

## Different Forms of Women Exploitation and Some Indian Penal Code and Local Laws Of Crimes against Women

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### Abstract

In our **Republic and modern India** Women are facing problems in every sphere of life whether family, employment, society, health and property rights etc., There are several violence, crime, harassment, moral abuse which are very often highlighted by the media in Indian modern scenario. There are several causes of violence against women, such as sexual harassment, moral and verbal abuse, eve-teasing and work exploitation to women is not of recent origin, its trace is found in the history of ancient India.

The Recent terrible news of Gang Rape in New Delhi 23 Year Old medical college girl student was raped by 6 people in a Moving Bus in New Delhi in December 16, 2012. The girl was hospitalized for several days and was also taken to Singapore for advanced Treatment even though she died. The UN Women in India protested and emphasized that every girl and woman should be able to live safely and free of violence. These crimes need to end political will must translate into concrete action and stronger implementation of already existing laws and regulations. For the improvement of women's issues U.N. declaration of 1975 as women's year and the period of 1975-1985 as women's decade due to the international recognition of the problems faced by women's all over the world. In spite of constitutional and legal safeguards, the women in India continue to suffer, due to lack of awareness of their rights, illiteracy and oppressive practices and customs. These articles discuss the different forms of women exploitation and existing Indian Penal Code and Local Laws to protect the women. The article also tries to furnish some statistical data on crimes against women in India and suggestions for women wellbeing.

### Introduction

INDIA, The seventh largest and second most populous democratic country in the world. Over 1.27 billion people, **614.4 million are female and 655.8 million are male. Average literacy rate 74.04 and youth literacy is 82 %**. Even though the women across the country, struggle to live life with dignity and they are facing several problems in every sphere of life whether it is family, employment, health care or property rights etc., They are victims of crime directed specifically at them, rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry-related crimes, molestation, sexual harassment, forced to prostitution, eve-teasing, trafficking and work place exploitation etc. Women, irrespective of their class, caste and educational status, are not safe and also to torture, harassing and exploiting the women in different forms in present society. The crimes against women in India are growing at a rampant speed. Objective of this article has been to understand form of exploitation and suggest strengthening legal system aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination and crimes against women. Government of India had ushered in the new millennium by declaring the year 2001 as 'Women's Empowerment Year' to focus on a vision 'where women are equal partners like men'. Government policy has been to promote women's participation in political, social and economic life of the nation and identical access to health care, quality education, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.

## **The Objective of the Paper**

1. To understand the different forms of women exploitation in present society
2. To know the Indian penal and special local laws of crimes against women
3. Identify the factors contributing to the women exploitation and abuse
4. To provide some suggestion to overcome of these issues.

**Methodology:** This article based on secondary data.

## **Meaning of Exploitation**

1. The act of utilizing something in an unjust or cruel manner. Exploitation includes political economy, economics, and sociology, exploitation involves a persistent social relationship in which certain persons are being mistreated or unfairly used for the benefit of others.
2. "Exploitation" refers to the use of people as a resource, with little or no consideration of their well-being. This can take the following basic forms: taking something off a person or group that rightfully belongs to them .Making somebody to work using somebody against his will, or without his consent or knowledge, imposing an arbitrary differential treatment of people to the advantage of some and the disadvantage of others
3. The word exploitation is used to refer to economic exploitation; that is, the act of using another person's labor without offering them an adequate compensation.

## **Meaning women Exploitation and Abuse**

Woman abuse is the intentional and regular use of tactics to establish and maintain power and control over the thoughts, beliefs and behaviour of a woman by creating fear and/or dependency. All forms of abuse result in the woman losing some if not all dignity, control, safety and personal power. Abused women change their behaviour, preferences and/or choices because they fear the consequences or retaliation of their abusive partner.

## **Theories for Exploitation**

### **Marxist Theory**

In **Marxian economics**, exploitation refers to the subjection of producers (the proletariat) to work for passive owners (bourgeoisie) for less compensation than is equivalent to the actual amount of work done. The proletarian is forced to sell his or her labour power, rather than a set quantity of labour, in order to receive a wage in order to survive, while the capitalist exploits the work performed by the proletarian by accumulating the surplus value of their labour. Therefore, the capitalist makes his/her living by passively owning the means of production and generating a profit, which is really the product of the labor which is entitled to all it produces.

### **Neoclassical Theories**

In neoclassical economics, exploitation is organizational, explained using microeconomic theory. It is a kind of market failure, a deviation from the abstraction of perfect competition. The most common scenario is a monopony or a monopoly. These exploiters have bargaining power.

### **New liberal Theories**

As in the Marxist theory, the problem is structural rather than organizational: given its special position in society (controlling an important asset), a lobby group can shift the distribution of income in its direction, impoverishing the rest, even though their role serves no reasonable purpose. While Henry George pointed to land-owners, John Maynard Keynes saw *rentiers* (non-working owners of financial wealth) as fitting this picture. The first receive land-rent while the second receive interest, even though, according to the proponents of this theory, they contribute nothing to society. They merely own a certain asset and have the ability to make money from that asset without actually doing any work themselves. While George argued for a "single tax" on land-rent to solve this problem, Keynes hoped that interest rates could be driven to zero.

### **Stages of Women Exploitation and Present Indian Perspective:**

Nowadays, the world has become as a small village due to globalization. Therefore, some people who inhabit this small village are suffering either morally or physically. However, and women are so exploited daily both morally and physically. Moreover women are suppressed and exploited from the womb stage. Following are different stages of women exploitation,

#### **Pre-birth stage of women:**

At the stage pre-birth, despite illegal, sex selective abortion has been taking place, because in many developing countries like India, it is still thought that baby girl would be a burden of a family in future and in rural areas, the same is considered along with the concept that they would not be economically and socially productive as they have not physically strong like men. Hence, despite employing enough labour force for economic development, women are not paid properly and thus they are economically deprived section of Indian society (Tripathi and Tiwari, 1999).

#### **Infancy stage of women:**

At the infancy stage, she is looked after with ignorance particularly in case of education, health care and nutrition. Consequently from the initial stages of development, they remain weak and isolated. This is because of the same reason as stated earlier. Thus, there is a tendency in rural India in particular to over-emphasize on baby boy considering their future probability of application.

#### **Childhood stage of women:**

At the time of childhood, due to constant ignorance, women are victimized in the form of child abuse and trafficking for lucrative business spread all over the world both for labour and sex. Therefore, it cannot be denied that the child labour act of 1986 does not bring remarkable positive impact as the majority of child labour in rural India is female (Tripathy, 2003).

#### **The adolescence stage of women:**

At the stage of adolescence, pitiable form of violence or exploitation is noticed in the form of prostitution, trafficking, early marriage, crime committed against women etc. This is a stage when they become matured, can understand the social and economic bondage and being realized this tyranny, they are either compelled to choose prostitution or unintentionally abused for sex. In addition, being considered as burden, they have to face early marriage very often as decided by their family. Sometimes, this results psychologically disorder among them. Moreover, the young women or teenagers are victimized to satisfy a few gangsters by providing sex and beauty.

### **Reproductive stage of women:**

At reproductive age, they have to face domestic violence, if get married. Moreover, at this time, they are sexually, psychological and physically tortured by intimate partner or non-partner also. Consequently, homicide is very common as read out in common newspapers in all parts of the country. At the time of elderly, she becomes helpless due to absence of workability or sexual beauty. Consequently, they are again ignored and exploited. Thus, the history of women life is a garland of stigma or misery. There is no stage at which she gets honour due to their traditional oppressed life lead without protest. *Basu Roy, March 2012* .

### **Different forms of Women Exploitation and abuse in Present Society**

#### **Domestic Violence:**

In Indian family the man is the head and women is the inferior and subordinate partner and societal pressure force women to maintain this status quo. Wife beating is the most prevalent form of violence against women in the Indian society and it is viewed as a general problem of domestic discord.

#### **Female Infanticide and Feticide:**

This is playing a significant role in lop sided sex ratio in India. Poor families in certain regions of the country sometimes resort to killing baby girls at birth, sometimes from the womb to avoid an unwanted burden on dowry and family resources. Sex selective abortion has also been common in the country. It's dangerous to abort the foetus after 18 weeks of pregnancy and quiet harmful for mother too at such a late stage.

#### **Dowry:**

This is another form of women exploitation .The Government of India to recognize dowry as a social evil and to curb its practice .The Dowry Prohibition Act enacted in 1961 and the act was modified with the Dowry Prohibition Amendment Act of 1984, which has again been modified with Dowry Prohibition Bill 1986. Women's organization have played key role in this process of change. The 1961 Act define dowry and makes the practice of dowry-giving and taking, a punishable offence. Dowry is one of those social evils that no educated woman will own up with pride; still many are adhering to it. Practices of dowry tend to subordinate women in the society.

#### **Recent news of Gang Rape in New Delhi:**

23 Year Old Woman was raped by 6 people in a Moving Bus in New Delhi in December 16, 2012. The girl was hospitalized for several days and was also taken to Singapore for advanced Treatment.

#### **UN Women condemns gang rape of Delhi student:**

UN Women expresses indignation and condemns the ghastly gang-rape of the 23-year-old Delhi student, who is critically injured and battling for her life in a New Delhi hospital. This attack is an attack against all women in India. Violence against women is not a women's issue but a human rights issue. UN Women joins the Government and people of India in recognizing that we need to take tougher action together to change the present reality and culture of impunity. UN Women in India stresses the urgent need to promote and protect the safety of women and girls in India. Every girl and

woman should be able to live safely and free of violence. These crimes need to end sexual harassment and violence cannot be tolerated.

We urge that political will must translate into concrete action and stronger implementation of already existing laws and regulations. (Anne F Stenhammer, December 20 2012, New Delhi)

### **Rape victim and accused relationship in India:**

Rape in India has been described by Radha Kumar as one of India's most common crimes against women. Official sources show that rape cases in India has doubled between 1990 and 2008(Wikipedia). Rape is the fastest growing crime in India compared to murder, robbery and kidnapping. According to the report of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), every 60 minutes, two women are raped in this country. According to the Delhi police report A total of 703 cases of rape were reported in the year 2012. The biggest number of such crimes was reported from neighbours. One-quarter of the victims were minors, 27.9 percent of culprits were known to victims and 28.38 percent were friends and 8.35 from relatives. These figures are underestimations as many incidents go unreported due to fear of stigma and non awareness of rights. There are also the countless cases of eve teasing, indecent gazes, pinching, brushes and comments that infringe upon the rights of women, especially in overcrowded spaces and public transport buses and trains. There is a need for a drastic change in attitudes and mindsets towards such incidents. Poor investigations, harsh cross examination of victims, senseless adjournment of cases and faulty assessment of evidence and furnishing of evidence by victims in presence of culprits are areas that need reforms.

### **Rape victim and accused relationship -2012**

Sl.No	Accused relationship	No. of rape victim	Percentage of rape victim
1	Neighbours	207	29.32%
2	Friends	200	28.32%
3	Relatives	59	08.35%
4	Employers/co-workers	17	02.41%
5	Other Known persons	197	27.90%
6	Unknown/stranger	26	03.68%
<b>Total</b>		<b>706</b>	<b>99.98%</b>

The above table shows Maximum number of rape victim was committed by the known persons such as Neighbours, friends, relatives,employed/co-workers and known persons. Only 3.68% cases were committed by the unknown persons. This table shows women are not safe even their family, neighbours, relatives and known persons in present society.

### **Types of Women Abuse**

#### **Environmental Abuse**

Any tactics used that result in a woman being fearful of her surroundings. E.g. slams doors, punches walls, harms pets, and drives too fast

#### **Physical Abuse**

any unnecessary/unwanted physical contact caused by another person resulting in bodily harm, discomfort and/or injury. E.g. slaps, kicks, restrains, chokes, restricts food

**Psychological/Emotional**

**Abuse**

any act that provokes fear, diminishes the individuals dignity or self-worth, and/or intentionally inflicts psychological trauma on another person. E.g. yelling, intimidation, silence, playing on emotions, degradation, treatment as though a child, coming home drunk or stoned, refuses to allow or forces her to use contraception, refuses to provide support or help out with the baby

**Sexual**

**Abuse**

any unwelcome or forced sexual activities. E.g. any unwanted sexual contact, forces her to have sex, forces her to have sex with others, utters threats to obtain sex, forces sex when she is sick, after childbirth or surgery, treats her as a sex object

**Verbal**

**Abuse**

The use of negative comments that are unwelcome, embarrassing, offensive, threatening and/or degrading to a woman. E.g. name calling, false accusations, lying, saying one thing and meaning another

**Financial**

**Abuse**

any behaviours that reduce/eliminate a womans financial independence and/or financial decision-making. E.g. takes her money, forges her name, withholds money, spends money on addiction, gambling, sexual services, keeps family finances a secret

**Social**

**Abuse**

any behaviour resulting in the isolation and alienation of a woman from friends or family. E.g. controls what she does, whom she sees and talks to, fails to pass on messages, treats her like a servant, makes a "scene" in public

**Religious**

**Abuse**

any tactics that exert power and control over a womans spirituality and religious orientation. E.g. uses religion to justify abuse or dominance, uses church position to pressure for sex or favours

**IV Some Indian Panel Code and Special Local Laws of Crimes against Women**

Police records show high incidence of crimes against women in India. The National Crime Records Bureau reported in 1998 that the growth rate of crimes against women would be higher than the population growth rate by 2010. Earlier, many cases were not registered with the police due to the social stigma attached to rape and molestation cases. Official statistics show that there has been a dramatic increase in the number of reported crimes against women. Although Women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating', etc, only the crimes which are directed specifically against Women are characterized as 'Crimes Against Women'. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories.

**(I).The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture-both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC) (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (upto 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

**(II) The Crimes under the Special & Local Laws(SLL)**

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are –

- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iv) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

**Reported Incidents of crime (Incidence 2,03,804):**

A total of 2,03,804 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 1,95,856 during 2008 recording an increase of 4.1% during 2009. These crimes have continuously increased during 2005 - 2009 with 1,55,553 in 2005, 1,64,765 cases in 2006, 1,85,312 cases in 2007, 1,95,856 cases in 2008 and 2,03,804 cases in 2009. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.1% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.5% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 25,569 cases. West Bengal with 7.6% share of country's population has accounted for nearly 11.4% of total crime against women by reporting 23,307 cases in 2009.

**Crime Rate:**

The crime against women has increased by 4.1% over 2008 and by 31.0% over 2005. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.6% of total crimes and the rest 4.4% were SLL crimes against women. **(Crime rate 17.4)** The rate of crime has increased marginally from 17.0 during the year 2008 to 17.4 during 2009. Tripura reported the highest rate of crime against women at 42.5 during 2009.

**Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime against Women during 2005 - 2009 and  
Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008**

Sl.No	Crime head	year					Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	18,359	19,348	20,737	21,467	21,397	-0.3
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	15,750	17,414	20,416	22,939	25,741	12.2
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	6,787	7,618	8,093	8,172	8,383	2.6
4.	Torture (Sec. 498-A IPC)	58,319	63,128	75,930	81,344	89,546	10.1
5.	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	34,175	36,617	38,734	40,413	38,711	-4.2
6.	Sexual Harassment	9,984	9,966	10,950	12,214	11,009	-9.9

	(Sec. 509 IPC)						
7.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	149	67	61	67	48	-28.3
8.	Sati Prevention Act,1987	1	0	0	1	0	-100.0
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	5,908	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	-6.9
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	2,917	1,562	1,200	1,025	845	-17.6
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	3,204	4,504	5,623	5,555	5,650	1.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,55,553</b>	<b>1,64,765</b>	<b>1,85,312</b>	<b>1,95,856</b>	<b>2,03,804</b>	<b>4.1</b>

### Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime against Women:

Reports identify number of women exploitation which was held during the 2005 to 2009. The value of this reports consist of the women exploitation in different causes such as rape, kidnap, dowry death, torture ,molestation, sexual harassment, Sati Prevention Act,1987, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime Against Women during 2005 - 2009 is shown in chart I. Temporal Growth of crimes committed against women reports identifies number of women exploitation which was held during the 2003 to 2009. The value of these reports consist of the women exploitation in different causes such as rape, kidnap, torture, molestation, sexual harassment .Temporal Growth of crimes committed against women during: 2003-2009 .

### Rape Victims:

There were 21,413 victims of Rape out of 21,397 reported Rape cases in the country. 11.5% (2,470) of the total victims of Rape were girls under 15 years of age, while 15.6% (2,912) were teenage girls (15-18 years). 59.8% (12,812) were women in the age-group 18-30 years. 3,124 victims (14.6%) were in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.4% (95) were over 50 years of age. Offenders were known to the victims in as many as 20,311 (94.9%) cases. Parents / close family members were involved in 2.0% (404 out of 20,311) of these cases, neighbours were involved in 35.1% cases (7,129 out of 20,311) and relatives were involved in 7.3% (1,481 out of 20,311) cases.

### Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC) (Incidence 25,741 Rate 2.2):

These cases have reported an increase of 12.2% as compared to previous year (22,939). Uttar Pradesh (5,078) has accounted for 19.7% of the total cases at the National level. Delhi UT has reported the highest rate at 9.3 as compared to the National average of 2.2.

### Dowry Deaths (Sec. 302, 304B IPC) (Incidence 8,383 Rate 0.7):

These cases have increased by 2.6% over the previous year (8,172). 26.6% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,232) Bihar (1,295) (15.4%). The highest rate of crime (1.4) was reported from Bihar as compared to the National average of 0.7.

**Torture (Cruelty by Husband & Relatives) (Sec. 498-A IPC) (Incidence 89,546 Rate 7.7):**

‘Torture’ cases in the country have increased by 10.1% over the previous year (81,344). 18.0% of these were reported from West Bengal (16,112). The highest rate of 22.8 was reported from Tripura as compared to the National rate at 7.7.

**Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC) (Incidence 38,711 Rate 3.3):**

Incidents of Molestation in the country have decreased by 4.2% over the previous year (40,413). Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (6,307) amounting to 16.3% of total such cases. Tripura has reported the highest rate (10.8) as compared to the National average of 3.3.

**Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC) (Incidence 11,009 Rate 0.9)**

The number of such cases has decreased by 9.9% over the previous year (12,214). Andhra Pradesh has reported 32.0% of cases (3,520) followed by Uttar Pradesh 22.9% (2,524). Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate 4.2 as compared to the National average of 0.9.

**Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC) (Incidence 48):**

A decrease of 28.3% has been observed in such cases as 48 cases were reported during the year 2009 as compared to 67 cases in the previous year (2008). Bihar (31) has reported the highest number of such cases accounting for 64.6% of total such cases at the National level. **Crime-head wise analysis** 2.1 as compared to the National (**Special Laws**) average of 0.2.

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act Sati Prevention Act (Incidence 2,474 Rate 0.2) (Incidence Nil):**

No case was registered under this Act in 2009 as against one case reported from Chhattisgarh in 2008. Cases under this Act have registered a decline of 6.9% during the year as compared to the previous year (2,659). 28.9% (716) cases were reported from Tamil Nadu whereas Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate of women.

**Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (Incidence 845 Rate 0.1)**

A decline of 17.6% was noticed in cases under this Act as compared to previous year (1,025). Andhra Pradesh with 704 cases has accounted for 83.3% of total such cases at the National level which has also reported the highest crime rate of 0.8 as compared to the National average rate of 0.1.

**Dowry Prohibition Act (Incidence 5,650 Rate 0.5)**

The cases under this Act have increased by 1.7% as compared to the previous year (5,555). 24.1% cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (1,362) followed by Bihar (1,252) accounting for 22.2% of total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate was reported from Orissa at 2.3 as compared to 0.5 at the National level.

**Crime against Women in Cities (All-India 2, 03,804 Cities 23,983):**

35 cities having population over 10 lakh have been identified as Mega cities as per population census 2001. A total of 23,983 cases of crimes against women were reported from these 35 cities as compared to 24,756 cases in the year 2008 reporting a decrease of 3.1%. The rate of crime in cities at

22.2 was comparatively higher as compared to the National rate of 17.4. Among 35 cities, Delhi (3,701) has accounted for 15.4% of total crimes followed by Hyderabad (1,896) (7.9%). The crime rate was significantly higher in Vijayawada, Lucknow and Vishakhapatnam at 92.6, 55.5 and 54.6 respectively as compared to average of mega cities at 22.2. Delhi city has accounted for 23.8% of Rape cases, 38.9% of Kidnapping & Abduction cases, 15.2% of Dowry Deaths and 14.1% of Molestation cases among 35 cities. Hyderabad has reported 11.9% of cases of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives. Lucknow has reported 14.5% of cases of Eve-teasing. All the 4 cases under Importation of Girls were reported from Kolkata city. It is worthwhile to mention that Bengaluru, Chennai, Mumbai and Jaipur have booked more cases under Special & Local Laws among the mega cities. 17.3% (134 out of 774) of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 83.3% (567 out of 681) of Dowry Prohibition Act cases were registered in Bengaluru city alone. Similarly, 15.9% (123 out of 774) and 14.6% (113 out of 774) cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were registered in Chennai and Mumbai respectively. All the 44 cases under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act cases were registered in Jaipur city.

#### Temporal Growth of crimes committed against women during: 2003-2009

Sl. No	Crime head	Year					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Rape	15847	18233	18359	19384	20737	21467
2	Kidnapping & Abduction	13296	15578	15750	17414	20416	22939
3	Torture	50703	58121	58319	63128	75930	81344
4	Molestation	32939	34567	34175	36617	38734	40413
5	Sexual Harassment	12325	10001	9984	9966	10950	12214

Source : National crime records bureau

According to a latest report prepared by India's **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)**, a crime has been recorded against women in every three minutes in India. Every 60 minutes, two women are raped in this country. Every six hours, a young married woman is found beaten to death, burnt or driven to suicide.

According to 'United Nation Population Fund Report', around two-third of married Indian women are victims of **Domestic Violence** attacks and as many as 70 per cent of married women in India between the age of 15 and 49 are victims of beating, rape or forced sex. In India, more than 55 percent of the women suffer from Domestic Violence, especially in the states of Bihar, U.P., M.P. and other northern states.

#### Suggestion

1. Women Exploitation, violence and crime are the problems faced by women's all over the world. Sexual harassment, moral and verbal abuse, eve-teasing and work exploitation to women is not of recent origin, its trace is found in the history of ancient India. Illiteracy, ignorance, economic and social programme, superstition are highly responsible for such acute and pitiable scenario of the women in the country.
2. Social change required from grass root level in people's culture, mindsets, attitudes and beliefs.

3. Serious implementation of law and legal enactment to punish the actor who involved in such a crime against women. The Government of India and the state government to take up radical reforms, to ensure justice to make women's lives more safe and secure in this social environment.
4. Enhance healthy environment for women and girls everywhere by providing and supporting of legal, political and social security to increasing their economic empowerment.
5. Create awareness everywhere about women to end exploitation against women and girl through the education and strong social, moral, and cultural values and make strong laws to punish victim immediately in Present Indian society.

### **Conclusion**

In modern society changes have been taking place in everywhere in almost every field but to protect honour of women. International Women Day is celebrated, a number of women organizations have been working for women freedom and empowerment. But all of those are external in nature.. In the same family, a boy gets more liberty than a girl. Moreover, there is lack of security for girls in Indian society. Though the status of women in India, both historically and socially very poor. The essential to all women get educated to solve all women issues.

Every woman has a fundamental right to be safe. Protesting injustice, if a woman is able to protest herself with the right and education, then that protest her life becomes miserable. It should be remembered that the socio economic empowerment must be ensured by the nation to minimize the exploitation which can help to improve the status of women. Moreover, apart from education, culture, law, and Govt. policy can't bring any changes in the women's safety without change of people's mind set.