An Analysis of Crime against Women in India and Haryana

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INTRODUCTION
The constitution of India has granted equal rights to both men and women but still women face extreme discrimination and violence and thus occupies low status in Society. In spite of all efforts to stop crime against women by the Govt. of India along with social worker, Women organization and others, the crime against women have increasing trends. Discriminatory mindset towards women has existed since many centuries and has affected the lives of women. Declining sex ratio, child sex ratio (CSR) and sex ratio at birth in Haryana show the discrimination towards women at the stage of birth or before birth. After birth she is victims of crime such as rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry-related crimes, molestation, sexual harassment, eve-teasing, honour killings etc. They are being trafficked for sex, harassment at workplaces and tortured in family and society. Women has maximum threats from close relatives and neighborhood, therefore due care must be taken for change in the mindset of the societies regarding the safety and security of women.

Objectives of the Study:
The main objectives of the present research paper are as under.
(1) To analyze the rising trends of crime against women in Haryana.
(2) To identify the reasons responsible for these crime.
(3) To give suitable suggestions for solution of the problems.

Source of Data:
The present study is based on secondary data, which has been collected from the National Crime Record Bureau (NRCB), Information Technology Cell of Superintendent of Police (SP) office, Mahila Thana, Hisar; Census report 2011, Statistical Abstract of Haryana and some information...
has been sought from different National Daily. Perception of local community members (men and women) has been taken on increasing crime.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION:**

Thus the present paper is based on rising crime against women in Haryana: A threat for internal security. Dowry Deaths, Rape, Molestation, Cruelty by husband and relatives and sexual harassment at work place will be taken for analysis. Most of the time these cases creates low and order problems and social organization and the representative of local government take the initiative to solve the problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Head</th>
<th>Haryana</th>
<th>India</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>1070</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dowry Death</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cruelty by Husband &amp; Relative</td>
<td>3525</td>
<td>3541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molestation/ Insult of Modesty of Women</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping &amp; Abduction of Women</td>
<td>2336</td>
<td>2394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Crime Against Women</td>
<td>9446</td>
<td>9545</td>
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Source: NRCB, 2015
‘I’ - refers to Cases Reported; ‘V’ refers to No. of Victims in registered cases; ‘R’ refers to Crime Rate.

The comparative analysis of India and Haryana reveals that out of 9446 reported case in Haryana, the incident of rapes 1070, cruelty by husband and relatives cases are 3525, sexual harassment at workplace reported 688 and kidnapping & abduction of Women are 2336 as per NCRB, 2015. It has also observed that the highest numbers of rape cases were reported between the age group above 18 years and below 30 years (No. of cases, 556) in Haryana and even in the girl child below 6 years age was raped and number of 12 cases was reported in Haryana and 451 were reported in National level during the years 2015. It was also observed that such type of crimes was prevalent in the past but people were not much aware about the reporting.
The Govt. of Haryana opened Mahila Police Station (MPS) in all districts from August, 2015 for check and controlled the crime against women and sanctions 3485 post of women for above mention police stations for effective implementation of the legal process and giving timely justice to the victim’s. It will give positive signal in the society and helpful in controlling crime against women. The district wise details related to complained registered in Mahila Police Station during the one year. As per MPS reported cases, the Karnal district ranks first in Haryana when it comes to atrocities against women. The Mahila police station has received 7570 complaints during the year from August, 2015 to July, 2016. The number of complaints registered with MPS has been showing a decreasing trend. In August, 2015 to July, 2016, a total of 7570 complaints were received from Haryana while a year before in August, 2014 to July, 2015, the complaints were 7747. But the crime such as kidnapping complaints are reducing, the complaints regarding rape have been increasing rapidly over the years.

In Haryana the status of women is low, but crimes against women are likely to be higher. The reflection of patriarchy and its effect on society at large are very evident in our statistics. Women have to undergo tremendous forms of violence for instance rape, bride burning, domestic violence, harassment, violence due to demand for dowry, etc. The comparative trends of crime against women reported in MPS during the years, 2015.

Total number of registered cases of dowry harassment and molestation in Haryana is high among all the types of crime against women. There was a positive trend in seven categories of cases out of 12 categories i.e. dowry death, custodial rape, attempt to rape, tajab attack, immoral trafficking, female feticide and dower toucher (Physical). It reflects the orthodox and patriarchal mindset of people of Haryana. The economic dependence of the women on her family to fulfill their needs is also is one of the main reasons behind such kind of crimes. The social and economic status of women can be both a cause and consequence of violence against women.

CAUSES OF RISING CRIME

There are multiple reasons for increase in crime against women in Haryana
A. The declining sex ratio, child sex ratio and sex ratio at birth (0-1 years) in Haryana which is at the bottom position as per census 2011. Preference for son is very strong in rural Haryana which in turn leads to low sex ratio resulting in rise in crimes against women in Haryana.

B. Purchased of brides for boys of marriageable age from neighboring states like Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

C. Female feticide is so strong that parents kill their daughters in the womb (female feticide).

D. Early marriage of girls is forced to make marital relations against her wish and thus she suffered signs of depressions and stress. Their innocence has not gone and neither their bodies are prepared to bear such atrocities.

CONCLUSION

In ancient times the women in India occupied a high status. Now days, the large number of women are coming out from the houses to attain employment. But the security of the women has compelled the parents to restrict themselves inside the premises of the houses. They are working in both government and private institutions. The woman who are working in various reputed private agencies had to work till late hours and hence it becomes difficult to manage the affairs like transportation, private vehicle and hence there security question always remained doubtful. No doubt in this present scientific and modern generation there are various social networking applications which are designed for the safety of the women but still the incidences of street harassment, kidnapping, the cases of sexual exploitation are not stopping. Hence there is an emergent need that our government and agencies that are responsible for maintaining law and order had to frame strict laws and penalties on those who violate the social environment. It is not that there is absence of policies and programmes but whether these policies are being implemented is a big question? Hence government needs to strict the laws so that women in our society can lead a fearless and prosperous life.
REFERENCE


