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Megha Middha, Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar

Megha Middha, is working as an Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar (Rajasthan). She has an experience in the teaching of almost 3 years. She has completed her graduation in BBA LL.B (H) from Amity University, Rajasthan (Gold Medalist) and did her post-graduation (LL.M in Business Laws) from NLSIU, Bengaluru. Currently, she is enrolled in a Ph.D. course in the Department of Law at Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur (Rajasthan). She wishes to excel in academics and research and contribute as much as she can to society. Through her interactions with the students, she tries to inculcate a sense of deep thinking power in her students and enlighten and guide them to the fact how they can bring a change to the society

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Mrs.S.Kalpana

Assistant professor of Law

Mrs.S.Kalpana, presently Assistant professor of Law, VelTech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi. Formerly Assistant professor of Law, Vels University in the year 2019 to 2020, Worked as Guest Faculty, Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Pudupakkam. Published one book. Published 8 Articles in various reputed Law Journals. Conducted 1 Moot court competition and participated in nearly 80 National and International seminars and webinars conducted on various subjects of Law. Did ML in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration. 10 paper presentations in various National and International seminars. Attended more than 10 FDP programs. Ph.D. in Law pursuing.



Avinash Kumar



Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC - NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR - Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and learning.

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A STUDY ON HONOUR KILLING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TAMILNADU

AUTHORED BY - B. KUBENDRAN,
M.L., Assistant Professor,
Government Law College, Madurai in the Department Of Legal Studies,
Tamil Nadu and Affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai.

ABSTRACT

This article tends to have A study on honour killing with special reference to tamilnadu it is pertinent to note that, on a study on honour killing, it is found that, an honour killing is an inhuman act of violation of human rights that has been going on since the very beginning of our Indian history. Especially on the basis of caste or on the basis of religion or on the basis of race, a man is killed by his own family members or by other human beings. This kind of crime has been perpetuated in the society in order to disturb human dignity. This inhumane crime has spread like no other in various states of our Indian country with a large population, especially in Tamil Nadu, these honour killings have been happening since the beginning. Various cases can be cited as an example of this, especially in the last three years, 81 honour killings have taken place in Tamil Nadu alone, in which 80% of the victims are women and 20% are men. Even more recently On April 15, 2023, Subash , youth of Ootthankarai near in Krishnagri district got a love married Anusha who belonged to the Dalit caste of the Tripur district and Subash's father Thandapani was committed honour killed Subash and He committed grievous hurt on Anusha. After that Subash's father Thandapani was arrested by the police and trail is going on in the court. Thus honour killings continue the author arrives at a conclusion these need to be reduced and need separate laws.

1. INTRODUCTION: -

Honour killing or killing for honour is a heinous crime. In patriarchal societies, girls or women are constantly inspected as they are considered weak compared to males. Maintaining a woman's virginity and "sexual purity" are considered the responsibility of male relatives, first her father and brothers and then her husband. Victims of honour killings generally are alleged to have engaged in "sexually immoral" actions by causing damage to their family name. It is also observed

that such a crime often goes underreported. Also in this article we can see in detail about honour killing, various honour killings cases in tamilnadu and how to prevent them.

2. DEFINITION OF HONOUR KILLINGS: -

Honour killing is killing a person, may be a male or a female who chooses her marital life according to his/her wish. Thinking about the honour of the family, the supreme authority of the family looks about the reputation and status of the family but forget about the love and affection towards the members of the family. In the research paper, the honour killing in India and the role of law in honour killing is defined. These matters happen because of certain triggers of the society.

For instance, if the husband is of the lower section of the society, it eventually reduces the status of the family which induces the male member of the family to kill the girl. They should keep in mind that their girl's life is more than caste and the caste is not important than the love and affection towards their child.

Honour killing is an act of murder by members of the family. This would be the immoral conduct of the members of the family belief in caste and gotras above one's life. It is done to remove a family member's dishonour and shame. The male or any member of the family kills the person who doesn't match their social standing. It might even be a pre-planned murder; the key reasons are caste and religion. Even after 70 years of Independence, people still believe in the superiority of caste above life. India is a democratic country where all people have the right to equal treatment and the right to life.

3. REASONS OF HONOUR KILLING: -

There can be numerous excuses given behind occurrence of such heinous crime but these reason won't change the fact that even today our society is under dominance of such thoughts and believes which relates sexual relationships with honour of family and kills member of own family in the name of protecting honour. However, few reasons that are given behind occurrence of honour killings include:

1. Stratification:

Sociologists believe that behind continued practice of honour killing is continued rigidity of caste system. It is these fear losing caste systems that make people commit such heinous crime.

2. Mentality:

Till today, society is unable to accept the marriage which has taken place in same gotra or outside. The society till today negatives the right of choice of marriage and in support of their claim gives vague reasons like mobilization of caste or restriction of other caste to interfere.

3. Lack of Governance:

The root of the cause for the increase of honour killing is because the formal governance has not been able to reach the rural areas. It is not wrong to say that for better development one should start from zero.

4. Katta Panchyats:

Katta Panchayats were primarily called upon by the affluent and upper caste people who consolidate their power and position way back in 14th century India. In these have become highly male-dominated. And katta Panchayat leads to the brutal governance of the illegal and unconstitutional panchayat. Earlier, when there was no explicit recognition of rights of individual, then decisions of such katta Panchayats may be considered of relevance, but, now, when there are laws which recognize and protect the rights of individual, there is no need for existence of such institution in the society.

5. Illiteracy:

The illiteracy of people regarding their rights and relief are also one of the reasons behind prevalence of honour killings.

6. Sex Ratio:

Increasing difference in sex ratio is also one of the reason leading to honour killings. Honour killing are happening in the area where the sex ratio is low and girls are being bought for marriages.

7. Caste associations:

Honour killings happen because caste associations use their caste votes to survive and politicize their caste and occasionally incite caste pride among their own caste people.

8. Status:

A person's ascribed status is more important than the achieved status. Ascribed status is one which

is based on birth and is inherited involuntarily. It is fixed. While, achieved status is one which is determined by performance, educational qualification or merit.

9. Inter, intra-caste marriage:

Still present society is unable to accept love marriages and when such love marriage is one who is not the member of same caste, then it mostly end with crimes like honour killing.

10. Decision by Male Community:

Honour killing is mostly because of a decision given by male member of the society. They do so when they see that there is opposition to their prevalent dominant position and in order to curb any such dominance, mostly male members of the community actively participate in such heinous crimes.

11. Prestige of Every Caste:

Honour killing has not emerged as a crime associated only with upper caste rather it is prevalent in lower caste as well. In a race to show that they are no less honoured, they also participate in such brutal crimes.

4. WHAT ARE THE PUNISHMENT FOR HONOUR KILLING UNDER IINDIAN PENAL CDE-1860¹ AND OTHER LAWS? -

Sections 299–304: Punish any person guilty of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The penalty for Murder is life imprisonment or death, and a fine. The punishment for non-murder culpable homicide is life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to 10 years and a fine.

Section 307: Punishes threaten to kill for up to 10 years of imprisonment and a fine. If a person gets injured, the punishment can extend to life in prison.

Section 308: Punishes attempt to commit culpable homicide by imprisonment for up to 3 years, with a fine, or with both. If it causes injury, the person shall be imprisoned or fined for up to 7 years, or both.

Section 120A and 120B: Punish whoever participates in a criminal conspiracy.

Sections 107–116: Punish people for abetting murders, including murder and culpable homicide.

¹ <https://blog.finology.in/Legal-news/honour-killing-in-india>

Section 34 and 35: Punishes several-person criminal acts in support of common intention.

To know more about these provisions, don't miss to visit our course page on IPC.

OTHER LAWS: -

1. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
2. The Protection of Civil Rights Rules, 1977.
3. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 ².
4. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995
5. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015.
6. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 2016.
7. The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006 makes the provision for protection of individual rights of human beings and the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights of individuals.
8. India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW 1979) and has also ratified the convention. The provisions of CEDAW can be used to argue that the tradition and practice of punishing individuals for ill-informed ideas of dishonouring the family, is essentially institutionalized discrimination against individuals and creates a legally binding obligation for India, as a State party to the convention, to take all measures to end all forms of the practice of honour killing and ensure that all discrimination against women in matters relating to marriage and family relations are eliminated, providing them with the equal right to enter into marriage and to freely choose a spouse and to enter into marriage with their free and full consent.
9. Under Article 12 of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR 1976) State parties have to take all steps to ensure the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. Crimes of honour that involve sexual violence and mental violence or physical or mental torture obstruct the right of women to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health. India, as a State party, is therefore legally obligated to ensure that individuals and victims of crimes of honour are able to avail this right.
10. Two major UN documents call for the elimination of honour killing. The concept of elimination appears in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) and

² <https://blog.iplleaders.in/honour-killings-india-need-urgent-reforms-new-laws/>

in Working towards the Elimination of Crimes against Women Committed in the Name of Honour (2003). But the eradication of any such phenomenon like honour killing requires a serious intervention in the status quo. Equal gender relations have not yet been achieved and violence still exists in the name of honour. The whole system in itself is patriarchal and insensitive.

5. HONOUR KILLINGS AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION³:-

Articles 14 and 15 of the Indian Constitution refer to equality before the law, which indicates that all Indian citizens would be treated equally before the law without regard to their caste, creed, sex, race, or religion.

In cases of honour killing, the act is committed more often against a female member of the family than a male, demonstrating that there is no equality before the law. The murder of a woman constitutes a gender violation.

The Indian Constitution's Articles 19 and 21 discuss the rights to freedom and life, respectively. Both a person's rights are infringed in an honour killing. A person has the right to select their life partner. No one can take away anyone's right to freedom and life.

6. NCRB (The National Crime Record Bureau) REPORT AND BILL ON HONOUR KILLINGS: -

- A recently published report by the Dalit Human Rights Defenders Network (DHRDNet)⁴, in collaboration with the National Council for Women Leaders (NCWL), gets into the granular details of caste-based honour killings from seven states – Haryana, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

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³<https://blog.ipleaders.in/honour-killings-india-need-urgent-reforms-new-laws/>

⁴ <https://thewire.in/caste/caste-honour-killings-cases-laws>

- In these two cases, the study says, the dominant caste men allegedly lured women belonging to the Dalit community into a relationship and, when pressured for marriage, gathered the family and friends to murder them. One of these incidents occurred in Uttar Pradesh and another in Tamil Nadu. “These two [cases] have been left out of this report as they are clearly caste-based sexual violence and not entirely ‘honour’ crimes,” the study observes.
- India has no dedicated legislation for honour-based crimes. These cases, although of a peculiar nature, are investigated under the existing provisions of the IPC, and when the victim belongs to either a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community, the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is applied.
- But there are at least five instances when the victims of the honour crime belonged to the Other Backward Classes or nomadic communities. In these cases, the police could only invoke the IPC sections.
- In 2012, the Law Commission of India recommended that a separate law be enacted specifically for honour-based crimes. As part of the report, the Prohibition of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances Bill was drafted and proposed specific legal actions, including the criminalisation of intimidation of a couple.
- However, “no MP presented this Bill in parliament,” the report points out, pushing the law commission’s work into cold storage.
- In 2018, the Supreme Court in *Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India* recognised honour killing as a serious issue and enumerated preventive, remedial and punitive measures placing accountability and responsibility upon the state and the police administration to curb honour-based crimes. The apex court also observed that khap panchayats have no authority to issue diktats or implement laws.
- The only state to have so far shown some seriousness in addressing this menace is Rajasthan. In 2019, Rajasthan introduced a Bill in the state legislature modelled on the 2012 Law Commission Report. It was passed in the Rajasthan assembly in August 2019. However, it has not become an Act as it is not signed off by the governor.

- Among the human rights defenders who worked on the ground include lawyers Savita Ali, Seraj Ahmed and Imteyaz Ansari in Bihar; Preeti Vaghela, Dineshbhai Priyadarshi, Piyushbhai Sarvaiya, Nimisha Parmar and Govindbhai Parmar in Gujarat; Sonia Khatri and Manjur Khatri in Haryana; Bhanu Pratap in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh; Prachi Salve and Prabhakar Sonavane in Maharashtra; **Dharmadurai, Mutthu, Ramachandran and Arumugan in Tamil Nadu**; and Shobhana Smriti, Seema Gautam, Poonam in Uttar Pradesh. The report has been authored by Shewli Kumar from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Tamil Nadu-based lawyer Iswarya Subbiah.

Separate law needed:-

- It strongly proposes a need for separate legislation to tackle the problem. Right now, it says, the actual extent of this crime is impossible to identify in the absence of a special law.
- **The National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB)**⁵ records statistics related to crimes in India every year. It is only since 2014 that the NCRB has been recording crimes registered under the heading ‘honour killing’, which are unreliable and partial, the study says.
- “As there is no law, most cases get registered under murder or other provisions of the IPC. Very few cases are properly registered as honour killings. Data should be studiously collected on crimes in the name of honour. An exclusive database must be maintained at the district, state and national levels,” the study recommends.
- The organisations feel the government needs to commit to the abolition of caste-based discrimination and violence and caste-based patriarchy as “national goals” with “the specificity of caste-class and gender-based violence against women, men, boys and girls being acknowledged, and that its abolition be incorporated into law and policy”.
- The organisations also draw attention to the Special Marriage Act and recommend that the procedure for the registration of marriages must be simplified and made quicker in order to avoid hassles and harassment from external sources. “The time gap between the date of giving notice of marriage and the registration should be removed and the entire process of registration of marriage should be expedited,” one of the recommendations reads.

⁵ <https://thewire.in/caste/caste-honour-killings-cases-laws>

7. HONOUR KILLINGS IN TAMILNADU: -

In less than three years, Tamil Nadu has witnessed 81 incidents of honour killings with the ghastly murder of Dalit youth Shankar in Udumalpet in neighbouring Tirupur district being the latest.

The Dalit youth Shankar was attacked with machetes and sickle by a gang of five men in full public view near the crowded Udumalpet bus terminus on Sunday afternoon for marrying a caste Hindu girl Kausalya from Palani defying opposition by her parents.

Though honour killings are on the rise, not a single case has ended up in conviction in the state as family members are involved in such murders.

In an attempt to cover up incidents of honour killings, the Tamil Nadu government dismisses incidents of honour killings and is one among the few states that has not submitted its report on it to the Supreme Court.

"As many as 22 states have given details on honour killings to the apex court," he said, adding, that most cases of honour killings are merely passed off as suicides.

Of the 81 incidents of honour killings, 80 per cent of victims are women and 20 per cent are men. Caste Hindu women, who love or marry a Dalit, are murdered by their family members. On the other hand Dalit women, who marry caste Hindu men, are ditched due to societal pressure. Almost 84 per cent of Dalit women, who are into inter-caste marriage, face humiliation due to marital discord.

In a disturbing trend, the Western districts of Tamil Nadu have also been gaining notoriety for honour killings. As many as 30 incidents of honour killings have been reported in Western districts since 2007, he claimed.

Gokulraj, who was in love with a girl from Gounder community, was murdered and his body was abandoned on the railway track at East Thottipalayam near Pallipalayam in Tiruchengode on June 24 last year.

In a similar tragic end to a love story, in 2012, Dalit youth E Ilavarasan, whose marriage to a Vanniyar girl triggered caste tension with torching of over 200 huts of Dalit families, was found

dead near a railway track in Dharmapuri.

Though incidents of honour killings have been in prevalence for long, the culture of mob violence and daring murders in full public view have been sowed by caste-based outfits that are growing in popularity.

"Ghastly murders of Dalit youths only indicate that caste-based violence and politics are intertwined in Tamil Nadu. Those who unleash violence for the sake of community tend to enjoy the backing of caste-based outfits. It is hence Yuvaraj turned into a hero and was given rousing welcome when he arrived to surrender in Gokulraj murder case ⁶.

8. CASELAWS IN TAMILNADU: -

1. S.Murugeshan D.Kannaki case⁷

On July 8, 2003, S.Murugeshan, a Dalit youth of kuppam village near viruthasalam in kadalur district got a love married to D.kannagi who belonged to the upper caste of the same area and kannaki's father, brother, and relatives poured poison into their mouths, beaded, set on fire and burned them to death

Later these were registered as a case of honour killing and 15 accused were included in the case and kannaki's father, father, brother and their relatives involved in this case in 2021 including the police inspector and other police who helped them not register a case of murder, were sentenced to life imprisonment by the cuddalore district special session court.

2. Ilavarasan case⁸

On July 5, 2014, Ilavarasan Dalit youth of Natham colony village near in Dharmapuri district got a love married to Divya on 2012, who belonged to the upper caste girl of the same area after that due to this he was murdered on the above date and his body was lying on the railway tracks behind the government college of dharmapuri. The police investigation is going on.

⁶ <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/crime/150316/81-honour-killings-in-three-years-in-tamil-nadu.html>

⁷ <https://frontline.thehindu.com/dispatches/two-member-bench-of-the-madras-high-court-commutes-death-sentence-to-life-in-2003-murugesan-kannagi-honour-killing-case/article65507414.ece>

⁸ <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/ilavarasan-death-tamil-nadu-madras-high-court-cb-cid-suicide-961970-2017-02-22>

3. Vaitheki case⁹

On March 17, 2014, Suresh Dalit youth of ucchipuli village near in Ramanathapuram district got a love married to R.vaitheki who belonged to the upper caste of the same area and then vaitheki was 5 month pregnant women then vaideki's mother and brother, uncle and their relatives beat vaitheki and buried her in vaigai river.

After that all those involved in the case were arrested by the police and trail is going on in the court.

4. Vimaladevi case¹⁰

On October 01, 2014, Dilipkumar Dalit youth of Usilampatti near in Madurai district got a love married to Vimaladevi who belonged to the upper caste of the same area and then vimaladevi's father and their relatives set the car on fire and then killed them.

After that all those involved in the case were arrested by the police and trail is going on in the court.

5. Palaniyappan case¹¹

On December 10, 2014 Palaniappan, a caste Hindu, developed a relationship with a Dalit women identified as Amirthavalli, when her father was working as a labour in the farm house of the man's family at Keelmaruthur village in Tiruvarur district. Later, Palaniappan and Amirthavalli got married in Tirppur and a boy was also born to the couple a year ago. Above date the couple returned to the village with the baby and as news reached Palaniappan's brothers, Ramakrishnan, Sivasubramanian and two others, they reportedly kidnapped them along with their baby and hacked them to death with sickles.

After that Palaniappan's brothers and those who involved this case was arrested by the police and trail is going on in the court.

⁹ <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2014/mar/31/Four-Arrested-for-Suspected-Honour-Killing-592740.html>

¹⁰ <https://indiankanoon.org/docfragment/11005646/?big=3&formInput=honour%20killing>

¹¹ <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2014/dec/14/%E2%80%98Triple-Murder-in-Tiruvarur-a-Honour-Killing%E2%80%99-694015.html>

6. Gokulraj case¹²

On June 23, 2015 Gokulraj ,a Dalit youth of Omalur near in Salem district got a love to Swathi who belonged to the upper caste of the same area and Swathi's relatives and caste association was committed honour killing and Gokulraj was beheaded and thrown on the railway tracks

Later these were registered as a case of honour killing and 10 accused were included in the case, in 2022 were double sentenced to life imprisonment by the Madurai district special session court.

7. Udumalai Shankar case¹³

On March 13, 2016 The Dalit youth Shankar was attacked with machetes and sickle by a gang of five men in full public view near the crowded Udumalpet bus terminus on Sunday afternoon for marrying a caste Hindu girl Kausalya from Palani defying opposition by her parents.

After that Later these were registered as a case of honour killing and 7 accused were included in the case and Kausalya's father, mother, and their hire killers involved in this case in 2017 were sentenced to capital punishment, life imprisonment by the Tirupur district special session court. After that On 2020 Kausalya's father and mother actual and changed the sentenced to other accused such life imprisonment before by the Madras high court.

8. Kalpana case¹⁴

On May, 2016 Kalpana, a Dalit girl from Elango Nagar, Vannarappat, Tirunelveli district, was in love with her younger brother Viswanathan, a railway employee to Kaveri, an upper caste Hindu woman from the same area and due to kalpana arranged a love marriage for both of them thus enraged by this and Kaveri's father, Sankaranarayanan, mother, Chellamal, and relatives brutally killed Kalpana on the above mentioned date.

After that Kavery's father Sankaranarayanan mother Chellammal and their relatives was arrested by the police and trail is going on in the court.

¹² <https://www.indiatoday.in/law/story/gokulraj-murder-case-madras-high-court-upholds-life-sentence-of-8-convicts-2388138-2023-06-02>

¹³ <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/udumalpet-honour-killing-kausalya-shankar-the-woman-who-lived/article31934851.ece>

¹⁴ <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/crime/140516/honour-killing-claims-life-of-woman-in-nellai.html>

9.Nandish case¹⁵

On November 17, 2018, Nanthees Dalit youth of hosur near in kirishnagiri district got a love married to Swathi who belonged to the upper caste of the same area. Thus enraged by this on the above date Swathi's parents kidnapped both murdered Nanthees and killed Swathi by shaving her head and mutilating her face and throwing the bodies in the Cauvery River.

After that Swathi's parents and their relatives was arrested by the police and trail is going on in the court.

10.Kangaraj case¹⁶

On June 30, 2019 Kanagaraj, a upper caste youth of Mettupalayam near in Coimbatore district got a love to Dharshini priya who belonged to the Dalit girl of the same area. Enraged by this on the above date Kanagaraj's brother Vinoth Kumar chased Kanagaraj and Dharshini priya to run in the middle of the road finally Kanagaraj was killed by his brother and cut the Dharshini priya too, causing serious injuries.

After that Kanagaraj's brother Vinoth Kumar was arrested by the police and trail is going on in the court.

11. Jegan case¹⁷

On march 21, 2023 Jegan ,a youth of poor back ground family of kittampatty near in Krishnagiri district got a love married saranya who belonged to the upper level background of the same area and saranya's father and relatives honour killed Jegan by slitting his neck

After that Saranya's father sangar and their relatives was arrested by the police and trail is going on in the court

12 .Subash case¹⁸

On April 15, 2023 On Subash, youth of Ootthankarai near in Krishnagri district got a love married Anasuya who belonged to the Dalit caste of the Tripur district and Subash's father Dhandapani

¹⁵ <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/couple-falls-victim-to-honour-killing/article25521088.ece>

¹⁶ <https://www.indiatoday.in/crime/story/coimbatore-honour-killing-days-after-lover-hacked-to-death-by-his-kin-dalit-girl-succumbs-to-injuries-1558475-2019-06-29>

¹⁷ <https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2023/03/21/youth-hacked-to-death-in-krishnagiri-in-alleged-honour-killing>

¹⁸ <https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2023/04/15/honour-killing-man-kills-mother-son-in-krishnagiri>

threatened his son not to go ahead with the relationship with Anasuya. However, not paying heed to that, Subhash and Anasuya tied the nuptial knot 15 days ago and did not visit the family residence. Subash's grandmother Kannammal invited the newly-wed couple to her house in Arunapathi village to attend the Tamil New Year day and they reached there on April 13. When Dhandapani came to know about this, he went there and hacked Subash to death. Kannammal who tried to prevent her son Dhandapani from attacking Subash was also hacked to death. An enraged Dhandapani attacked Anasuya also but she escaped with deep injuries and is admitted in Government hospital, Uthangarai. On hearing cries from Kannammal's house, neighbours rushed the injured to the government hospital at Uthangarai where Kannammal and Subash were declared brought dead while Anasuya was in critical condition.

After that Subash's father Dhandapani was arrested by the police and trial is going on in the court.

9. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS: -

As previously stated, honour killing occurs when one family member is murdered by others. Unfortunately, honour killing is widespread in rural India in a democracy where everyone has countless rights to express themselves. Because rural areas are clueless about the rights specifically designed for them, people need to be aware of their rights and the laws created to protect them. India and various other countries adopt this practice which should be completely banned. Moreover it comes as a hurdle to provisions of Fundamental rights provided under Indian Constitution. In order to eradicate the evils of honour killing there should be introduction of new acts or legislations which should be very strict and bring in the scope to every person whoever commits this crime, penalize them with strict punishment so that it create a fear in the minds of the people who tries to commit it. Strict laws will discourage people in acting or committing such a heinous crime.

SUGGESTIONS: -

Honour Killings have emerged as a social evil and each and every institutions of society has to put forth a hand in order to eradicate this evil from the society. Certain recommendations to do so include:

- 1. Media:** Media can play an effective role in spreading awareness about the rights available to victims and about the unconstitutionality of Katta Panchayat's verdicts.
- 2. Female Feticide:** It is very necessary to improve declining sex ratio. It is the main cause behind

occurrence of Honour Based Crime in male dominant society.

3. Education: Education can be seen as one of the most effective tool to eradicate this social issue and change the misunderstandings and ill-predictions of human mind-sets.

4. Need Separate law: Laws should be made clear and strict as far as honour killing is concerned. Such separate law will act as deterrent to people in committing such heinous crimes.

5. Caste System: Caste based discrimination should be removed. It can be removed only by acceptance of inter, intra-caste marriages.

7. NGO's: NGO's should actively come forward to spread awareness regarding ill-effects of honour killings and also should protect the rights of those infringed or hampered because of honour based violence.

8. Mentality: Most of the people in rural areas consider their duty to abide by the verdicts of Katta Panchayat, instead of weighing such verdicts on the compass of right or wrong. There are also people who think that inter-caste marriage is bane on the family name. Such mentality should be changed. Such people should be made aware about the ills of the path to which they have proceeded and in the way they are sacrificing their near and dear ones.

9. Politicians or Influential People: Work of politician and influential people should be directed towards welfare and development of whole in spite of their own self.



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