

# TIME TO CHANGE ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN

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## **Abstract**

India is regarded as unsafe place for women. No women are safe in their workplace, public transport. Even nowadays women are not safe in their home. They are victims of rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence, acid attack etc. In this paper an attempt is made to study the crime against women, the causes behind it and what steps government should take for elimination of such crime in India.

**Keywords:** Crimes, Women, Victim

## **1.0 Introduction**

From ancient times India is a country which is famous for culture and tradition. Women are treated as goddess laxmi in India. Now a day's most of Indian women are working in all fields but many crimes were committed against them. The main causes of crime against women are unequal education, dowry system, gender discrimination.

In India, rape is the common crime against women. Rape comes under section 375 of Indian penal code. In 2012 gang rape case 23 years old girl was raped by 6 people in moving bus. She was admitted in hospital in Delhi. Later she was transferred to Singapore hospital but died two days later.(Rajagopal,2017)

Another case in 2017 in Gurgaon, 26 years old woman was gang raped by 3 men in a car. Victim was coming home and suddenly 3 men force her and rape inside the car.( Pati ,2017).In the year of 2015, more than 34000 cases of rape were reported and 197 cases was custodial case reported in 2014.Delhi is regarded as most unsafe place for women

In India, dowry death is also common crime against women. Total 24771 dowry deaths have been registered in last 3 years. Maximum dowry death occurred in Uttar Pradesh. Women are harassed by her husband for some unlawful demand .Next to Uttar Pradesh dowry death occurred in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.(PTI,2015)

Cases of abduction of women rise from 2010 and 2014 to 71% in India .According to National Crime Record Bureau data, the purpose of abduction is for marriage. In 2016, snapdeal employee Dipti Saran was abducted when she was returning to home. The accused had a plan to marry Dipti Saran..(Vasta,2016)

In India, till 2013 there was no statistics for acid attack.(Behere 2013,Raj 2014). In 2013 acid attack violence are recorded after amendment of Indian Penal Code. Now acid attack comes under 326A and 326B. In 2014, 226 cases were reported. In 2015, Preetirathi a nursing student got selected for military nursing service. She was about to join naval hospital Mumbai. When she reached Mumbai with her family an unidentified men threw acid to her face. Later on she died..(India TV News Desk,2014)

According to government report 2016, almost 20,000 children and women were trafficked. Victims are mainly poor women from rural areas. (Ghosh 2009,Basu2005, Kishore 2009, Iyer 2012)Reasons of trafficking are poverty, better life. Many parents sell their children for better life and good opportunities. Approx 75% to 80% of human trafficking is for sex. Traffickers give fake promises to women of employment.(Raj 2014,Mayo 2017,Prasad 2013)In 2013, West Bengal had the highest human trafficking case followed by Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh.

In 2014 crime rates against women reported as 56.3. Delhi, Uttar Pradesh has the highest crime rate.(Miranda 2017 , Singh 2017, Ansari 2017). Figure 1 shows crime rates in different states during 2015 and Figure 2 shows cases registered under crime against women during 2015 in different states.

Main reason for crime against women is discrimination between men and women, unequal education.(Mathur 2017). In 1993, Declaration on the elimination of violence against women declared that a main cause of crime against women is discrimination between men and women.

Table 1 shows the cases reported of crime against women and it can be analysed that crimes has been increased over the years.

**Table 1: Violence against women**

Sl. No	Crime against women	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Rape	22,172	24,206	24,923	33,703	36,735
2	Dowry death	8,391	8,618	8,233	8,083	8,445
3	Kidnapping and abduction of women	29,795	35,565	38,262	51,881	57,331

(Ropmay, 2014)

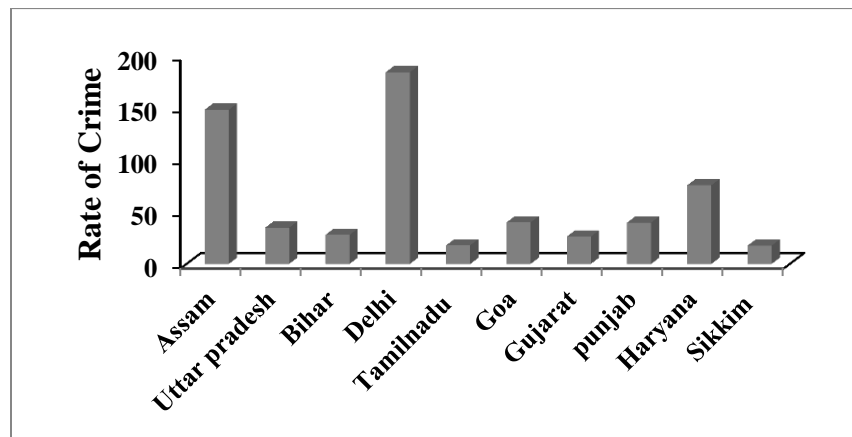


Figure 1: Rates of crime against women India during 2015.(National crime record bureau,2015)

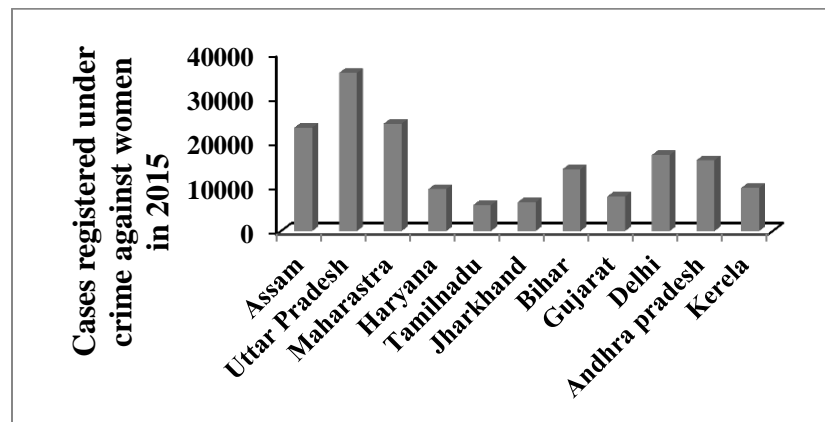


Figure 2: Cases registered under crime women during 2015 (National crime record bureau,2015)

## 2.0 Effective Measures for Safety of Women

Government should take effective measures for elimination of crime against women. Government should give equal education to both men and women, planning of cities by proper lighting and installing CCTV camera in street and certain apps should be created by the government for women safety. In India, women due to shy and because of social stigma did not register their case. To overcome this problem, government should empower women and should take steps so that women in India should know about their rights. Judicial system is very slow in India. Approx 157249 cases against women are pending for investigation by the end of 2015. Special cases shall be trial by fast track court and also reduces the burden of court.

## 3.0 Conclusion

In this paper problem of crime against women has been studied and suggested some approach which government can implement to overcome such problems. Crime against women can be reduced if attitude towards women is changed and equal education is provided to both men and women.

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