

**THWARTING CRIME AGAINST WOMEN: MEETING CHALLENGES THROUGH  
IMPLEMENTATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Historically speaking, women have been always subjected to whims and ambitions of men. This has laid foundation to several types of crimes and atrocities on them. To prevent such crime and atrocity has been challenge for the society as a whole that includes our legal structure also. Our legal system has laid several laws time and again in order to meet the challenges, so posed in emancipation of women and doing away with the atrocities against women. Time has proved that laws alone cannot meet such challenges and that requires to be met with its proper application working and monitoring. Precisely law can be considered as means and not ends to meet the challenges thrown to it.*

*This paper mainly aims to discuss how women have been subjected to atrocities since time immemorial, be it the 'sati pratha' or the 'triple talaq' system. It has always acted as tools to suppress women. The present paper will further discuss how continuous suppression has made women vulnerable to crime and criminal acts. This paper will throw light on how law prevents commission of crime against women and what kind of challenges it faces. These challenges will be dealt in two sections firstly in prevention of crime, that is how our legal system tries to set guidelines to regulate ones behavior and activity so that it prevents one from commission of crime and secondly in administration of justice that is in case any crime is committed, laying down rigorous punishment so that it deters the rest and helps such women to get justice and restore their status.*

*Conclusively an assessment and analysis of the current position will be done in order to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the prevailing condition. Finally the current challenges will be looked for and ways to combat the same will be initiated.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Crime against women: a very burning topic to be discussed upon but a very difficult challenge to be dealt with. Women have always been considered weak and fragile have often been in focus for the need to be protected and cared. Talking in Indian perspective history has assigned to them place of great respect and honor, featured them as Goddesses and mother earth etc. Historically their deeds have been glorified and remembered as freedom fighters and great warriors. But there

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are only handful examples and when the actuality of it is tested the picture seems to be completely altered. Instances of polygamy, child marriage, and deplorable conditions of girls as widows and sati pratha, parda system, having no property/inheritance rights are few examples to show how regressive methods were used to subjugate women. Every evil that prevailed was under the garb of social practices of any society/ culture. The conditions that prevailed could only provide subordinate and secondary status to women and was to a great extent responsible for laying the foundation of the exploitative character of the society towards women. This continuous process of suppression had far reaching impact on the entire class of women. They began to be treated as object rather than a counterpart to another sex. This objectification of women was rather more responsible for growing criminal tendency towards women.

Earlier the social evil soon started taking shape of offences. Violence against women is not a new phenomenon women have gone through rigors of domestic, public, social humiliation since time immemorial accompanied with mental and psychological violence. Apart from general offences like murder, kidnapping, other forms of physical violence they were targets of women specific crimes like foeticide, infanticide, rape, sati, prostitution, sexual harassment etc. are the few to be listed. In recent times there has been escalating increase in atrocities and violence against women in India. In fact it was estimated that the increase in crime against women in India was more than population growth in India.<sup>2</sup> According to the report prepared by National Crime Bureau a crime is recorded every three minutes against a woman and every sixty minutes two women are raped in this country and every six hours a woman is beaten to death or driven to suicide.<sup>3</sup> What is alarming here is that these criminal acts are not confined to only towns and cities rather it has penetrated to villages and at the same time not confined to any particular class or caste or age group.

What purpose does law serve in the society? The most simplistic answer for it would be to regulate certain behavior or activity of the concerned group question. The list of enactments for protection and emancipation of women are enough to explain the prevalence of crime against women in the society and a wish to regulate the behavior of concerned people towards women.

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<sup>2</sup>R. kalaiyarasi, violence against women in India, *IOSR-JHSS vol 20* (2015)

<sup>3</sup> *ibid*

To begin with the abolition of sati pratha by the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1798 or Hindu widow remarriage act in 1856 or even the child marriage restraint act of 1929 all show the prevalence of regressive practices which were made penal by consecutive enactments thus proving them to be criminal act. These practices prevailed under the veil of social customs of the society. These kinds of social practices in society merely acted as a tool to suppress women and ultimately aired criminal acts against women.

### **CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL ACTS**

Women have been soft targets to criminal acts and no place stands safe for women in our society. The criminal acts can be classified under two heads firstly when the women are subjected to criminal acts within the family, secondly by the society. The criminal acts that one may witness at their own homes are female infanticide, domestic violence, dowry deaths etc. with regard to those inflicted by the society are rape, and trafficking etc. These criminal acts have been so widespread that the legislatures not only took note of it rather brought list of legislations with this regard. One should realize that the Indian Penal Code 1860 that belongs to the 19<sup>th</sup> century also recognizes offences like rape and lays punishment for such offences. The World Health Organization in its research on violence on women categorized it as occurring through five stages of the life cycle “pre-birth, infancy, girlhood, adolescence and adulthood and elderly.”<sup>4</sup> To mention a few criminal acts committed against women within her family are:

#### **Sati, Child Marriage, Parda System**

These are the oppressive practices that women faced since time immemorial where in Sati Pratha women were burnt alive on her dead husband’s pyre and small children were married at very tender age which eventually resulted in either widowhood or desertion by husband moreover the parda system showed the regressiveness of the society. The practice of sati was banned by William Bentinck in 1829 and thereafter hardly any instances of Sati were heard for a very long time<sup>5</sup>. A proper formulated law came into practice only after the incidence of Deorala Village where a 17 year old girl decided to burn on funeral pyre. It came to be known as *commission of*

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<sup>4</sup> R. kalaiyarasi, violence against women in India, *IOSR-JHSS vol 20* (2015)

<sup>5</sup> Elonora Corsini, Law Alone Cannot: Woman’s Empowerment in India, available at [www.luc.edu/media/lucedu/prolaw/studentjournal](http://www.luc.edu/media/lucedu/prolaw/studentjournal)

*Sati (prevention) Act 1987*. This act rendered consent of the woman undergoing Sati irrelevant. This is one law that looks beyond simple crime and addresses its context and tradition.

### **Female Foeticide**

Birth of a girl child is still in our society considered as a curse as the girls are burden for her parents. Even historically we come across instances where there were cases of female infanticide. The desire to have son pushed the family to indulge into activities like infanticide and foeticide. Though this has an alarming impact on male female ratio but it hardly seems to change the mind set. Social reason behind it could have been that they get married and move away from her parents home and so spending much on them is considered waste. The condition has not changed much yet and the government had to bring into operation the *pre natal Diagnostic Technique Act* in 1994 and eventually in 2004 it came into existence as *Pre conception and Pre natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of misuse) 2004*. It mainly aimed at stating punishment for prenatal sex screening and female foeticide

### **Dowry Deaths**

Dowry is an age old customary practice in India .Initially it was a gift that was given to the bride by her family at the time of her marriage. This gift was given sheer out of love and on the basis of the capacity of the given family. This social practice of giving gift remained a social practice and culture for a long time but eventually took shape of a social evil. The concept of dowry laid the seed of greed and expectations among the grooms family leading to several criminal consequences. The condition eventually began to become grave and became primary reason for the in laws to be discontented with his wife and thus thereby cause torture to her. Increase in the incidents of harassment and dowry deaths *The Dowry Prohibition Act* of 1961 was enacted to check such mishappenings. Along with this the provisions of IPC under sec 304(B) makes dowry death penal.

However the dowry concept seems to have no end the facts and figures of NCRB is startling as it reported death of 8233 newlywed brides killed for dowry in 2012.<sup>6</sup> Not to mention that the figures have no variations in it in recent times and incidents of dowry deaths keep happening all

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<sup>6</sup> ibid

over the country. This has remained a major issue that requires attention in more comprehensive manner in order to check the marital violence that ultimately leads to dowry deaths.

### **Domestic Violence**

A need for bringing into force the 'Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005' shows how big is an issue of domestic violence in our country. Prior to this the domestic violence was regulated only by 498 A which for several reasons was considered insufficient to deal with the issue. "The reason for domestic aggression is primarily ingrained in the patriarchal nature of the Indian society which supports such violence at home".<sup>7</sup> Any kind of physical verbal or mental torture or abuse done to any women at their place of residence is brought within the purview of domestic violence. It may include hitting, beating, verbal abuse, or even insulting the women in her house. Being domestic in nature there are instances where the cases never get registered and women in most of the circumstances do not get an opportunity to resort to the legal forum for relief.

*For those crimes that are committed outside home are:*

### **Sexual Harassment at Work Place**

The issue of crime has become so grievous that even those in the working sector are not untouched. The attitude of the masses remains so harsh that the constitutional provisions of equality stands belied. Recently there has been large number of instances of sexual harassment taking place against women at work place. Such behavior includes unwelcome physical contact, passing obscene remarks, showing pornography, forcing to have physical relation etc. As per the guidelines of Supreme Court laid in *Vishaka case* the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Bill 2013 has been of great help. But with passage of time a more stringent step requires to be taken as the provisions yet could not be seen to be working in our social system.

### **Trafficking and Prostitution**

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<sup>7</sup> Sutapa Saryal, women Rights in India, *IRJSS vol.3(7)2014*.

This forms an issue of serious concern as a large section of girls and women are captured and trafficked to different areas. They are subjected to sale and purchase and forced into different menial activities for economic aspirations of others and also flesh trade. This has been a growing problem in recent times where women are manipulated and trafficked. This has grossly accelerated the prostitution all over the country. There are instances where girls of poor household are sold by their own family members for economic benefits and in turn the buyer pushes such girls into prostitution. The growing incidents of Trafficking led to enactment of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act of 1986. Here the main focus remained to strictly prohibit the trafficking.

### **Rape**

IPC sec375 recognizes rape as an offence and inflicts on the person committing such an offence severe punishment. But there have been rare occasions where victim actually approach authorities for redressal. Rape is the burning example of growing atrocities on women from Mathura Rape Case to Nirbhaya rape case there is an alarming increase in not only rape but also in its nature and character. Commission of rape is not confined to any particular age group but affects infants to the oldies to infirm and sick.

These are the few offences which we come across in our daily lives that women are subjected to apart from several other criminal acts like which hunt, forcefully causing abortion, pornography, kidnapping, migrant workers, acid attacks, molestation, eve teasing etc.

### **QUEST FOR EQUALITY**

Pandit Nehru once said: When women moves forward, the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves. Men and women may be physiologically different from each other but runs through similar or equal capabilities and merit. No matter what social practices existed our constitution strikes no difference and provides for equal fundamental rights and other rights to live in the civilized society. To begin with Article14 speaks of equality before law and equal protection by law and in this does not differentiate between the rights of men and women also article 16 speaks of equality of opportunity above all these rights rests article 21 which provides for right to life. Moreover article 51(A) (e) denounces practices derogatory to women similarly

the other provisions of constitution do not adhere to only men and aim to seek equality for all. Yet there is a tussle a fight to achieve this equality and we all witness this in our daily life.

This quest for equality began in the form of feminist movement in 19<sup>th</sup> century in international arena and witnessed four waves<sup>8</sup> in its strive to achieve socio political and other rights for women. In India this feminist activism could be seen in later 1970's. We cannot really associate any one particular movement that took initiative to work for welfare of women. This has been witnessed from the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and still initiatives are taken to emancipate women at different levels but the question that remains is why it fails to be as effective as it could have been or aimed to have been. Empowerment of women can be one big step in their fight to quest for equality. Empowerment is a multi dimensional concept and can help women secure full identity in every sphere of life. Traces of working on welfare of women are seen since the time of fifth planning commission in 1974-78. Setting up of National commission for women took place in 1990. In the year 1993 reservation for women in panchayats and local bodies were made. India also ratified the international convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.<sup>9</sup> Apart from this work of several NGO's work at grass root level.

There are some living examples to show the woman's quest for equality. The case that led to amendment in the provisions of rape in the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1983 was the '*Mathura Rape Case*'. It was a case of custodial rape where the protector of law the police committed rape on a minor tribal girl. Here the policemen were allegedly proved innocent and they were acquitted. But very soon the law was amended and in case of rape the court shall presume that she did not consent as prove that he did not commit rape a rebuttable presumption. And the burden of proof now rested on the accused that he had not committed rape. Further the provision of in camera trial was also introduced.

'*Vishakha vs. State of Rajasthan*<sup>10</sup> was another case here a PIL was filed against State of Rajasthan and Union of India following the brutal rape of a social worker trying to stop child

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<sup>8</sup> Martha Rompton, "Four waves of Feminism", <https://www.pacific.edu> (accessed on 15.01.18)

<sup>9</sup> Srinivasa Murthy, women Empowerment: Issues and Challenges, "IJIP" vol4 (2)2017

<sup>10</sup> (1997) 6 SCC 241

marriage, for enforcement of fundamental rights for women under Article 14, 19, 21 of Our Constitution. The court held that every individual is authorized to right to work and with dignity at their work place and this petition resulted in the Vishakha Guidelines and later took shape of proper law as 'The Sexual Harassment of the Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act 2013)'

Section 326A of IPC relates to the Acid Attack This act came into existence only after the incident that took place in Dhanbad in 2003 where a woman Sonali Mukherjee was victim of one such acid attack in which her face was completely disfigured and had to face a continuous trauma and pain for several years.

The most recent and painful of all is the Nirbhaya Case or the Delhi Rape case where the college girl was not only ruthlessly gang raped but also treated in an inhumane manner which eventually led to her death. This incident came as a jolt and led to a list of amendment in rape laws and also juvenile laws. The Justice Verma Committee gave its report and thereafter The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 was promulgated which provided for amendment in IPC and prescribes death penalty in case of rape. Further the Juvenile Justice Act was passed that made 16years of age of accused as adult.

The basic idea in discussing this under empowerment section was to show that laws to benefit women have been made but to one needs to access at what cost. Laws previously also existed yet the incidents took place, the laws were made stringent yet offences are taking place. One has to realize that empowerment is not making laws or harsh laws but it is to acknowledge the power the laws have. The delegation of power in a proper way leading to proper implementation and thereafter its enforcement and also fear of consequences on the wrongdoer is important. Precisely empowerment can help curbing crime but it cannot happen in isolation this is how we reach the challenges that this implementation of law faces.

## **CHALLENGES**

The main aim of any law or policy is to empower as well as protect all and where it comes to laws related to women it aims at protecting their interest. A long list of legislations does not assure reduction of crime or even emancipation of women rather it throws a challenge on the part

of working of those laws. Mere formulation of these laws and it's so called application is not enough an active participation in its working and functioning is required to make working of any law succeed. With this we come to the challenges that formulation and working of laws face. It is said that in spite of presence of so many laws the crime was committed. Why does this happen? We can actually go into the theory of punishment to understand why and how punishment acts as a deterrent force for the one committing the crime as well as for those watching or hearing it. And yet crime is committed. This theory operates only when then the punishment is inflicted and one can really not know how many only by hearing or observing can feel the rigors of punishment hence it is important to deal with the issue in a more effective manner. The challenges that are faced in curbing or controlling the crime can be due to the given reasons:

### **Education**

What India still strives for is to educate its citizens. Lack of education has been cause increased number of crime against women in India. Less Educated women usually are unable to take their decisions and are dependent on family. They are psychologically and financially weak and end up becoming easy target of any violence. Education is considered as an important tool that facilitates not only a better life but also shows one the path to take right decisions at right time. Spread of education definitely imply growing wisdom in the educated thus thereby giving them the opportunity to take their own decisions. In this way women are able to reach a position where they are able to not only avert crime happening against them but are also in a position to take proper recourse in case of occurrence of any such act. This stands effective not only for them but also for others i.e. they are in a position to help those who are in need in and around their surroundings.

### **Awareness**

In working of any law what comes handy is awareness if people are aware of the laws they can be in a position to make use of those laws and on the contrary not knowing the laws may deprive them from availing the benefits of those laws. Apart from having knowledge of the laws one also requires to have knowledge as to who to approach or an authority that they can resort to in case of any kind of criminal act committed against them. Coming out of this mechanical framework

the problem that we face in India is that most of the criminal acts like rape committed within family or certain other domestic violence issues never get registered and people usually don't resort to administrative and judicial tools for resolving the issue. In fact the family members prevent the victims from approaching authorities in such cases.

### **Misuse of Laws**

Though law aims to let peace prevail in the society sometimes it is misused to the extent of disadvantage of others. The most popular example of it is the sec.498A where law seeks to prevent women from violence by her husband and family members but it has rather been misused by those who are aware of laws and merely handful of cases are found to be genuine. Supreme Court of India labeled the misuse of section as "legal terrorism" and stated that stated that many cases are found that are not bonafide and runs ulterior motive. The long list of fabricated cases in misuse of mere one section proves that how much other provisions of laws must be mutilated at different point of time.

### **Inefficiency of the State Machinery in Proper Working of Laws**

As the laws are made by legislature it is the responsibility of the state machinery to take care of the application of laws and see to the proper working of the laws. When a crime is committed it clearly shows a failure on the part of administration to make use of law and maintain proper order in the society. There is an emergent need to have special task force to implement laws in the manner that would avert women related crime to a great extent. Moreover we cannot completely charge the state machinery people in general also require to show sensitivity and participate in proper working of the laws.

### **Delay in Judicial Processes**

There is also a growing need to not only have special courts for women but they must be motivated to settle the cases in a way that does not affect the decency of women. We also require having a speedy trial of such cases so that the women are able to secure justice and restore their position in the society for building a better future for them. There lies a great lacuna in our judicial system which prevents it from quick and easy disposal of cases. The lengthy process and

procedures that a petitioner is not aware of and the heavy expenditure of lawyers prevents several of them from seeking justice. A fast track court with a quick redressal scheme having minimum complicated procedures is required that would work on the line of delivering justice without staining the image of a woman.

### **Psychological Factors**

This is one very important aspect that must be taken into consideration as it encompasses the social economic and other related factors. The social fabric of our society is such that that a woman might be educated, aware and independent but the social pattern of our society is such that it prevents her from taking any initiative to prevent crime or take steps after commission of the crime. The social pressure of how people will react, think or what others will say are some reasons that throws direct challenge to the proper working and implementation of laws. This also becomes a ground for number of victims to be victimized for long. The most vivid example in our society is of sex workers who are forced into the profession fail to retaliate. Economic factor is also interwoven into it as women have very few assets to their name and so usually are dependent on others this dependency on husband or others as such prevents them from taking any decision against crime committed to them. In case of domestic violence where women are subjected to domestic violence they in absence of any other financial support fail to retaliate in such violence. There are many more factors at ground level that prevents women to fight against the crime thus thereby throw a direct challenge the very idea of reducing the crime.

### **Financial and Other Factors**

Shortage of funds in the hands of state can be considered as one of the challenges in working of laws in effective manner. There may also be other such challenges at local and ground level that requires to be taken care of like local people, customary barriers etc.

### **WORKING ON IMPLIMENTATION**

There remains a huge wedge between the list of legislations and its actual implementation. The laws are normally framed in the society for regulatory purposes; its basic objective is to lay certain guidelines within the ambit of which one is expected to behave. These laws in return can

be penal if violated. With the presence of so many penal laws why is it that the crime against women still taking place? A very simple answer to this question is failure in implementation of laws leads to misuse of laws. No matter a huge long list of laws may exist but to make it work is entirely a different thing.

Working on implementation cannot be done with a simple formula with the size of population and the long list of criminal activities it is very important to work on its implementation. Moreover having a long list of laws requires its proper channelization. Here we will deal with how the laws can be implemented in an effective way from a social, economic, political and individual perspective Enforcement of law is definitely a technical aspect and requires administrative authority but as far as its implementation is concerned it is important that every person in the society should facilitate implementation of laws in whichever ways possible. This can be done by several ways and at several stages.

### **Social Perspective**

The very need to change the mindset of the society is required where a respectable position must be ascertained to the women. Ours has been a patriarchal society and women have been always subjected to oppression it is this patriarchy that requires coming up and providing women with what is due to them. It is believed that what is taught in our child hood and in the process of socialization remains in us all our lives. It becomes a social responsibility of every individual to so inculcate in the minds of young generation the values and responsibility to obey law and to prevent others from breaching the law so that it becomes inherent part of every individual to obey law. In this process our education system shall play a very significant role by making each and every person aware of what our laws are particularly those laws that are essential. This brings us to a very important aspect of educating our people particularly the girls who in the absence of the same are subjected to criminal incidents.

### **Economic Perspective**

By economic it means that there should be sufficient funds in the hands of the government machinery that it always remains in a position to aid and assist each and every women in terms of implementation of any law. It is an issue of such a great significance that economic conditions

usually never remains a barrier but what is needed is to channelize the funds in a proper manner . How the money is allocated in working of various laws is important. Money can be used in putting CCTV cameras at sensitive places. There can be increased number of police force kept to handle such issues. Training and awareness camps with audio visuals can be shown to girls at schools, villages, panchayats, community centre etc. to educate them and even make volunteers among them to educate rest of laws and remedies.

### **Non Governmental Organizations**

The Non Governmental Organizations has a vital role to play. It helps the Government enforced at grass root level. They have their own tools and mechanisms through which they work. They have been found working at all levels depending on the needs and the requirement. They have a responsibility to bring a change in the mindset and attitude of people as they work along with the people and hold the power and strength to change the mindset of the people. They can help achieve the goals by legally educating the women from every nook and corner and promote them to take independent decisions. They also can provide aid and counseling to those who are the victims.

### **Enforcement and Redressal the Ultimate Tool**

Until and unless efforts are made we can bring no difference in the prevailing condition. Merely talking in words will not provide to us any solution. A real working and implementation of these ideas and strategies are required. The government machinery definitely is the enforcement authority on which we must keep faith but also understand the fact that they alone are not in the position to handle all and every case wholly and there has to be indulgence of us as citizens in facilitating the proper utilization of provisions of law to avert crime and to secure justice in case any such crime is committed. Both this enforcement authority and the redressal authority require showing more sensitivity towards the criminal acts that are committed against women. They are

the ones who can actually ensure that the law is enforced and justice delivered as they are the people in authority.

## **CONCLUSION**

The trend of crime against women has been inherited by generations and it still continues to go on. Rather the nature and content of crime seems to have turned more heinous and painful. More the laws more the empowerment programmes more are the offences being committed on women in current times. Living in a civilized society people are showing signs of barbarism, knowing of laws are breaking laws, Talking of ethics are behaving unethical. The temperament of all seems to be losing its ability to behave. Earlier women were suppressed and crimes were committed in the veil of social practices but now this are coming more into light and in fact have turned out to be worse. With the incidents like '*Nirbhaya*' a very obvious question that comes to our mind is where are we talking ourselves? Where the security of women lies? Moreover what is law and legal authorities doing? Don't these wrongdoer fear law?

Like one cannot achieve a utopian society that is nothing but perfect similarly it is not possible to have a society that is free of crime. Attempt to find answers of these questions were made in the article. What we strive for is to have a world or a nation that offers women a safe place to live. This can be made possible if law succeeds and also the mindset of people succeeds. This can start only once we are able to successfully implement the laws. Proper implementation of laws ensures proper observance of the same. People must be made aware of its consequences and the ridicule that they will be facing owing to its breach. Hence its implementation in long run will come from the people themselves. No mere law or policy or a judgment can completely resolve the issue of criminality what we require to do is to either train the minds of individuals or develop such rigorous fear that such acts would not occur in others mind even once. To develop a rigorous fear again takes us away from what we consider humanitarian though it has a greater probability to work. Lastly a proper implementation can always pave way for peaceful nation with minimal crime.

**List of Sections Devoted To Women**

Indian Penal Code

Rape (Sec. 375 & 376 IPC)

Attempt to commit Rape (Sec 376/511 IPC)

Kidnapping & Abduction of Women (Section 363, 364, 364A, 365, 366 to 369 IPC)

Dowry Deaths (Section 304B IPC)

Acid Attack (Sec 326A)

Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)

Sexual Harassment (Sec.354A IPC)

Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354C IPC)

Voyeurism (Sec. 354D IPC)

Insult to the Modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)

Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec. 498A IPC)

Importation of Girl from Foreign Country (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366 B IPC)

Abetment of Suicide of Women (Sec. 306 IPC)

Dowry Prohibition act 1961

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act1986

The Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956

The Sexual Harassment of the Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act 2013)

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