

HIGH CRIME RATE OF WOMEN IN CURRENT SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

Due to increase in the crimes against girls, question of women security has been raised. We can't ignore the fact that the thought of harassment comes in mind due to mankind of men and this is very bad interpretation or imagination. The man who commit crimes against women, in real they cover the things like aggressiveness, male dominance and subordination under the name of culture and tradition to keep their dominance alive and use their power to rule over women. To enhance the knowledge and explain the ambiguous knowledge and to verify the existing knowledge are motives of these human efforts. Because of this human's curiosity new inventions happens. Need is the mother of all research.

This is the age of men-women equality. The changing form of society has made people to take part in the flow of modernization where women are also becoming aware of their rights. Today in every field women are giving their tough competition to men. In the same way in Indian constitution women are not less as compared to men even though Indian women who are surrounded by evils such as dowry, child marriage, kidnapping, rape, sexual harassment, molestation, domestic violence, female infanticide etc occur in Indian society. Indian society being patriarchal, men have always had an upper hand over women. In order to continue male dominance women are treated with injustice in the name of tradition.

Overall discussion has been carried out about crime related issues of women in current scenario.

Keywords: Exploitation, inequality, balance, elimination, efforts etc

INTRODUCTION

In the view of society and law, immoral, banned, unacceptable, false behavior or to do something against society or law is called 'crime'. Some of their behavior may not be a crime in the low point of view but it will be crime in social aspects. As per Manheim, crime is an anti-social behavior. The crimes which affect only women or that behavior which are subjected to women are called crimes related to women.

Today increasing atrocity and exploitation on women in different fields is a serious problems viz. rape, torture, sexual violence, kidnapping immoral trading of girls to force for trading, violence done for reputation, acid attacks, discrimination in gender, marital affairs, domestic violence etc. are hashed by higher classes.

The women should get aware above the exploitation and harassment with them. With this they also should get aware of clauses law.

Crimes under the local and special laws of Indian Penal Code.

Crimes under the Indian Penal Code :-

- Rape (Sec 376, 376A, 376B, 376C, 376D)
- Attempt to commit rape (Section 376/511 IPC)
- Kidnapping & Abduction of women (section 363,364,364A,365,368,369 IPC)
- Dowry Deaths (sec 304B, IPC)
- Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec 354 IPC)
- Insult to the modesty of women (Sec 294, 509 IPC)
- Protection of women from domestic violence act (Sec : 498A)
- Importation of girls from foreign country (sec 366B IPC)
- Abetment of suicide of women (sec 306 IPC)
- Crime under the special & local laws.
- The commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987.
- The Dowry prohibition Act 1961.
- The indecent presentation of woman act 1986 prohibition.
- The protection of women from domestic violence act 2005.
- Immoral Trafficking Act, 1956.

Crimes related to women means any kind of sexual harassment which causes women to face crisis like physical, sexual, mental harassment and look away their liberty of social and private life.

Crime related to women

Crime related to women include points like rape, kidnapping, harassment, exploitation, Dowry, Domestic Violence girl child abortion, Sati practice which affect a large part of society. In 2015 total 3, 27394 are the registered cases related to women. It was less in 2014 with ratio 3.1% in 2015 as well 9.4% enhance.

In girl child abortion the sex of the baby is determined and if it happens to be a girl, the girl is aborted and killed. For girl child abortion the doctor is punished according to IPC code 312 to 316. In exploitation intercooled with woman without her consent, touching inappropriately, making inappropriate actions and signals, and making her do the same is included in the Indian Penal code 312 to 316. This act is also referred to as the no penetration with sexual assault. Many changes have been done by government after the 'Nirbhaya Rape case'. For exploitation of women the does is punished according to IPC code 356 in which many changes have been done IPC code 354(A), 354(B), 354(C), 354 (D) are now included in it. Harassment is done mainly on road, bus stop, market mall, Bus like crowded areas. In this the woman or the girl is seen with a bad intention and touched with bad intentions like touching her hair, holding her hand making bad signals, singing songs, continuously staring at the woman, making signals which create shame for harassment the does is punished according to IPC code 294 and 509. Transporting any person without his/her consent is called kidnapping. The motives of kidnapping women can be revenge demand of money. Under Indian Penal Code 359 to 369 the kidnapper is punished accordingly.

Without the consent of the woman and against her with, hurting her or her relatives and black mailing her that she or her relatives will be hurt or even killed if she does not surrender herself is considered as rape. Giving her food which creates unconsciousness also comes under rape case. Taking advantage of the woman's disabilities for having sex is also called rape, even if the person is her husband who lives away from her does sex without her wish then it is also called rape. According IPC code 376(2)(F), 376 (B), 376(C), 376 (D) different punishments are given in different situations. Suicide attempts her husband or her in-laws for dowry are called Hundabali .

The Demand of money, jeweler, land, anything etc buy to be in-laws to the girl or her parents before or after the marriage is called dowry. For such situation is punished according to IPC code 304(B). According to the law a girl under 18 year and a boy under 21 cannot marry and if done then it is called child marriage. To stop child marriage the 'Child Marriage Restrain Act' was passed in 1929 and it was further upgraded to the 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006'. For marriage the minimum ages of girls and boys should be 18 and 21 respectively according to Penal Code 9,10,11 and 13 the does is punished. In human trafficking the girl or a woman is purposely bought. The woman or girl is fooled by promising job or marriage, love and taking advantages of her insecurities she is pushed into human trafficking. According to IPC code 372 the buying of an underage girl and under code 373 the selling of an underfed girl is a crime. To stop human trafficking, India has implemented a law in 1956. The unofficial business of buying and selling of women or girls or harassing them to come into this business is called human trafficking. To remove the barriers in the implementation of the law some changes were made in

1986. Killing of a woman by her family members like, husband, father, uncle brother etc in the name of honor is called honor killing. As such for now there is no law against honor killing in India. Under the Indian Penal Code 302(Murder) code 120-B (making a trap) code 34 etc the does is punished.

‘Domestic violence is nothing but hurting a woman, physically mentally or sexually or creating a death trap or anything that market woman feel insecure. To stop this law namely ‘Protection from Domestic Violence’ 2005 was implemented for the one who have suffered. A punishment is imposed according to code 498(A) of IPC. Many positive have been done in law against the fooling in marriages prove women. According to code 493 of IPC any man fooling a woman for marriage and convincing that they have married using wrong tactics and in that remaining as husband wife or cousins to have sexual relationship or doing second marriage in spite of not taking Divorce is crime. Until 2013 there was no record of acid attracts because until 2013 was not considered as a crime. But when 2014, 225 cases were registered the first records were made. In 2015, 249 cases were registered. The government has made changes in IPC for acid attack under code 326(a) & 326(B) after the Nirbhaya case. Killing of girl child when she is born is a crime and the done is punished according to code 315 IPC.

The improper treatment of woman or girl based on the fact that she is a girl is called discrimination based on sex. According to the constitution Para 15 any dissemination based on caste, creed, religion, birth place or sex is not at all accepted. After the death of the husband forcing the wife also to burn herself in the same pyre is called Sati practice. Rajasthan government in 1987 had implemented the Sati(Prevention) Act 1987. After that in 1988 the commission of Sati(Prevention) 1987 Act came. Before this 4 December on 1829 Indian Governor General Lord William Bentinck with the help of East India Company made a law for abolishing Sati practice namely the ‘Bengal Sati Regulation, over Regulation XVII, A.D. 1829 of Bengal code.

In the 21st century women are no lesser than men. Women have to take on the fields which were previously male dominated. Although women have progressed in many aspects and there are many laws to protect them, the crimes against women continue to persist. Due to the conservative nature of our society there are many restrictions imposed on women. They are forced to marry someone in their own community often before the age of 18. In addition to this demanding dowry is also very common. Gender bias has its roots deep inside our minds since centuries. The effect of this mentality leads to grave crimes like eve teasing, rape and acid attacks on women. To summaries, women safety rights have failed to protect there from crimes and abuse.

Statistics:-

According to W.H.O., 35% of women world wide area victims of domestic violence. In 30% of the cases violence is created by husband and his family. According to National Crime Record Bureau crimes against women have increased drastically in recent years, almost two total from 2005 to 2014. This decade has seen 2.24 million cases in 2016 alone. In India, maximum no of cases were filed in Uttar Pradesh (49262). West Bengal (32593), Maharashtra (31,388), Rajasthan (27,422) and Madhya Pradesh (26,604) are some of the states where the number of crimes is high. The percentage of crimes against women increased from 41.7% in 2012 to 2015. 2% in 2016. In 2013, 26129 cases of women were registered in the state. This has increased by 2% in 2014 and 26,693 cases have been field in this year. A total of 3465 rape cases have been registered in the state in 2014. The crime of molestation has increased by 32%. 1575 cases of teasing have been registered and 986 cases of suicides have been reported.

According to the National Crime Record Bureau, between 2011 and 2015, there was an alarming 36.6% increase in the number of crime figures created in Nagpur. During this period, there was a sudden increase in the number of recorded cases from 8063 to 11018. It showed that there was a huge increase in family violence crime. The number of misconduct has increased from 68 in 2011 to 392 in 2015. It increased 475. 5% and the incidents of rape have risen from 45 to 166 in the same period. This has increased by 768%.

Lack of culture is the main reason behind this. Teasing by strangers is more trouble same says the survey of respondent. Respondent say that they are irritated by constant stare. It is observed that the respondents have to face saying shameful things, singing songs by looking at them, constant stares, troublesome gestures, trying to touch. These cases are caused due to lack of awareness of law and order, and due to traditional culture and supposing it is our late and bearing the harassment. If the women have proper knowledge and awareness about law and order then they can raise their voice against injustice and it would help to same content to reduce the harassment towards women. But it is observed that very few women are aware of the rights of safety of women and their development.

The excess freedom for men is misused by few boys. The human values are logging due to forgetters of own culture, and acceptance of foreign culture, money and enjoying nature, lack of trust toward religion. Due to which the crimes about females are increasing.

Research inspires to discover and develop the knowledge in every field of science. Research also has the capacity to revaluation, identification and modification in the knowledge.

Understandable topics towards women exploitation

1. To understand the women crime related issues

2. Acknowledge crime related issues of women in current scenario
3. To take the review of women movement through feminism perspectives
4. To understand responsibility of women towards their crime
5. To understand the crimes such as molestation, computers, internet and cinematographic.

The change in lifestyle of women is being supported by the problems related of women. The increase of use of social media, modernization, westernization, the wearing of bold chesses by women, fashion and effects to rare in crime. Existence of male dominance is responsible for women crime in current scenario. Known people are main culprits in women crime. Family disturbance is main cause for women exploitation and crime.

According to the convention following the social norms, accepting crimes & fortunes against women as their luck, lack of knowledge of the law and rights to protect women there is an increase in crime against women. If the women become aware of the laws and legal proceeding to protect themselves. The crime rate against women will survely comes down even if by a marginal value. But it is found out that very few women are aware of the provisions to protect them and ensure their development.

Cause of women crime –

1. Extreme use of fashion and fad which has the impact of westernization
2. Unemployment and lazy attitude are responsible for the same.
3. Lacking of values, sanskars and ethics in society
4. Impact of hypermedia culture
5. Attraction of teen agers towards cheating influences.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Lessons and education should given to women for self defense
2. Gender equality to be maintained and promoted in society for social control.
3. Women safety to be maintained seriously in society.
4. Strictly implementation of rules and regulations for women safety.
5. Awareness towards safety is necessary among women.
6. Taking care from hypermedia culture.

CONCLUSION

The Reasons Insecurity of women should be through by all the sides. There is no field, where there is despite of all these things women are unsafe. Women should roam free; such environment is still not there. Some men tend to take undue advantage of their extra granted rights. The moral values are decreasing in the society due to decrease in our social etiquettes, increasing, influence, money and increase in hypes, tack of belief towards our religion, decrease in etiquettes etc. Due to all this, it is concluded that the rate of crime against women is increasing.

In every home, schools, collages one should be taught to respect women. It is the responsibility of every parent to teach their son the importance of respecting creating a girl, women equally in an Indian society. They should even design the atmosphere at their home in such a way that their son should eventually understand. It is necessary to change the mentality of the society not only for the safety of women but also for the benefit of the people. It needs to be constantly tried and everyone should take the initiative for that it should be initiated from our own family. For the proper execution of rocks low, other steps needs to be taken basically from the school text books.

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