



CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

DR. RAJNI BALA

Principal

Jagat Sewak Khalsa College for Women
Amargarh Parao Mehna (Moga) Punjab, India

Abstract

Women did her best to prove that she is not less than man. She is performing her tripartite duties like managing house, doing jobs and looking after her children. Providing financial support to her family, she even did her best to look after her children very well. In the heaven, God is there but on the earth, A WOMAN is God, doing everything for her children. When she is performing such duties, why discrimination is going on with women? Why women are treated as second grade citizen? There are many examples when women got tortured? "Tandoor Kand is there" a women was burnt alive. Where is right to life of a woman. She can be treated as a human being but not. How the equality of opportunity can be established when a working woman on a road given less wage than a man. Eve- teasing has been increasing day by day. A girl is not safe even going outside with her parents. The high rank officer in police department has done so cruelty with a school going girl of the age group of her own child. The rising crime rate against women especially children in developing countries is appalling. The lethargy of law enforcement agencies have rendered otherwise tough laws redundant. Corruption is the worst nightmare for women. India a relatively safe country has become dangerous for women, where even 4 year old girls are not safe in their own homes. Shameful for a country which worships goddesses and virgin girls. There is a desperate need for Human Rights Activism which will be free of local interferences. There should be a human rights courts having a single world office where all crimes against women must be tried and punished, taking out local tampering. Since the world has become a global village, its high time we have world bodies with representatives from all member nations.

Today women have proved that they are perfect human being. We know Kalpana Chawla, Kiran Bedi, Indira Gandhi, Sunita Williams, Pratibha Patil, Mayawati, Sushma Swaraj, and Mera Kumar etc. women did her best to prove that she is not less than man. She is performing her tripartite duties like managing house, doing jobs and looking after her children. Providing financial support to her family, she even did her best to look after her children very well. In the heaven, God is there but on the earth, A WOMAN is God, doing everything for her children. When she is performing such duties, why discrimination is going on with women?



Why women are treated as second grade citizen? There are many examples when women got tortured? Tan door Kand is there .a women was burnt alive. Where is right to life of a woman. She can be treated as a human being but not. How the equality of opportunity can be established when a working woman on a road given less wage than a man. Eve- teasing has been increasing day by day. A girl is not safe even going outside with her parents. The high rank officer in police department has done so cruelty with a school going girl of the age group of her own child. The new born female baby is not safe in our society where the baby got raped when she is of some month's age. Did we mean this type of modernity? Are we living this type of civilized society? In Faridkot, Shruti and Nissan Singh case is a fresh example which shows that human rights are going to be violated everyday. In police stations, there are many examples of mental torture upon woman. A woman is the best creation of God. But she is the most sufferers than anybody else.¹ Where is the fault of a woman when she gave birth to a man? When man got her tortured, raped and harassed he does not think that she is a human being and should be treated as a human being.

In some parts of India, a woman has not given proper respect. it has been assumed that women has to do her duties like doing job, look after her children and even the old parents. she is a symbol of love, affection and dedication. She is bestowed with many super qualities even then she is not given the suitable place which she deserves. There was a time when the name of woman was taken before the name of man like Sita Ram, Radha Krishan etc. and now the position is assumed to be improved but the woman even now has been regarded as second class citizen. The women of India are silently bearing the physical and mental torture of his in-laws and especially her husband. She should think that they are not helpless and weak. She has to fight against the insulted behaviour of man and fight for the justice.

After 67 years of independence, no party has supported the protection of women rights and interests. The main function of women was to serve the men and his place in the house was like an animal. The women were considered as a source of fulfillment of lust. Today, all parties are in favour of protection of women why they have changed their view? Rape is considered as a common crime in India. The human rights department of United Nations declared it as a national problem. After 20 minutes, women got raped. In Indian cities, Delhi is the city where most rape cases are committed. In India, from 1998-2008 the number of rape cases has been doubled. According to national crime record bureau, up to 2011, 24,206 cases have been recorded of rape. The unrecorded cases are more than this. We are all well familiar with DELHI GANG RAPE. On 16 December,



2012 in a private bus six persons did this inhuman treatment with a girl of 23 years. After 13 days of this tortured treatment, the girl was dead. Many people step up on the road for justice and raised their voice against atrocities upon women. These demonstrations have changed the judicial and political system of India. The government of Karnataka has declared an availability of helpline 24/7(1091) for dictating sexual harassment complaints of women. The government of Tamil Nadu has announced 13-point action plan for the protection of women. The Himachal Pradesh government has declared to form committees for the protection of women at district level and investigation team to dictate the crimes against women. The government of Jammu and Kashmir has also announced for changes in the legal system.

We are well aware about the name of Tarun Tejpal who has served in INDIAN EXPRESS, INDIA TODAY, and THE FINANCIAL EXPRESS. In November 2013, one Journalist made allegations of sexual atrocities against him. She committed that in a function known as think feast organized by Tehalka magazine at Goa, Tarun Tejpal did two times sexual harassment to her. The Goa police has arrested him and imposed these articles 354-A (physical torture), 376 (rape) 376(2) raped a woman by taking advantage of his office) 341 and 342 articles. Do we think that these laws are enough to punish the culprits? In December 2013, one young advocate blamed Ashok Kumar Ganguly for physical torture. The Supreme Court itself investigates the case without complaint. Now it has been found that Ashok Ganguly is a culprit. Jury has found that Ganguly had physically tortured this young advocate in December 2013 and he was deprived from the office of human rights commission. ²

In December 2013, the central government has appointment J.S.Verma former Chief Justice of India for amendments in criminal law. According to one report, the unsuccessfulness of police and government is responsible for atrocities upon women. The suggestion was given in this report that the punishment for rape should be life imprisonment and not death. On 3rd February 2013, the president Pranab Mukherjee has implemented criminal law (amended). it has amended laws relating to physical torture, code of criminal procedure 1973, code of criminal procedure Indian penal code and Indian evidence act . This act included the death imprisonment for rape cases.

As of 2011, homosexual behaviour is illegal in 76 countries and punishable by execution in seven countries. The criminalization of private, consensual, adult sexual relations, especially in countries where corporals or capital punishment is involved, is one of the primary concerns of LGBT human rights advocates.³



Other issues include: Government recognition of same-sex relationships , LGBT adoption, sexual orientation and military service, immigration equality, anti-discrimination laws, hate crime laws regarding violence against LGBT people, sodomy 101 laws, anti-lesbianism laws, and equal age of consent for same-sex activity.

A global charter for sexual orientation and gender identity rights has been proposed in the form of the 'Yogyakarta Principles', a set of 29 principles whose authors say they apply International Human Rights Law statutes and precedent to situations relevant to LGBT people's experience. The principles were presented at a United Nations event in New York on November 7, 2007, co-sponsored by Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

The principles have been acknowledged with influencing the French proposed UN declaration on sexual orientation and gender identity, which focuses on ending violence, criminalization and capital punishment and does not include dialogue about same-sex marriage or right to start a family. The proposal was supported by 67 of the then 192 member countries of the United Nations, including all EU member states and the United States. An alternative statement opposing the proposal was initiated by Syria and signed by 57 member nations, including all 27 nations of the Arab League as well as Iran and North Korea.⁴

Information and communication technologies

In October 2009, Finland's Ministry of Transport and Communications announced that every person in Finland would have the legal right to Internet access. Since July 2010, the government has legally obligated telecommunications companies to offer broadband Internet access to every permanent residence and office. The connection must be "reasonably priced" and have a downstream rate of at least 1 M bit/s

In March 2010, the BBC, having commissioned an opinion poll, reported that "almost four in five people around the world believe that access to the internet is a fundamental right." the poll, conducted by the polling company Globe Scan for the BBC World Service, collated the answers of 27,973 adult citizen's .⁵

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Murders per 1000 people, from highest to lowest:

Russia:	0.201534
South Africa:	0.0562789
America:	0.042802
India:	0.0344083
France:	0.0173272
Canada:	0.0149063
Britain:	0.0140633
Denmark:	0.0106775
Japan:	0.00499933

Japan has the least violent crime. India doesn't fare too well. But why am I not comparing the total crime figures, which paint a better picture of India's crime rate? Well, I don't trust the total crime figures. But what proof do I have that crime in India or any other country is underreported? And by how much is it underreported anyway? Unless I find that out I won't get any idea of the actual level of crime in this country.⁶

I found a way to work it out but it's my own way, and my own theory and you are welcome to give me feedback. I have based my analysis on three assumptions:⁷

- 1) Homicides are more accurately reported than assaults or rapes
- 2) Some countries are reputed to report crime more accurately than others



3) There is a relationship between a violent crime like homicide and other violent crimes like assaults and rapes and this relationship is approximately true for all human societies.

If you don't agree with any of these assumptions, it's unlikely that you will agree with my analysis.

I used countries like Germany, Denmark, France and the US as my barometer...of correct crime reporting.

I took the actual numbers from ONE source ([nation master](#)) but have not given them here due to the clutter it would create. They are available at their site. Also these are NOT the latest figures as it was important to get all the figures from ONE source to get a proper comparison. In any case, as I used the comparisons that I made, the actual figures meant less.

ALL the approximate comparisons, ratios, graph and calculations and analysis is mine. (yep, it took hours to do and apologize in advance for any mistakes). OK here goes:

Data for countries which report crime accurately:

America has:

1. The 177 times more assaults than murders.
2. 25 times more assaults than rapes.
3. 7 times more rapes as compared to murders.

Germany has:

1. 121 times more assaults than murders
2. 15 and a half times more assaults than rapes
3. 8 times more rapes as compared to murders.

France has:

1. 100 times as many assaults as murders
2. 12 and a half times as many assaults as rapes
3. 8 times more rapes as compared to murders.



Denmark has:

- 1) 169 times more assaults than murders
- 2) Almost 20 times more assaults than rapes
- 3) 8 and a half times more rapes than murders

Tentative conclusions reached:

- 1) Assaults are a hundred times and more than the murders in these countries
- 2) Assaults range from 12-25 times more than rape
- 3) And almost all these four countries had 7-8 times more rapes than murders

If these ratios are taken as a kind of benchmark (because of their accurate crime reportage), Japan doesn't compare favorably.

Japan has:

- 1) Just 67 more assaults than murders
- 2) 19 times as many assaults as rapes
- 3) 3 and a half times as many rapes as murders

After I discovered this, I searched the net and found, not surprisingly, that Japan is known to underreport crime. Assuming that the murder figures are better reported, and then it means that assaults are underreported. And so are rapes...because in spite of assaults being underreported, the ratio of assaults to rapes seems to match with the four benchmark countries.

In Japan overall violent crime is far less because of the low rate of homicide... but clearly other smaller violent crimes like assault and rapes are not being reported accurately. Japan is known by everyone to be a very safe place.

India's figures are shocking!

- 1) There are only about six and a half times as many assaults in India as murders!
- 2) 15 times as many assaults as rapes.



3) 2 and a half times more murders as compared to rapes.

These statistics look skewed to me. Assaults are usually more than a hundred times that of murders....but in India the figure is only six and a half times!

But not only are assaults underreported in India, so are rapes. Assaults are about 15 times more than that of rapes and this ratio seems to match with the benchmark countries...which show how inaccurately rapes are reported.

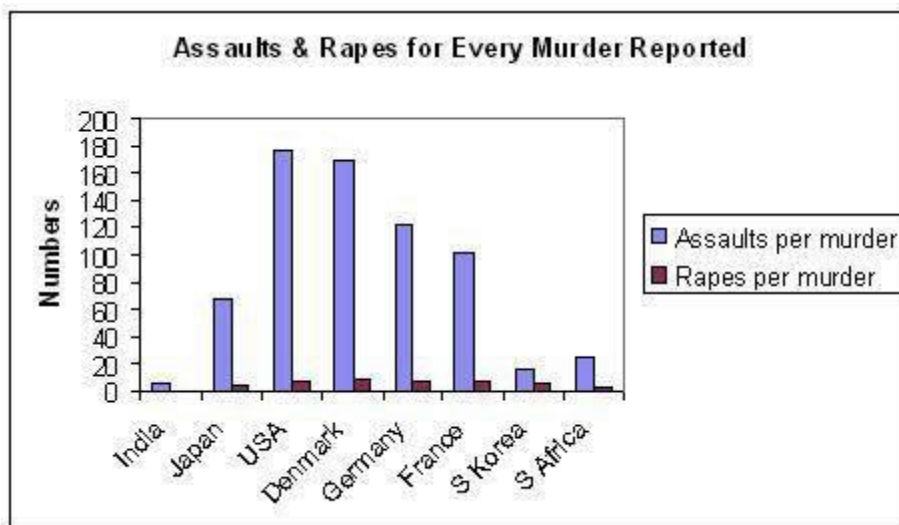
Considering the reluctance of our police to report minor crimes (various reasons like overwork) combined with the reluctance of our public to report smaller crimes to avoid police harassment and the slow justice system, this is not surprising. In India anyway it's a known fact that people do not report minor assaults...if they do the police will simply turn them away. Even in cases of serious fights the police do not register cases.

One of the reasons why the number of assaults is so high in the benchmark countries is because at times even trivial incidents (like what happened when actor Russell Crowe was arrested and charged for throwing a telephone at an employee of the Manhattan hotel) are taken into account. I do know the percentage of such smaller incidents unfortunately...but in the absence of that I have used the total assault figures and related it to the number of murders. In any case, even if one minuses the trivial assault incidents (how many can there be?) India doesn't look too good. The conclusion I drew about Japan may be wrong though.

In India, it is generally known that rapes are underreported, due to the stigma associated with rape. Japan too is a traditional society and it makes sense if there is a stigma against rape there too.

You will wonder why I am comparing Japan and India...well, that is because I could not get accurate data for China or Pakistan.

What makes the Indian situation worse is that there are two and half times MORE murders as compared to rapes! Now this is impossible. Remember that in the benchmark countries rapes are about 7-8 times more than that of murders. Rapes are more, not murders!! No one knows how many women are raped in India. Why, in our country marital rape is not a crime. This is a graph I made...showing the number of assaults and rapes for every murder in certain countries. I did not take Britain into account as their assault figures are so high (do not know the reason for this) that it was making the graph a little difficult to read.



I am saying that as the US, Denmark, Germany and France have more accurate assault and rape crime figures than countries like India, South Korea and South Africa...they can be used to show the level of underreporting in other countries.⁸

India scores pretty badly. But remember that:

- 1) Policing in India is poor (most policemen are on security duty!)
- 2) Our courts are slow
- 3) Corruption amongst government officials including magistrates and judges and policemen are rampant.

For these reasons criminals know they can get away with crime, especially if they are well connected and/or have money to throw around. Considering this, I think our crime rates are not too bad.

Update: **2nd June 2008.** The latest statistics **released** by the National Crime Records Bureau has this information on the murders in the world (as mentioned above homicides are usually accurately reported:

India -	32,719
Pakistan –	9,631
United States –	16,692
South Africa -	30,960
Austria –	148
Israel –	177



However as mentioned above these statistics have to be compared to population and when it comes to population and rate of murders per thousand population then India does not score too badly.

There were some other interesting statistics released by this same report and they being the latest I thought I would add them here:

Robberies

Japan – 17, 25,072 maximum in the world seems on the higher side to me as Japan is one of the safest countries in the world. People tell me you can leave your door open and go out. Either these statistics are wrong or very minor incidents have been included.

India – 22,814 (only serious cases)

US – 2,31,13,708

India – 50,26,337 only Rape/sexual assaults

US – 93,934

South Africa – 54,926

India – 18,359 and 44,159 incidents of sexual offence.

But as mentioned above all crime cases or sexual assaults do not always reflect the reality on the ground about the actual crimes committed.

The rising crime rate against women especially children in developing countries is appalling. The lethargy of law enforcement agencies have rendered otherwise tough laws redundant. Corruption is the worst nightmare for women. India a relatively safe country has become dangerous for women, where even 4 year old girls are not safe in their own homes. Shameful for a country which worships goddesses and virgin girls. There is a desperate need for Human Rights Activism which will be free of local interferences. There should be a human rights courts having a single world office where all crimes against women must be tried and punished, taking out local tampering. Since the world has become a global village, it's high time we have world bodies with representatives from all member nations.



We hope that we join The Conference on Crimes against Women 2015 single Conference and help improve the way these cases are investigated, prosecuted, and improve the way the victims of these crimes are treated within the criminal justice system.

In recent years some countries have taken significant steps towards improving laws relating to violence against women. For example:

- In July 1991, Mexico revised its rape law in several important ways. A provision was eliminated that allowed a man who rapes a minor to avoid prosecution if he agrees to marry her. Now judges are required to hand down a decision regarding access to an abortion within five working days⁹.
- On 9 June 1994, the Organization of American States adopted the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women (also called Convention of Belém do Pará), a new international instrument that recognizes all gender-based violence as an abuse of human rights. This Convention provides an individual right of petition and a right for non-governmental organizations to lodge complaints with the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights.
- In Australia, a National Committee on Violence against Women was established to coordinate the development of policy, legislation and law enforcement at the national level as well as community education on violence against women.
- In 1991, the Government of Canada announced a new four-year Family Violence Initiative intended to mobilize community action, strengthen Canada's legal framework, and establish services on Indian reserves and in Inuit. Communities, develop resources to help victims and stop offenders, and provide housing for abused women and children.

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