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**IJLRA**  
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# **CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIAN**

## **SOCIETY: A STUDY**

Authored By- Tanisha Ranjan  
Assistant Professor

### **CHAPTER 1**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

*“To call a woman is weaker sex is a libel; it is men’s injustice to women. If by strength is meant to a moral power, then a woman is immeasurably men’s superior”.*

*Said by M.K. Gandhi (Mahatma, Vol.03, p.33)<sup>1</sup>*

In the historic Indian women held high vicinity in the society as mentioned in Rigveda and other scriptures. Volumes may be written about the repute of our women and their heroic deeds from the vedic length to the current times. But later on, because of social, political and monetary adjustments, women misplaced their status and had been relegated to the historical past. Many evil customs and traditions stepped in which enslaved the girls and tied them to the bounds of the house.<sup>2</sup>

The legit facts showed a declining sex-ratio, fitness popularity, literacy price, work participation fee and political participation among ladies. While on the other hand the spread of social evils like dowry deaths, child marriage, home violence, rape, sexual harassment, exploitation of women workers are rampant in different elements of India. Humiliation, rape, kidnapping, molestation, dowry dying, torture, wife-beating and so on have grown up through the years.<sup>3</sup>

“The Semantic meaning of „crime towards women“ is direct or indirect physical or intellectual cruelty to ladies. Crimes that are „directed in particular in opposition to women“ and in which „most effective ladies are victims“ are characterized as „Crime against Women.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [CrimeagainstWomeninIndiaAReviewfromNCRBReport-2018.pdf](#), 29/04/2022

<sup>2</sup> Violence and Protective Measures for Women Development and Empowerment by Aruna Goel, New Delhi, Deep & Deep Publications, 2004, pp. 3-4, 29/04/2022

<sup>3</sup> Violence against Women and Children-Issues and Concerns, By Awadhesh Kumar Singh and Jayanta Choudhury, New Delhi, Serials Publications, 2012, p.1, 29/04/2022

<sup>4</sup> Atrocities And Crimes Against Women And Children,

[https://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/Committee\\_site/Committee\\_File/ReportFile/15/143/230\\_2021\\_3\\_14.pdf](https://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/Committee_site/Committee_File/ReportFile/15/143/230_2021_3_14.pdf)

## 1.2 Definition

The United Nations defined “Violence against Women” in 1993 in Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. It defines it as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

# CHAPTER 2 - : INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM FOR PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

*“Where Women are honoured, divinity blossoms there, and where ever women are dishonoured, all action no matter how noble it may be, remains unfruitful.”<sup>5</sup>*

## 2.1 Constitutional Safeguards

The Constitution now not best grants equality to women, but additionally empowers the State to undertake measures of fantastic discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political dangers faced through them

- **Article 14**, confers on men and women equal rights and opportunities in political, economic and social sphere.
- **Article 15**, prohibits, discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc.
- Article 16, provides for equality of opportunities matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.
- Article 39(a)(d), mentions policy security of state equality for both men and women the right to a means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- **Article 39 A**, To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities
- Article 42; direct the State to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

<sup>5</sup> All you need to know about crime against women under IPC 1980, Latest Law , 29/04/2022, <https://www.latestlaws.com/articles/all-you-need-to-know-about-offences-against-women-under-indian-penal-code-1860-read-article>

- **Article 46**, The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation
- **Article 47**, The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people.
- **Article 51(A) (e)**, to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.<sup>6</sup>

## **2.2 OFFENCE AGAINST WOMEN UNDER IPC**

The Indian Penal Code, 1860, lays down the provisions to penalise the culprit for the heinous offences against women. Various sections under IPC specifically deal with such crimes.

### **2.2.1 Sexual Offences against Women**

The Indian Penal Code mentions sexual offences against women under a separate head which encompasses the following offences with their respective sections-

#### **1. Rape [Section 375 & 376]**

Section 375, IPC defines rape. In simple terms, the offence of rape is the ravishment of a girl, without her consent, by force, fraud or fear. In different words, it's far the carnal knowledge (penetration of any of the slightest diploma of the male organ of reproduction) of any girl by using force towards her will. It is an obnoxious act of maximum diploma which violates the proper to privacy and sanctity of a female.<sup>7</sup>

Punishment for Rape ([Section 376](#)) - Section 376 provides punishment for committing the heinous crime of rape. This section is divided into two sub-sections.

<sup>6</sup> All you need to know about cime against women under IPC 1980, Latest Law , 29/04/2022, <https://www.latestlaws.com/articles/all-you-need-to-know-about-offences-against-women-under-indian-penal-code-1860-read-article>

<sup>7</sup> All you need to know about cime against women under IPC 1980, Latest Law , 29/04/2022, <https://www.latestlaws.com/articles/all-you-need-to-know-about-offences-against-women-under-indian-penal-code-1860-read-article>

[Section 376\(1\)](#) provides a minimum sentence of **seven years** of imprisonment that may extend to life imprisonment and fine.

[Section 376\(2\)](#) provides punishment not less than **ten years** of imprisonment but may extend to imprisonment for life or death or fine.

### **Gang Rape (Section 376D)**

Section 376D lays down the punishment for gang rape. Where a woman is raped by more than one person acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of them shall be liable for the offence of rape and shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for not less than **twenty years** which may extend to lifetime imprisonment and fine.

## **2. Outraging the Modesty of Women [Section 354]**

Section 354, IPC offers with the offence of molestation i.e. Assault to female with cause to outrage her modesty. This segment aims to defend women towards any kind of indecent or filthy behaviour through others that's derogatory to her modesty. This offence isn't always simply towards the individual but additionally against the society and public morality. Therefore, if any man or woman makes use of criminal force upon a girl with an goal to outrage the modesty of a woman, he's deemed to be punished with an imprisonment of now not less than three hundred and sixty five days

*Raju Pandurang Mahale v. State of Maharashtra*- The accused introduced the victim to the residence of co-accused on a fake pretext. They constrained her in the house and brought liquor which she was forced to drink. The sufferer become then disrobed and her nude snap shots had been taken. The Supreme Court held that the accused turned into guilty beneath Section 354, IPC as their acts had been affront at the regular experience of femanine decency.<sup>8</sup>

*State of Punjab v. Major Singh*- In this situation, the accused had prompted accidents to the vagina of a seven and a half of months old toddler through fingering. It was held that the accused turned into liable for outraging the modesty of the child under Section 354, IPC. The courtroom similarly

<sup>8</sup> [Neha Gururani](#), offence against women , 29/04/2022 , <https://blog.ipleaders.in/offences-against-women/>

introduced that the essence of a female's modesty is her sex. Young-vintage, wise or imbecile, awake or napping; ladies possesses a modesty able to being outraged.<sup>9</sup>

### **3. Insulting the Modesty of Women [Section 509]**

An act which is done intending to insult the modesty of woman which may not necessarily involve any physical force is brought under the shade of this provision through [Section 509](#).

This section requires-

1. An intention to insult the modesty of a woman;
2. The insult must be caused either by intruding upon the privacy of a woman; or by making any gesture or sound, uttering any word or exhibiting any object.

### **4. Disrobing a Woman (Stripping) [Section 354B]**

[Section 354B](#) penalises the offence of assaulting or using criminal force to a woman or abetting any such act with an intention to disrobe or compel her to be naked, with a punishment of not less than three years which may extend to seven years with a fine.

### **5. Voyeurism [Section 354C]**

This offence came into existence after [Nirbhaya Rape Case, 2012](#). It is mentioned under [Section 354C](#), IPC. The word 'voyeurism' means appeasement derived from observing the genital or sexual acts of others usually secretly.

The first offence is punishable with imprisonment of not less than **one year** which may extend up to three years with fine. The second offence is punishable with imprisonment of not less than **three years** which may extend up to seven years with fine.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Neha Gururani, offence against women , 29/04/2022 , <https://blog.ipleaders.in/offences-against-women/>

<sup>10</sup> Neha Gururani, offence against women , 29/04/2022 , <https://blog.ipleaders.in/offences-against-women/>

## 1. Stalking [Section 354D]

[Section 354D](#), IPC talks about The term ‘stalking’ which generally means the act of following or trying to contact despite disinterest of woman. This section contains two offences. Firstly, where a man follows or contacts or attempts to contact a woman repeatedly despite her clear indication of disinterest and secondly, where a man monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email, or any other form of electronic communication.

For the first conviction, the punishment prescribed is imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years with fine. The punishment for second conviction may extend up to five years of imprisonment with fine.

## 2. Acid Attack [Section 326A & 326B]

[The Criminal Law \(Amendment\) Act, 2013](#) incorporated [Section 326A](#) and [326B](#) with an intend to make specific provision for punishment in the case of acid attack.

[Section 326A](#) focuses on voluntarily causing grievous hurt by using acid. In the view of this section, whosoever causes permanent or partial damage or burns, disfigures or disables any part of the body of a person or causes grievous hurt by throwing or administering acid with an intention to cause such injury or hurt will be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years which may extend to life imprisonment with fine.

[Section 326B](#) has more legislative focus on the act of throwing or attempting to throw acid with the intention of causing grievous hurt. The punishment under this section is imprisonment of not less than **five years** with fine which may extend upto seven years.

### **3. Sexual Harassment [Section 354A]**

This new provision was originated in a judgment of the Supreme Court dealing with the issue of sexual harassment at workplace. Through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, [Section 354A](#) was inserted in the IPC which defines the offence of 'sexual harassment' and set down punishment for it.

According to [Section 354A](#), a person shall be guilty of the offence of sexual harassment against a woman in the following circumstances-

1. If he makes physical contact and advance unwelcome and explicit sexual act;
2. Demands or requests for sexual favours;
3. Shows pornography against the will of a woman;
4. Make sexually coloured remarks.

The punishment for the offences specified under Section 354A (1) (i) to (iii) is the rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or both and in the case of sub clause (iv), it is imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or both.

## **2.2.2 Offences related to Marriage**

### **1. Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives [Section 498A]**

A separate chapter of IPC deals with the issues of cruelty by a husband or his relatives under [Section 498A, IPC](#). the objective behind the introduction of this provision was to punish the husband and his relatives who torture, ill-treat and harass a woman with a view to force her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demands.

This section has given a new dimension to the concept of cruelty which is the essence of this section, for the purpose of matrimonial relief. Not every type of cruelty will attract [Section 498A](#). It has been mentioned under the section that what kind of cruelty is included hereby.

The punishment for this offence is imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years with fine.

### **1. Dowry Death [Section 304b]**

Dowry deaths and bride burning are sinful act which are still prevailing in the Indian society. It is a symptom of a special social illness and are unfortunate developments of our society. For this serious matter, the special provision was inserted under IPC through [Section 304B](#) which deals with dowry deaths.<sup>11</sup>

Section 304B (1) defines dowry death whereas clause (2) lays down its punishment which is not less than seven years and may extend to life imprisonment.

### **2.3 Immoral Traffic In Women And Children Act, 1956**

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Children Act, 1956 was given assent on 30th December 1956 and was made applicable to the whole of India. The act was made to suppress immoral traffic in women and children as India signed the United Nations International Convention for the “Suppression of Women in Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation in Others” in New York on 9th May 1950.<sup>12</sup> Subsequent amendments not only changed the nomenclature of the act but even the preamble to The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (hereinafter referred to as PITA) and an act made “for the prevention of immoral traffic” respectively. The PITA has undergone two amendments in the year 1978 and 1986 respectively and it made the act more gender-neutral. This legislation aims to stop immoral trafficking and prostitution in India and is divided into 25 sections and one schedule.<sup>13</sup>

Meaning of brothel and prostitution

Before proceeding further, it is important to know the definitions of ‘brothel’ and ‘prostitution’ given under section 2(a) and section 2(f) respectively.

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<sup>11</sup> [Harshita Varshney](#), Offences against women under IPC and executive challenges, 29/04/2022, <https://blog.ipleaders.in>

<sup>12</sup> [Harshita Varshney](#), Offences against women under IPC and executive challenges, 29/04/2022, <https://blog.ipleaders.in>

<sup>13</sup> Shebin Saji, All you need to know about PITA , <https://blog.ipleaders.in/need-know-immoral-traffic-prevention-act-1956/>

*Sangeeta and Ors. V. State and Ors* - “A close scrutiny of the stated Sub-sections leaves one in no doubt that every feature of the learned Magistrate whichever is to be done via him is subject to the provisions of Sub-phase (five) of Section 17.”

## 2.4 Indecent Representation Of Women Act, 1986<sup>14</sup>

The Indian Penal Code Section 292, Section 293 and Section 294. Despite those provisions, in publications, specifically in commercials, there may be a growing indecent illustration of women or a reference to girls, which has the effect to denigrate ladies, however is also derogative of women. While there can be no specific intention, these classified ads, courses, etc. Have a depraving or corrupting effect. A specific law is, therefore, essential to save you the indeterminate illustration of girls correctly by classified ads, books, pamphlets and so forth.

### Defining “indecenty”

In Section 2(c) beneath the Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986, the term “indecent representation” is defined as which means “indecent representation of girls” in any way to have the impact of being irritated or derogative of a lady, or of being corrupt or of being liable to public morality, or moralistic depravity. The phrase “indecent representation” is described in the 1986 regulation, with emphasis on “depriving or corrupting” content material, and this is harassed with morality.<sup>15</sup>

## 2.5 Sati Prevention Act

**Sec.3. Attempt to commit *sati*** .Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), whoever attempts to commit *sati* and does any act towards such commission shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both:

Provided that the Special Court trying an offence under this section shall, before convicting any person, take into consideration the circumstances leading to the commission of the offence, the act committed, the state of mind of the person charged of the offence at the time of the commission of the act and all other relevant factors.

<sup>14</sup> Neha Gururani, offence against women , 29/04/2022 , <https://blog.ipleaders.in/offences-against-women/>

<sup>15</sup> Harshita Varshney, Offences against women under IPC and executive challenges, 29/04/2022, <https://blog.ipleaders.in>

**Sec. 4. Abetment of *sati*** .(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), if any person commits *sati*, whoever abets the commission of such *sati*, either directly or indirectly, shall be punishable with death or imprisonment for life and also be liable to fine.

(2) If any person attempts to commit *sati*, whoever abets such attempt, either directly or indirectly, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

***Explanation.*** For the purposes of this section, any of the following acts or the like shall also be deemed to be an abetment, namely:

- (a) any inducement to a widow or woman to get her burnt or buried alive along with the body of her deceased husband or with any other relative, or with any article, object or thing associated with the husband or such relative irrespective of whether she is in a fit state of mind or is labouring under a state of intoxication or stupefaction or other cause impeding the exercise of her free will;
- (b) Making a widow or woman believe that the commission of *sati* would result in some spiritual benefit to her or her deceased husband or relative or the general well being of the family;
- (c) Encouraging a widow or woman to remain fixed in her resolve to commit *sati* and thus instigating her to commit *sati*;
- (d) Participating in any procession in connection with the commission of *sati* or aiding the widow or woman in her decision to commit *sati* by taking her alongwith the body of her deceased husband or relative to the cremation or burial ground;
- (e) Being present at the place where *sati* is committed as an active participant to such commission or to any ceremony connected with it;
- (f) Preventing or obstructing the widow or woman from saving herself from being burnt or buried alive;
- (g) Obstructing, or interfering with, the police in the discharge of its duties of taking any steps to prevent the commission of *sati*.

**Sec. 5. Punishment for glorification of *sati*** .Whoever does any act for the glorification of *sati* shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to seven years and with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees but which may extend to thirty thousand rupees.

## **2.6. Sexual Harrasment At Wokplace**

With this idea the legislature formulated the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.<sup>16</sup> The want for such rules became observed first time via the Supreme Court, in Vishaka v State of Rajasthan<sup>2</sup>. In the absence of any regulation at that time providing measures to check the evil of sexual harassment of working girls, the Supreme Court, in exercise of strength to be had under Article 32 of the Constitution, framed hints to be accompanied in any respect places of work or institutions, till a law is enacted for the purpose. The Supreme Court integrated basic principles of human rights enshrined in Constitution of India underneath Article 14, 15, 19(1)(g) and 21, and provisions of Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination in opposition to Women (CEDAW), which has been ratified in 1993 by the Government of India. The tips laid down via the Supreme Court had been to be treated because the law declared underneath Article 141 of the Constitution.<sup>17</sup>

An aggrieved lady can file a written grievance to ICC/LC from 3 months from the date of the incident and in case of collection of such incidents inside 3 months from the final such incident. However, any postpone in submitting the criticism can be condoned by way of the committee upto in addition 3 months. In case of physical or intellectual incapability of the aggrieved female, her legal heirs or such other character as described in Rule 6 of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013 ("the Rules") may additionally make a grievance.

On receiving the criticism the committee, before starting up an inquiry, may additionally take steps to settle the problem between her and the respondent thru conciliation and when a settlement is arrived no in addition inquiry is conducted. If the conciliation fails or any term of the settlement arrived at has now not been complied with by means of the respondent, the committee shall continue in addition with the inquiry.

In case of a domestic employee, the Local Committee shall, if prima facie case exists, forward the complaint to the police, inside a length of 7 days for registering the case below Section 509 of Indian Penal Code or some other relevant provisions of the stated Code wherein applicable.

<sup>16</sup> [Harshita Varshney](https://blog.iplayers.in), Offences against women under IPC and executive challenges, 29/04/2022, <https://blog.iplayers.in>

<sup>17</sup> Saha Usman, India: Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace: A Brief Analysis Of The POSH Act, 2013, <https://www.mondaq.com/india/employee-rights-labour-relations/876830/sexual-harassment-of-women-at-workplace-a-brief-analysis-of-the-posh-act-2013>

The committee within 10 days after crowning glory of the inquiry shall provide the file of its findings to the employer/District Officer and the concerned events. When the allegation towards the respondent has been proved the committee shall advise the company/District Officer to do so for sexual harassment as misconduct in accordance with provisions of service regulations or wherein no such rules have been made, as prescribed in Rule nine of the Rules and to pay such sum to the aggrieved female because it don't forget appropriate, according with the provisions of phase 15, from the revenue of the respondent. The organisation/District Officer shall act upon the guidelines inside 60 days.<sup>18</sup>

An appeal may be filed in opposition to the pointers made with the aid of the committee earlier than the court docket or tribunal, within ninety days from the pointers, in accordance with provider rules and in absence of provider policies, to the Appellate Authority below Section 2 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 194616.

## **2.6 Cyber Crimes**

Cyber crimes are fast gaining floor in India. It's now ubiquitous as ICT gadgets have expanded their frontiers in rural regions creating a widespread segment of the populace prone to those new styles of crimes. The scenario receives in addition worsened due to the superiority of good sized illiteracy and technological ignorance amongst humans.

Information Technology Act, 2000

- Section 66E: Punishment for violation of privacy.
- Section 67: Punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form.
- Section 67A: Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing the sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form.
- Section 67B: Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in the sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form.
- Section 75: Act to apply for offense or contravention committed outside India.

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<sup>18</sup> Saha Usman, India: Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace: A Brief Analysis Of The POSH Act, 2013, <https://www.mondaq.com/india/employee-rights-labour-relations/876830/sexual-harassment-of-women-at-workplace-a-brief-analysis-of-the-posh-act-2013>

## **2.7 Other Legal Provisions**

Legal Provisions for women are as under:

- **Factories Act 1948:** Under this Act, a woman cannot be forced to work beyond 8 hours and prohibits employment of women except between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M.
- **Maternity Benefit Act 1961:** A Woman is entitled 12 weeks maternity leave with full wages.
- **The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:** Under the provisions of this Act demand of dowry either before marriage, during marriage and or after the marriage is an offence.
- **The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976:** This act provides equal wages for equal work: It provides for the payment of equal wages to both men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature. It also prohibits discrimination against women in the matter of recruitment.
- **The Child Marriage Restrain Act of 1976:** This act raises the age for marriage of a girl to 18 years from 15 years and that of a boy to 21 years.
- **The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971:** The Act safeguards women from unnecessary and compulsory abortions.
- Amendments to Criminal Law 1983, which provides for a punishment of 7 years in ordinary cases and 10 years for custodial rape cases.
- **The National Commission for Women Act, 1990:** The Commission was set up in January, 1992 to review the Constitutional and legal safeguards for women.

## **CHAPTER – 3**

### **PRESENT SCENARIO OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA**

#### **3.1 Reasons For Atrocities And Crimes Towards Women**

The Bureau for Police Research and Development (BPR&D) those capabilities beneath the executive area of the Ministry of Home Affairs carried out a Research Study on “National Survey on Status of Crime towards Women in India”. In its studies, BPR&D studied exceptional forms of crimes against girls, quantified incidences of crimes in distinct region/areas (Urban and Rural), recognized factors for non-reporting and non-registration of crimes, profiled sufferers and offenders, identified structural weaknesses (law and society) contributing to the commission of crimes towards ladies. The BPR&D identified the gaps within the enforcement machine and gave a Recommendation on probably remedial motion.

Some of the key findings of the examiner included:

- (i) Unmet expectancies based upon rigidly defined gender roles have been found to be the number one aspect for domestic violence.
- (ii) Men use beating to “field” women no longer meeting their needs and expectations.
- (iii) Long-standing customs put sizable stress on girls to accept abuse.
- (iv) In most sexual assault instances, the perpetrators are persons recognized to the victim and might be from the neighborhoods or nearby locations.
- (v) In many cases, the sufferers do not offer resistance because the sufferer can be badly traumatized. In 32% of the instances surveyed, sufferers had lost cognizance due to the administering of medication.
- (vi) Despite the criminal provisions and recognition, molestation and sexual harassment are not considered severe offences. The instances are growing even in Universities because of this cause, and that maximum of those incidents move unreported.
- (vii) Main public places in which harassment occurs are bus-stops, spaces outside girls’ schools and colleges, and areas where training institutions are frequented via girls.
- (viii) Kidnappings of girls occur for diverse reasons depending on the vicinity and include abductions for ransom and kidnapping for sexual exploitation.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> ATROCITIES AND CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN,  
[https://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/Committee\\_site/Committee\\_File/ReportFile/15/143/230\\_2021\\_3\\_14.pdf](https://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/Committee_site/Committee_File/ReportFile/15/143/230_2021_3_14.pdf)

### **3.2 Cyber Crimes Against Women**

The predominant cyber-crimes against girls and youngsters as stated via NCRB has been cyber blackmailing/threatening, cyber pornography/website hosting, cyberstalking/bullying, defamation/morphing, faux profile, etc

### **3.3 Dowry Prohibition Act (Dpa), 1961**

As in step with NCRB records, the quantity of cases registered underneath DPA, 1961 has been 10,189, 12,826 and 13,297 in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. There has been an boom of three.7% in the quantity of instances in 2019 in comparison to 2018. State/UT-smart statistics on instances registered under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Dowry Deaths during 2017-2019.

The Committee was knowledgeable by means of the representative of State Government of Haryana within the assembly hung on 20th January, 2021 that nearly 10% of the rape instances registered in State are those in which married female registers a case of dowry harassment towards in-laws. The tendency is to feature rape offenses in opposition to the in-law but maximum of those are found fake. But, as soon as registered, they're meditated within the information.

The Committee become informed with the aid of the consultant of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh within the assembly hung on 6th January, 2021 that they have got encouraged unfastened registration beneath dowry and harassment by using in-laws and feature registered cases below Sections 498/394 of IPC.

### **3.4 The Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act (PwDva), 2005**

As in step with NCRB information, the quantity of instances registered below phase 498A of IPC for 'Cruelty with the aid of Husband or His Relatives' has been 1,04,551, 1,03,272 and 1,25,298 in years 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively with an increase of 21.Three% in 2019 over 2018. The variety of cases registered beneath the Prevention of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 were 616, 579 and 553 in years 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively and shows a lower of four.Five% in 2019 over 2018. The State/UT-wise information on cases registered below Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 all through 2017-2019.

## Chapter 4 – Conclusion

Crime against girls has expanded over the time. In unique, the facts indicates there exist versions the various states in regards to the safety of ladies. Among the states, UP has failed to shield ladies as NCRB facts registered maximum cases of crime towards women in India. Rape, abduction/kidnapping, acid attack, sexual harassment are outstanding some of the crime against girls in India.

Ending violence towards women requires techniques coordinated amongst many sectors of society and at network and countrywide ranges. Various suggestions have been made again and again by means of ladies's organizations, policymakers, and international our bodies. Below are a few suggestions that can deliver some exchange.

- Increase budgetary allocations for assist offerings to sufferers of violence (consisting of womenfriendly short live homes, counselling centres, and shelters).
- Strengthen guidelines and packages geared toward enhancing girls's economic fame.
- Ensure male involvement and devise programs for abusers.
- Accept violence towards ladies as a grave and life-threatening offence and show 'Zero' tolerance closer to any form of violence towards ladies and girls

However, the high-quality manner to give up violence towards ladies and ladies is to prevent it from going on in the first area with the aid of addressing its root and structural causes. Prevention must begin early in life via instructing and running with young boys and ladies, selling respectful relationships and gender equality. Through media and social media, awareness-raising and community mobilization are crucial components of a powerful prevention strategy.