murder incidence reported from Maharashtra. One rape happen every 16 minutes in India. Women become victims of acid attack almost every two days.

Conclusion:

India is known for his rich culture and his inheritance of tolerance followed by the respect to fellow human being. But now a day this impression is declined due to violence against women and their humiliation at the public places. If we project our self to be intellectual and educated then what about the hardship of women if we have accepted equality as principle of survival then we not apply this in case of women. Women are the creature of this world, they share equal burden of male family, they are the mother of many great people of our mother land then why they are humiliated for many domination and self proud. Today they have proven their ability in almost all sectors so we must respect their status and promote their ability as well as treat them respectfully. If we are sincere we well gate the result let us all say no to violence against women.

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