

Crimes against women in the 21st century

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Abstract:- The culture of gender discrimination is not a new thing for Indian society. Its roots are seen from ancient times, which have flourished in the form of female harassment, neglect, exploitation. Because of which women, representing 50% of the population of India, are today victims of violence on a large scale in the middle of the country. According to the reports of various government and non-governmental institutions, the crimes against women are increasing day by day instead of decreasing, so to reduce the rate of crimes against women, by the Government of India and the justice system of India And strict instructions and laws are also being made by the state. While there is no decrease in crimes against women. This is the reason why under the research paper "Crime against women in the 21st century", the study of the causes of crime against women in the 21st century and the efforts made by the Government of India for the prevention of crime against women Although it was done, an attempt was made to find out the hidden reasons behind the reduction in crime with the woman, however, an analysis has been made based on the data obtained from the study.

Keywords: Crime against women , Constitutional Provisions ,Nature of Crime against women , female insecurity , women safety.

I. Introduction

Crimes against women are not new to our society, its image is seen in our society since ancient times. Cultural and social beliefs have undermined women from men, which resulted in the appearance of female origin, neglect, discrimination, ethnic culture and gender inequality in society. According to the United Nations General Assembly of 1995, "any such activity or threat of sexual violence, coercion or arbitrary denial of a woman's freedom, then it is related to personal life or public life, which results in physical, mental (Psychological), sexual loss, harassment or possibility of being "will be considered a crime against a woman.

Today, even after 7 decades of the country's independence, the crimes against women are not decreasing, but the crimes against women are increasing day by day. The spill of crimes against women is not limited to Indian society only, but in most of the nations of the world, crimes against women are more or less the same. Dying women - beating, making them victims of sexual harassment, abusing words, it all became common. The news related to crime against women is full of news from print media to electric media.

II. Women's Safety Initiativesⁱ

It is not that the voice has not been raised all over the world for the safety of women, there has been a demand from time to time regarding women's rights, due to which the women representation in most of the nations of the world today is not the only official. Seeing the positions, from voting right, right to property or the presence of women in almost all the dimensions of human life is proof. All such examples are seen all over the world. For example - the issue of crimes with women globally came to the fore in the year 1990 by making a central theme. The same General Assembly of the United Nations announced the end of crime against women in the year 1993. ICPD, which is known for the International Conference on Population and Development, in which violence based on gender has been considered as a hindrance in the path of female reproductive and sexual health. Almost not only in India but from universities around the world, in schools, feminist thoughts are taught or told. Many ideas of feminist thinking for women's safety and equality have also been developed. From the Parliament of India to the streets, intersections, nukes, women safety remains the subject of discussion. For which many government and non-government organizations are working. Despite this, women safety remains a concern, although several policies have been formulated by the Government of India to ensure women safety, however, despite seeing many provisions of women safety in the Indian Constitution, its women safety remains a concern.

A. Constitutional provisions for women protection -

Women have been given equal rights as men by the Constitution of India, however, the guarantee of protection of life has also been provided under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, however, in various sections of the Constitution of India, there are a sense of protection of women, mainly in which Directive element, preamble, includes fundamental rights. Not only this, for the safety of women, the National Commission for Women and the State Women's

Commission were also constituted at the state level. Apart from this, efforts were made to ensure women empowerment by vesting powers between the various sections of the Indian Penal Code, however it is also seen that Acts for women protection were passed by the Parliament of India from time to time through Parliamentary Act. Have been Apart from this, the State Governments, the Central Governments, however, have been making efforts to ensure women empowerment by non-governmental organizations. Even then, there is no decrease in crimes against women –

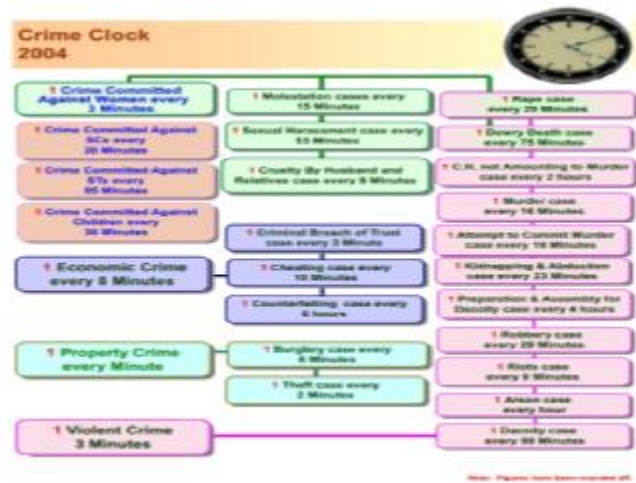
B. Efforts made for women safety

1. Dowry Prohibition Act, (1961)
2. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act (2013)
3. Child Marriage Prohibition Act (2006)
4. Women Protection from Domestic Violence Act (2005)
5. Indecent representation of women (1986)
6. Protection of Child Rights Commission Act (2005)
7. Child Protection from Sexual Offenses Act (2012)
8. Sati Practices (Prevention) Act and Rules (1987)
9. National Commission for Women Act (1990)

III. Crimes against women

According to the population report series L, No. 11, 1999 - one in every 4 women in the world is harassed during pregnancy. According to UNICEF report, 2000 - Every year 6 thousand women in India are sacrificed on dowry altar. According to the State of the World Population Fund Report 2000 - about 60 million Asian girls have either been murdered or died due to lack of care as a result of gender discrimination, who had every possible chance of living. According to the National Crime Records Bureau 2004 report - about 30% of the incidents of rape in India occur mainly in 35 cities of India while other incidents occur in other parts of the country. According to the NFHS-3 2005 - 2006 report - 34% of women in India have believed that they are beaten by their PTI. According to the 2005 report of the National Crime Records Bureau - Criminal activities with a woman every 3 minutes, however, the incidents of molestation of a woman every 15 minutes and a rape every 29 minutes are happening equally with women. However, every 53 minutes a woman is subjected to sexual harassment. Every 77 minutes, a woman dies due to dowry. At the same caste level, women are made victims of crime.

Table 1. Description of crime against a woman in the year (2004)



Source - National Crime Records Bureau (2004)

According to the 2005 report of the National Crime Records Bureau, criminal activities are carried out with a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste community every 20 minutes, however criminal activities are carried out with a woman belonging to a Scheduled Tribe community every 92 minutes. Apart from this, a woman is made a victim of crime in every 8 minutes due to economic reasons. Not only on the basis of property reasons, 1 woman is made a victim of crime every 1 minute.

Table 2 Details of Crime Against Women In The Year 2005



Source - National Crime Records Bureau (2005)

According to the 2006 report of the National Crime Record Bureau, more than 32 thousand women murder cases were found in crimes against women in India, more than 19 thousand rape

cases were found, however, 7 thousand 500 dowries were due to harassment. However, a total of 36 thousand 500 molestation cases are involved in crimes against women. According to the 2007 report of the National Crime Records Bureau, India's police records found a total of 16.3 per cent of crimes against women in every lakh of the population recorded, including one, a death case due to dowry in 1 hour, 46 Includes a sexual harassment case in minutes, rape cases in 25 minutes, molestation activity in 6 minutes etc. According to the recent National Crime Records Bureau 2020 report, abusive acts like a rape of a woman are carried out every 15 minutes.

Table 3 Comparative Statement of Crime Against Women During The Years 2003 - 2007

YEARS	<i>Types of crimes against women</i>				
	<i>RAPE</i>	<i>Death due to dowry</i>	<i>Anguish</i>	<i>Harassment</i>	<i>Sexual harassment</i>
2003	15847	6208	50703	32939	12325
2004	18233	7026	58121	34567	10001
2005	18359	6787	58319	34175	9984
2006	19348	7618	63128	36617	9966
2007	207	809	75930	38734	1095

	37	3			0
%	7.2	6.2	20.3	5.8	9.9

Source - National Crime Records Bureau (2007)

IV. Nature Of Crime Against Women

Many forms of crime against women are seen in Indian society or other societies of the world. Which can be easily understood by dividing two classes mainly called domestic violence and Brahmin violence. If we have to explain the nuances of crimes against women, then we will have to explain the crimes against women in the following ways –

1. Physical violence
2. Mental violence / psychological or emotional violence can also be called.
3. Behavioural control based violence
4. Violence based on sexual coercion

V. Types Of Crime Against Women

Crimes committed against women by the National Crime Records Bureau are mainly involved in criminal activities such as rape, sexual harassment, dowry cases, which are increasing day by day. Although rape is included in the category of most heinous crime, it is not that other crimes against women are less effective. However, according to the National Crime Records Bureau 2004 report, about 30% of the incidents of rape occurring in India occur in 35 main cities of India, while other incidents occur in other parts of the country.

VI. Male Power/Thinking Responsible For Female Insecurity

Nature has made man equal, but despite this, there can be discrimination based on gender in society. Women, representing about 50% of the total population of India, are exasperated by malevolent thinking whereas Article 14 of the Indian Constitution clearly states that all citizens will be equal before the law. There will not be any discrimination based on religion, gender, caste, but the actual situation is far from it. Even today, based on gender discrimination in Indian society, although the situation of women has improved relatively compared to the ancient and middle ages, in the present times, due to social, economic, religious rituals, customs, gender inequalities of women The situation remains predictable. This is the reason that crimes with

women are increasing day by day, while many public policies have been made by the Government of India and the State Government to ensure women's safety. Despite this, women are becoming victims of neglect. The position of women has been thoughtful in each time zone. Even if people deny this, but the truth is that the malevolent power of thinking has taken possession of every aspect of human life, the result of which has emerged in the form of female neglect in front of us. It is not that efforts have not been made, efforts have been made for the empowerment of women, the result of this effort is that help lines like 1090, the establishment of the National Level Women's Commission, however, the State Women's Commission was established at the regional level. Not only this, but India's justice system is also committed to women's safety. Appreciation works have also been done by the Indian Police Administration. Despite this, its women safety remains a matter of concern for the Indian society and the Government of India. In the society, we continue to see heinous crimes against women, in which examples of burning crimes like Hathras scandal, Nirbhaya scandal, Unnao scandal, Balrampur rape scandal, Kathua rape case, and Gujarat crime are seen. These incidents have put a question mark on Indian constitution, the Indian government, Indian judicial system, National Commission for Women, State Women's Commission and public policies made for women safety.

VII. Conclusion

It is very clear from the appropriate details that the rate of crimes against women security or women has not decreased, but the safety of women commission is becoming a darker topic and the politics of women commission milli Bhagat or political patronage and frustrating of various top officials. The role has made the topic of women safety more reflective. The recent incident of the Babur rape of a Dalit woman in Hathras in the state of Uttar Pradesh has clarified the disappointing role of various top officials, while the CBI, High level investigation agency, admitted that the girl was raped in Hathras while various other The officials were denying this thing outright. The role of the National Commission for Women and the State Women's Commission was also seen to be tarnished once again by this rape incident, which is a clear proof that even in the 21st century, women's safety remains a serious issue for which nothing can be said in public policy Lack of flexibility and rigour are responsible. For the safety of women, the official appointment of various commissions, lack of autonomy and being advisory are mainly

responsible. Therefore, it is very important to have autonomous and advisable, binding but fairness in terms of women safety, otherwise crimes against women will not be reduced, however, it is necessary to change the predominantly responsible male perspective, otherwise how much Indian society Also, why not become prosperous, till all the 50 per cent of the total population can live a respectable life, then all these things are meaningless. As BabaSaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar said, “The advancement of a society can be easily estimated from the condition of the women of that society.

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