

Responsible Factors for Crime Against Women



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Four types of factors can be identified

- Cultural
- legal
- Economic
- Political

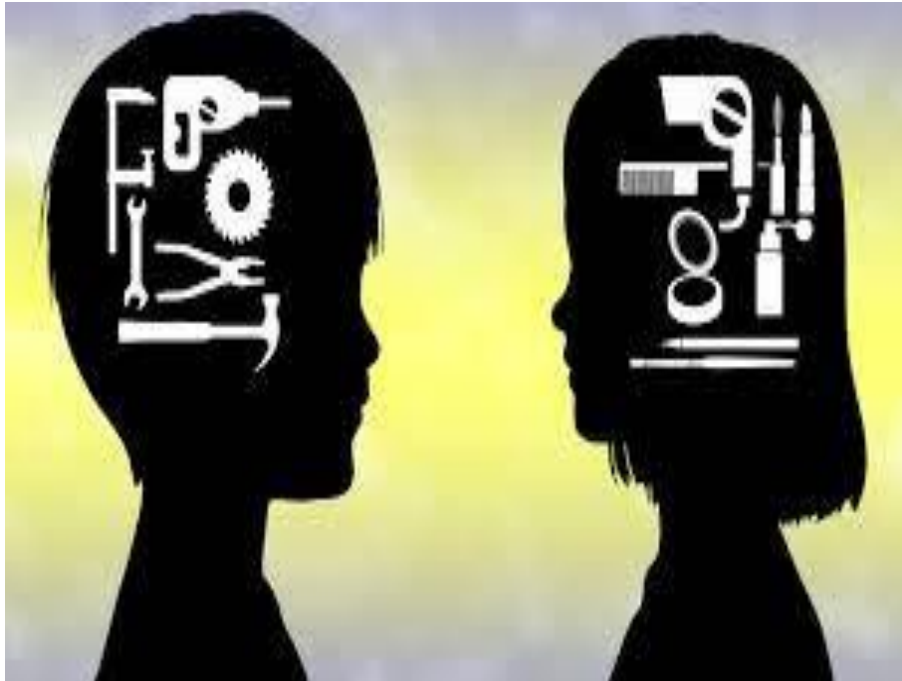


Stop crime against women !!.. save Them , Respect them!!

Cultural

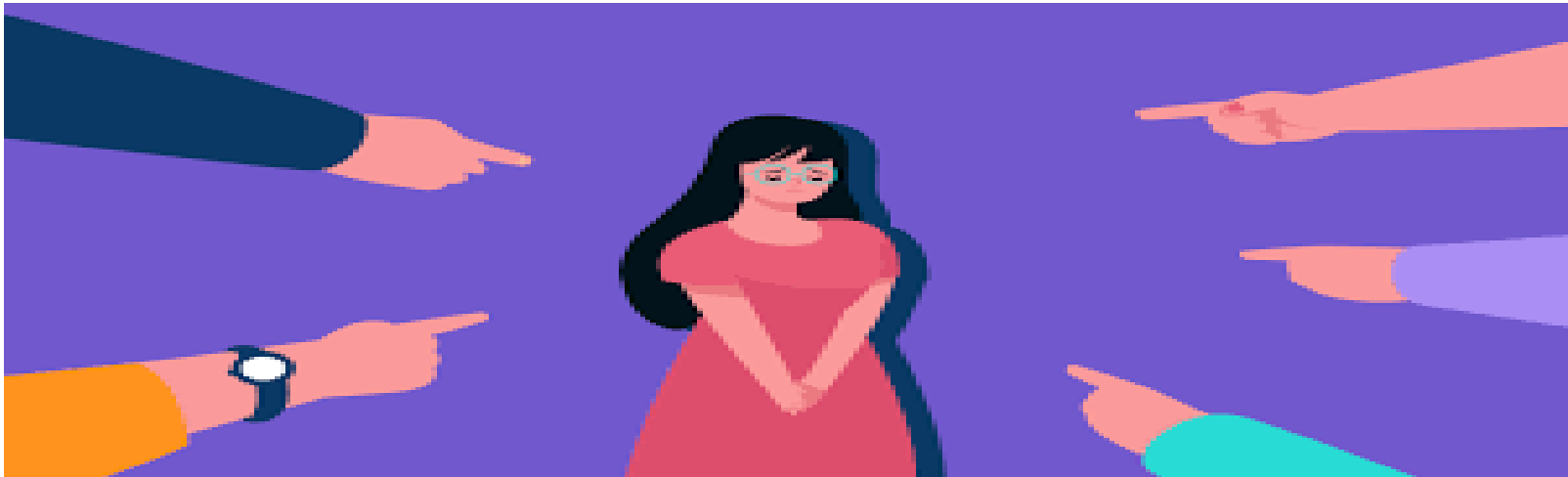
- Patriarchal and sexist views
- Gender stereotypes and prejudice
- Expectation of femininity and masculinity
- The socialization of gender

Patriarchal Mindset and Gender Stereotype



Expectations of femininity and masculinity





Socio-cultural factors disfavoring women

- Stereotypes of gender roles have continued over the ages.
- The primary roles for women have been marriage and motherhood.
- Women must marry because an unmarried, separated or divorced status is a stigma.
- The custom of dowry is still prevalent in Indian marriages.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

■ **Woman face challenges** right from birth

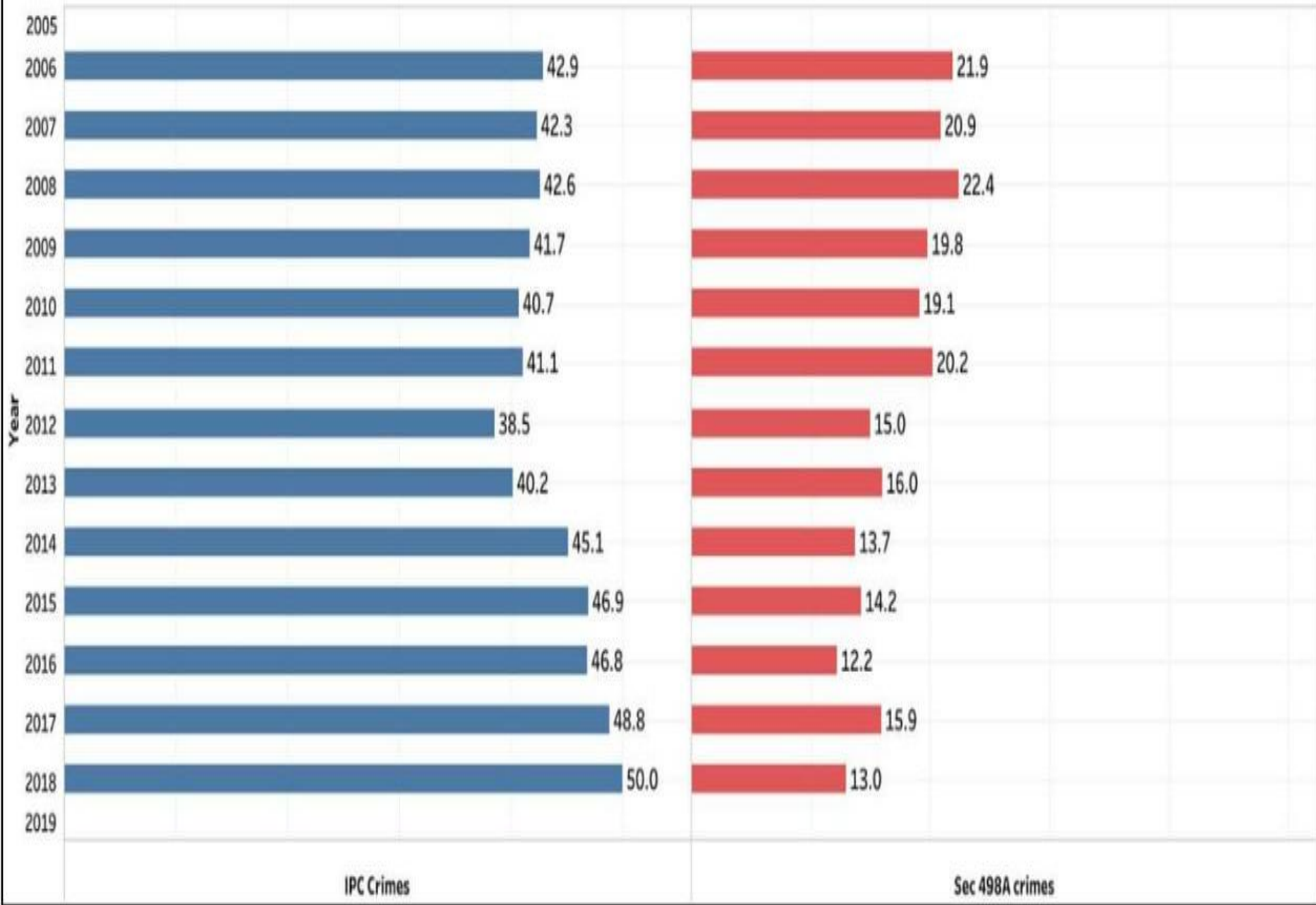
■ There is always a **strong societal preference** for boys rather than girls

■ Girls do not receive the same attention as boys in **medical care or education**

■ Be it at home, in workplace or in public place **women are still at a disadvantage**



Conviction rate for all IPC Crimes and Sec 498A Crimes (NCRB, 2018)



Traditional and cultural practices

- Female genital mutilation
- Acid attacks
- Killing in the name of family honour
- Early And Forced Marriage
- Devdasi



Female genital mutilation

- Today FGM is practiced in 92 countries of the world.
- According to UNICEF data in the year 2020 there about 200 million children and women in the world FGM is done.
- About 500000 women in the USA undergo this procedure each year



Honour killing is the killing of a member of a family or social group by other members due to the belief the victim has brought dishonour upon the family or community.

The Indian states of Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand.

Causes of Honour killing

Marrying a person outside the class & religion.

Engaging in lesbian & gay in relationship.

Refusing arrange marriage

Disobeying the dresscode given by the community to the female

Killings By Kin



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs in Lok Sabha



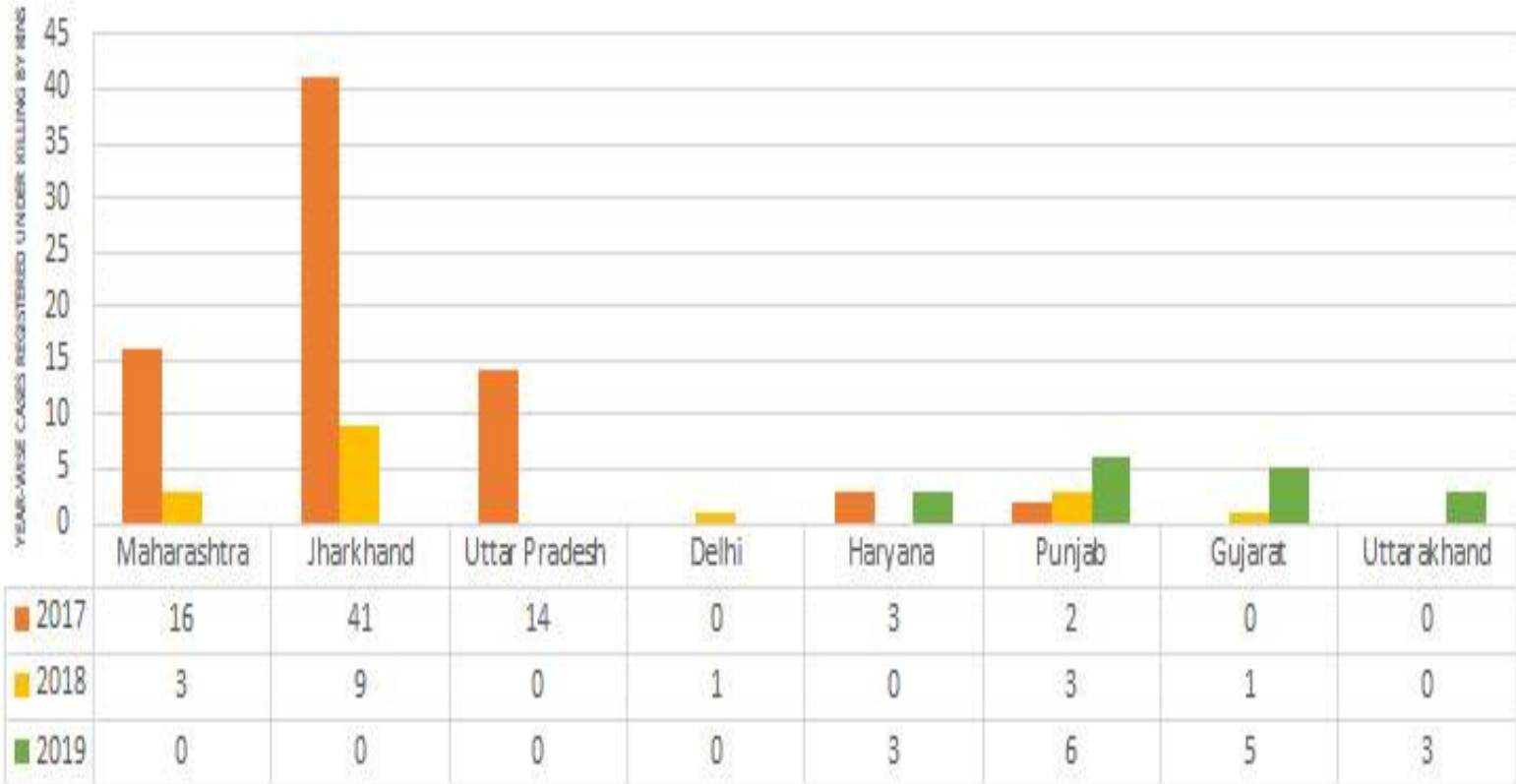
- The United Nations estimated that every year 5000 women & girls are being murdered in the name of honour killing.

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- Honour killing are mainly reported in the Middle Eastern and South Asian countries.

It also occurs in countries like Brazil, Canada, Italy , Iran, Sweden, UK, USA and India.

- Stoning is also practised among countries such as Pakistan.

STATE-WISE CASES OF KILLING BY KIN



Early And Forced Marriage

Early And Forced Marriage contributes to-

- Poverty
- Powerlessness
- Poor sexual health.
- lack of education.
- lower status.
- Violence, abuse and rape.



- Dev dasi practice was outlawed by the Karnataka government in 1992 and Andhra Pradesh government in 1988.
- But National Human Rights Commission had reported in 2013 that there are still about 450000 dev dasiya in the country.

Legal Factors



- Insensitivity of law enforcement machinery.
- low levels of reporting and investigation.

Representation of women in the Indian Judiciary

- 11 women judges in the Supreme Court since 1950.
- Total no. of High Court Judges are 713.
- Women Judges are 94.
- Advocates registered are 1.7 million.
- Women advocates are only 15%.

Sl. No.	Name of the High Courts	Sanctioned Strength of Judges	Number of Women Judges working
1	Allahabad	160	07
2	Andhra Pradesh	37	03
3	Bombay	94	09
4	Calcutta	72	07
5	Chhattisgarh	22	02
6	Delhi	60	07
7	Gauhati	24	01
8	Gujarat	52	03
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	17	02
11	Jharkhand	25	01
12	Karnataka	62	03
13	Kerala	47	05
14	Madhya Pradesh	53	03
15	Madras	75	11
16	Manipur	05	00
17	Meghalaya	04	00
18	Orissa	27	01
19	Patna	53	02
20	Punjab & Haryana	85	07
21	Rajasthan	50	01
22	Sikkim	03	01
23	Telangana	24	00
24	Tripura	04	00
25	Uttarakhand	11	00

Economic Factors

Income **inequity**

Among neighbours, women's share of total labour income in India was lower compared to that of China, Sri Lanka and Nepal but higher than that of Bhutan and Bangladesh





Political:

Political under-representation of women & others.

The women of our country have the right to contribute to the functioning of the government.

They have entitled the right to contest elections and the right to vote

The Preamble

We, The People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens-

Justice social, economic and political

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship

Equality of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all.

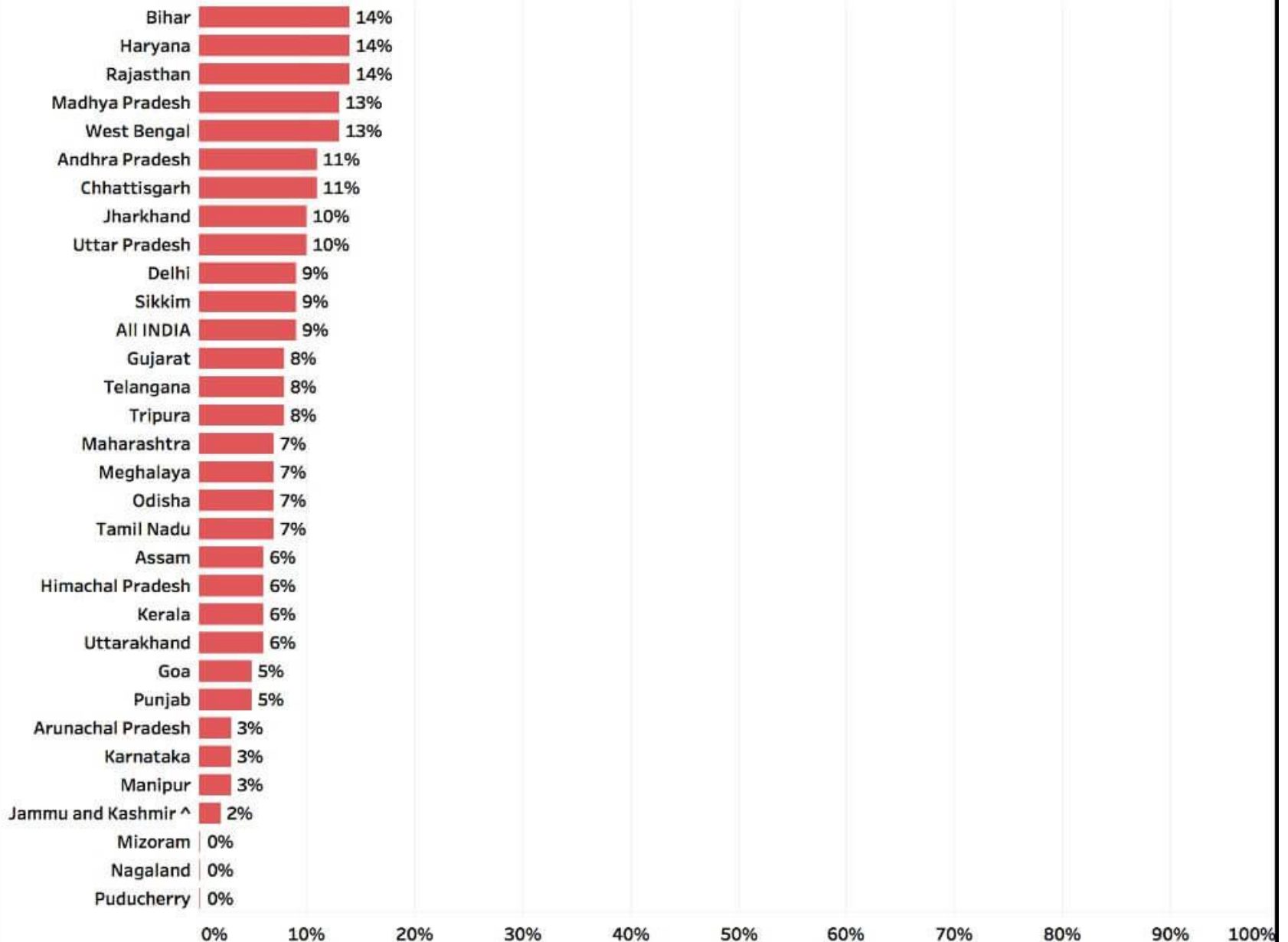
Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Constitutional Provisions For Women In India

The principle of gender equality is enshrined -

- Fundamental Rights,
- Fundamental Duties,
- Directive Principles of State Policy.
- The State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. (Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans, and programs)

Percentage of Women MLAs in State Assemblies (as of December 2017)



Women in the House over the years

In 2019, women candidates had a higher strike rate than men in Bharatiya Janata Party, Congress

WOMEN CONTESTANTS AND WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

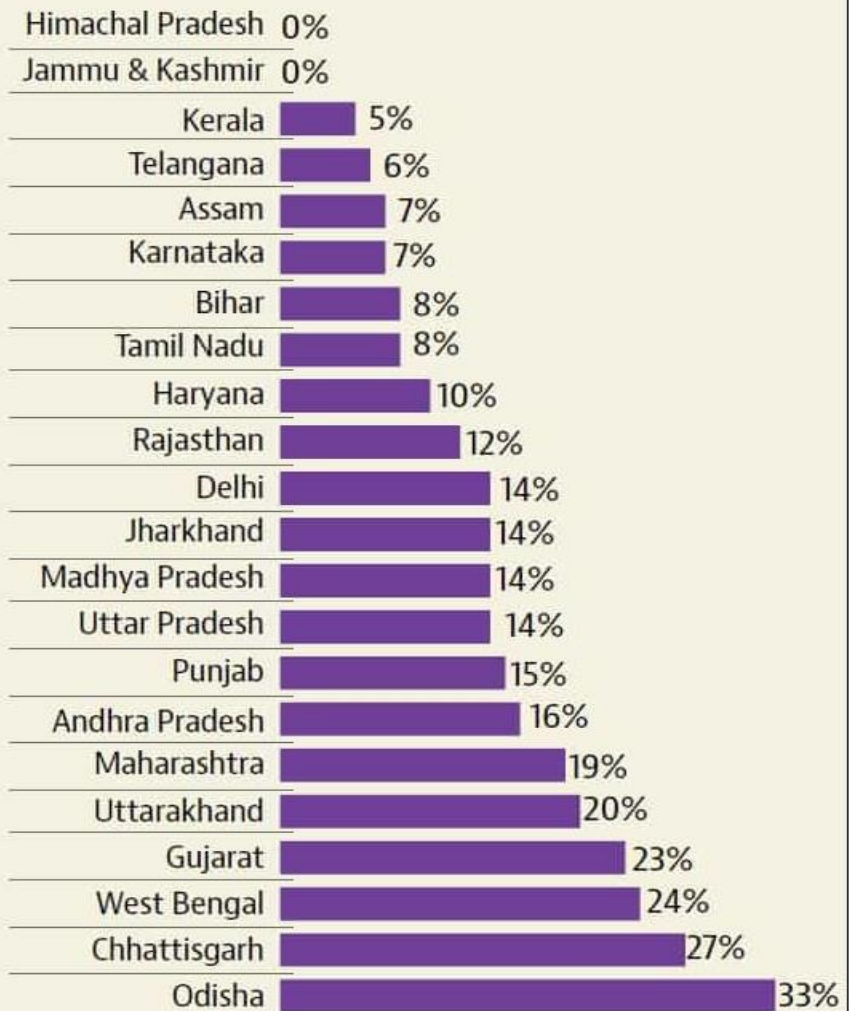


HOW THE BIG STATES VOTED IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

WOMEN CANDIDATES



WOMEN MPs



Source: Trivedi Centre for Political Data

Crime against women

- Uttarakhand reports 36% rise in crime against women, 30% rise in rape cases.
- In 2020, the total number of such cases reported were 2,810.





2021, the maximum number of rape cases were reported

- US Nagar - 194
- Haridwar -190
- Dehradun-158

(Times of india 23 april 2022)

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN



RAPE

	CRIME RATE (Incidents/lakh population)	% Change
Madhya Pradesh	14.7	12.2
Chhattisgarh	14.6	15.9
Delhi	12.5	-44.7
Assam	11	-1.8
Kerala	10.9	19.8
Odisha	9.7	3.2
Rajasthan	9.3	-10.6
Haryana	8.6	-8.5
Jharkhand	5.5	-19.1
Jammu & Kashmir	4.9	14
Uttar Pradesh	4	-13
Punjab	3.9	-37.1
Andhra Pradesh	3.8	-2.6
Maharashtra	3.3	-54.8
Telangana	3	-56.5
West Bengal	2.4	0
Karnataka	1.8	-66.7
Gujarat	1.6	-51.5
Bihar	1.2	-40
Tamil Nadu	0.8	-11.1
All India	5.2	-17.5

Kerala is getting very unsafe for women

- National Commission for women received 31000 complaints against women in 2021.
- it has increased by 30% from 2020 to 2021



Crime against women

- A total of 4,28,278 cases of crime against women were registered during 2021, showing an increase of 15.3% over 2020 cases.
- A total of 1,49,404 cases of crime against **children** were registered during 2021, showing an increase of 16.2% over 2020 (1,28,531 cases)




Reasons for rise in crime against women in India

- No fear of law
- Lack of accountability and conviction
- Patriarchy
- Police failure
- A lack of public safety
- More reporting
- A sluggish judicial system



Ending violence against women



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- Mental illness
 - Restriction on use of alcohol
 - Law enforcement
 - Efficient and accountable law enforcement machinery at all levels (administration, government, police and judiciary) is needed.

- Gender sensitization.
- Improve the quality of education and
Develop employment opportunities for youth.
- Code of conduct at work place.
- Strive to infuse good moral and religious values in children.



Women will work out their destinies much better too than men can ever do for them. All the mischief to women has come because men undertook to shape the destiny of women.

by Swami Vivekanand