CHAPTER III: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – ITS FORM AND TYPES

3.1.1 INTRODUCTION

It is many a times felt that the economic participation of women especially in the fields of production of goods and services accounted for the national income is not accounted at all and hence women do not come in the ambit of work eventually leading to a situation where their work is not counted and they are taken for granted everywhere.

There are many women who work mainly for dire need of the family as the earnings of their family members does not suffice for even their basic necessities of life. Most of the women working in the unorganized sector come from poor families, whose husbands consume high level of alcohol, having a family history of wife battering and inspite of all odds at home and men boosting their male ego the very fact remains that the woman has to work for ot to satisfy the dire needs of her house. She takes the role of male of the house and does work continuously at home as well as outside for which she is maximum times never acknowledged let alone the appreciation.

Many of the women employed in agricultural, construction sites, tanneries, matchbox or beedi industries are not included in the official statistics and hence their work is undocumented and considered totally as disguised wage work or unskilled for which inspite of all the long hard work same as the other male counterparts they are paid less and not
provided with other benefits which male workers enjoy or have the privilege of having as they are men. Research shows that the vast majority of 55% of women work in agricultural or work allied to agriculture.

Batliwada in the year 1982 on his study concluded that the time and energy spent by men and women on agricultural work is 53% of women as compared to 31% of men. The remaining contribution but obviously comes from the children.

Menon in his work in the year 1991 also spoke of the monopoly of man in the plough culture and the taboo of the woman handling the plough for agriculture. In many communities a woman is not even allowed to touch the plough as it is the male dominance which needs to be maintained. Most of the work in rice plantations which are arduous and labor intensive is been done entirely by the women folk and most shockingly without any tools.

Most of the women in the agricultural and construction sites work for long hours either doing arduous work or sitting in a position for weeding or otherwise which causes huge medical and other related problems to them. There are many pregnant women too who sit for the weeding work, or carry heavy bricks, cement etc due to which many a times it leads to abortion or still births. However even after this pitiable situation they are never provided with any medical benefits or medical leave.

Moreover after all the hard long work their income is controlled by the men and they are not allowed a say in the usage of their money earned. Many women have also complained that the money earned is squandered by their husbands for either alcohol or cock fighting or playing cards or even after prostitutes or extra marital affairs. Sadly knowing the truth, the woman still bears up with all the wrongs and lives for her family. She is battered badly by her husband, kicked by her in-laws, not respected by her children, sexually and otherwise harassed at the workplace and still continues her battle of life.
Many of the women working in the mines are traced with HIV, AIDS, or other sexually transmitted diseases, respiratory problems, tuberculosis, arthritis and many reproductive related problems but no help in any form by the employer is provided.

In many of the Special Economic Zones, although not expressly provided that labor laws will not be applicable it is pathetic over view to find that even labor Officers or Commissioners are not allowed inside these Zones and the bitter fact remains that workers are at the mercy of the Employers which inevitably leads to massive exploitation, manipulation and often center of criminal activities.

Most of the labor laws such as Act speak of health measures as well as safety measures for the worker irrespective of the gender. Similarly they provide for health benefits as well as compensation to the workers not only in cases of injuries but also ill health. However it is to be noted that most of the women who work in such unorganized sector have no occupational safety or health security. Most of the stress is given to the men working and accident related cases whereas the health of women especially is ignored.

It is found that the labor force in India constitutes 1/3rd of the rural women workers and these women face problems related to lack of continuity of jobs, wage discriminations, unhealthy work atmosphere, absence of medical or accident care. Even sometimes to the extent of non-availability of proper urinals or washrooms.

Other than these work related issues which though serious in nature is never looked at seriously either by the Government or any other machinery the other crimes and problems too do not leave a woman and her life. Research shows that on a whole; crime against women has gone up by 75% between 1998 and 2011 and the majority of them being matrimonial crimes.
Crimes such as Eve teasing, stalking and molestation occur in isolated streets or public transport or cinema halls or picnic spots. Many a times these events as well as rape go unreported and unrecorded. This non reporting tendency then motivates and furnishes new avenues for new violence and crime.

Further the non-sensitive attitude of the Society as well as the Police gives a boost to these perpetrators of crime. Girls are taught to accept all these cheap acts with patience and as a part of life. Even those who put in all the courage to register a complaint are de motivated by the family as well as the Police or due to non-availability of evidence or no proper sections to implicate the offender and as a result he is set free to proudly repeat the act.
3.1.2 HISTORY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The position of women in India was never very well defined in the sense that it faced several journeys of ups and downs in their terms of respect and growth as well as importance and decision maker in the society. Infact the status of women in the society has always been a very complicated one. Infact the present changes in the status of women and their progress was as one in the early Vedic Period. Women enjoyed and were deprived various rights during various different periods i.e. BC, AD as well as Post independence.

I. Rights of Women during the Vedic Period

Researchers have established historically that during the Vedic Period women have held a position of equality with men. During this period the girls and boys were required to undergo a ceremony named Upanayam so as to be initiated to the Vedic Studies. During this period the education of women was looked up to be an essential and crucial part of her growth. No religious rites or rituals could be completed without her presence. During the Rig Veda period women were very much educated and civilized and took pride in participating in philosophical events with men.

Along with education proper over all development of the girl was also taken care of. Girls were married long after they attained their age of puberty. Women were considerably free to choose their life partners and the concept of dowry was minimum in extreme cases may be where the girl had some physical defect. Most importantly Widow Remarriage was socially acceptable during this period.

Even during the Rig Veda Period there were many great Brahmavadanis who were long lived students like the Buddhist women Scholars. Many women also chose not to get married and remained in their parent’s house. There were no serious or major restrictions on widow remarrriages. Many a times the brother of the deceased was allowed to marry the widow with prior permission of the elders or society members. The earlier Dharmasastra writers also allowed divorce as a part of social and legal rights.
II. Rights of Women during the Age of Revolt

There was a massive and drastic change in the society so far as women and their rights were concerned after 300 B.C. Sons gained importance over daughters and were considered most valuable asset for parents without whom they would never be able to reach or enter the gates of heaven. Education became a taboo due to which parents got their daughters married off as early as possible and so did begin the devil dread of early marriage practices which was most welcome by the society. Later even the concepts of widow remarriage were prohibited. Infact the Smriti Writers preached that the wife should regard her husband to be God and she should be worshipping him even if he was a rake.

III. Rights of Women during the Medieval Period

This period was considered to a period of inequality where there was no statement of legal and social equality between the sexes. This inequality was significantly prominent in all dealings at the socio legal and economic levels. Widow’s life was made miserable. The System of Sati or Self-Immolation on the husband’s funeral pyre was made mandatory and a social factor which needed to be abided with. With the growth of the Sati System women and their condition deteriorated day by day. The system of Sati grew in leaps and bounds only to push women down into a system of drudgery and misery where if the woman dies the man had a right to get married a number of times even till he reaches his death bed that too with a woman or girl who may be of his daughter’s or grand-daughter’s age.

IV. Rights of women during the British Regime

The British brought with them the wave, flame and torch of rights for women which was lighted in India by the Reformists namely Ram Mohan Rai, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayananda Saraswati, Keshav Chandra, and Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated the changing role of women.
During this period Indian women had multiple rights and freedom even to the extent of freedom to divorce the husbands and remarry; women moved freely and participated in religious festivals.

During this time the liberal philosophy from the West was accepted and many changes were witnessed in the social and legislations, for protection of women. Education of women gained importance and Women started fighting against the social evils with pride and courage. Women undertook higher education and many went to the extent of being qualified as nurses, teachers and medical practitioners. They accepted many high class jobs involving higher degree of responsibility in the society which improved their situation to a very great extent.

V. Rights of women post British Era

After independence too many women have occupied posts and status which are full of pride and dignity. We have had women as Prime Minister to Ambassador to women in police and also in Social Work. Though, as compared to the past, the present role, status and position of women in the society have improved, socially, economically, politically and psychologically women are still downtrodden in the society. They are overlooked by men, as they are a weaker section of the society and their human rights are violated almost everywhere within the four walls of the house to the workplace and vice versa this vicious cycle of violence, exploitation and manipulation continues.
3.2 THEORIES OF VIOLENCE

It is understood as many that Violence is a natural process and it may require many a times little or no stimulation, reasoning or motivation. It is basically that the accused has little or no control over his impulses which either minutely or immensely affects the victim so facing the impulse.

Much in such cases depends on the cultural background of the person as well as the level of tolerance by the victim as it is a teaching process that violence is accepted and sanctioned in any name you call it and that it will not be diverted back. Hence many a times these impulses shoot out only on the weak and vulnerable who accept it as a part of their lives.

Many also believe in the theory that men who batter their wives are mentally ill and they need treatment medical and psychiatric. However Researchers have pointed out that it may not be true for as of a mentally ill person he would be impulsive and violent towards all and not only to his intimate partner which logically sounds true.

Many also theorize Violence to be a learned behavior. The childhood images, memories and violence which was a part of accepted social life which their mothers or sisters etc went through is an acceptable pattern adhered to by men to satisfy either their childhood play which was lost due to family violence or to satisfy their male egos to control the female members and prove their masculinity.

On the other hand some theories put the blame on alcohol as the root cause of all violence whereby the man loses his sense of rationality and ventures to be a vulture or even worse and does not regard the age or relation of the female and full- fledged violence is imposed either in the form of rape or acid throwing or domestic violence.

Many a time women accept this violent behavior especially from their family to be a part of living. The expectancy that her husband would definitely change in the name of love or relationship or that he is frustrated with work and the only source of relieving his tension is the woman herself and so allows the man to use her like a doormat.
This beautiful expectancy which the woman sees as a dream is not the reality and this cycle continues where even the children learn the same. There are probable chances that these turn out to be further violent aggressive individuals who do not confine their anger, frustration and stress to their wives or women at home but attack every woman who they feel should be subdued only to butter their own self esteem.

The Cognitive theorists focus on how social environment is perceived and how one learns to solve problems based on social learning. They argue that from childhood to old age the human learns complex reasoning and abstract thought too. Hence the formation of moral and intellectual development is dependent on social factors.

It is further argued that this moral development is responsible for ones behavioral pattern. People from higher levels of moral development and reasoning will deter oneself from criminal behavior as they think it as wrong and vice- versa applies to those whose moral reasoning and development is lower.

Sociologist Aichorn argued that all exposure to stressful social environments did not necessarily produce violence or crime. According to him it may be manifestation of inadequate childhood socialization and lack of sympathy or empathy towards others and hence the feel of guilt towards any wrong to anyone loved one or anyone else is absent.

There is yet another concept of personality which states that personality has different stable patterns of behavior, thoughts and actions which are the determinant factors of violence. Many researchers’ link suspicion, extroversion, narcissism as well as lack of empathy, jealousy, lack of ambition, impulsive nature, irritation and incompetency to face adverse social conditions etc to violence and violent behavior. Studies have also tried to relate depression to aggression and violent behavior.
3.3 FACTORS THAT PERPETUATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

1) Socio-Cultural:

The very fact that society accepts violence as a means to resolve conflicts especially in cases of domestic issues is a means which needs to be changed as it is this acceptance that domestic violence especially is a very private affair and should be resolved at the domestic or family level and that the society will not be interfering or trying for changes is wrong and leads to furtherance of such evil.

India still today is bound by various customs, traditions, taboos, rituals etc which is man made at one point of time perhaps for the development of all but with changing times these need changes especially if it affects the very basic human rights of a woman. Even in cases of molestation, rapes, kidnapping or acid throwing it is always the girl or the woman who is blamed either by her dressing, conduct, words, gestures or lifestyles that has perpetuated the crime.

The wrong doers are never condemned publically neither does the society criticize or ostracize them. The customs of dowry, bride price, bride burning, female feticide, infanticide and the core of the problem of having a boy to run the family and its traditions are the main reasons for continuous violence against women.

Women are looked down on divorce or widowhood and the male dominance makes it difficult for them to live a life of dignity. They are considered to easily available to the society at large as the male part of their life is missing and almost all known and unknown try their level best to exploit them. This gender specific socialization needs a drastic change in terms of family and society.

2) Political:
The Society and State in the political front too plays a major role whereby even the State does not interfere in the wrongs done by the society and whereby not even minutest of changes are even thought of in certain religious laws. There is very limited participation of women in the political system. Even the right to vote is been forced on the woman as it is felt that only the male have the intelligence and knowledge about adult franchise and the suitable candidate. It is felt that the women and her role are best suited within the limits of her kitchen and nothing beyond that.

Even media supports this view and women are always shown as an image to be worshipped in the form of goddess as of a mother or the image of a wife or to the worst a glamorous image as an icon of sex and violence and nothing beyond it.

3) **Legal:**

The very personification in law books too everywhere of him says it all. Although he may imply her in the legal sense but clarity to this issue is still a question to be pondered. The definition of many different types of violence against women is quite vague. The level of legal literacy among women too is very low.

Many religious laws, customs and practices still supersede the common law whereby there is huge discrimination in terms of divorce, child custody, alimony, adoption etc. To add to these the very insensitive treatment given by the police and judiciary prevents women from complaining and asking for justice. The women are often taken for granted and treated badly even when they go to complain and hence this insensitivity is conveyed by one to all victims.

4) **Economic:**

Low level of education, discrimination, inequality all these at the social level are carried forward in the employment front too. Due to poverty illiteracy or lesser educational background most of the women land up taking employment where there is massive exploitation not only in terms of wages but sexual too.
Society always fosters and promotes women’s economic dependence on man for a variety of reasons which lays the foundation stone for discrimination leading to almost no savings, no social benefits or maternity benefits, long working hours, sexual harassment at workplace etc

All these factors either singly or collectively lead to many health issues resulting in miscarriages, pelvic pain, unwanted pregnancy, headaches, Aids, depression, fear, anxiety, eating disorders, sexual dysfunction, stress, suicide etc. These all physical and mental health problems often can be fatal for a woman.

3.4 TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN INDIA

3.4.1 INTRODUCTION

Violence is considered a brilliant and prominent way to put down or control the woman’s self being. Violence cultures are fostered and nourished and often religiously adhered to by norms attitudes and practices that trivialize as well as tolerate and condone to great extent violence against women

The Incarnation of female being a Laxmi and Durga needs a reality check and should be brought consciously in the society. Women face violence at different levels right from infancy to elderly age ranging from sex determination tests whereby if it is baby girl it leads to a violent crime in the mother’s womb which we can very well label as a cold blooded murder by her very own. Female infanticide is another such crime which takes away the right to live of an innocent infant who is killed for no fault of hers or the biggest fault of her being a girl.

It does not stop here; everywhere the girl faces discrimination and gender disparity in terms of house work, emotional outburst, play or even education. This culminates further into incest or rape or eve teasing, molestation, stalking, forced prostitution or forced marriage, acid attack and the new cycle of violence starts. It ranges from cruelty, dowry, hurt, abduction, forced abortions, spousal violence, forced marital rape and many more. Later in life either due to economic
reasons or otherwise the woman is considered a burden to all and again violence is considered to be the best resort to oblige her for that entire she has done.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION DURING 2011

**Comment:** The above table reflects the percentage of different crimes prevailing in India in the Year 2011. The Table is a clear indicator that amongst many crimes and violence taking place in India the crime that cruelty by husband and relative is the highest. Similarly
molestation takes a toll of 18.8% which too is quite large. These are the parameter settings or demarcations of safety a woman faces especially at home. It is a clear proof that a woman is most targeted at her very home and that too by people who are her very own. Her silence is furthered at her workplace too. Most of the women do not complain of the sexual harassment at workplace to their husband or anyone at home just to avoid any further trouble or get further battering at home. It is so sad that home is said to be a dwelling place with our loved ones and for these it is a place of fear.

3.4.2 DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE PREVAILING IN INDIA

Even though we as humans very proudly claim ourselves to be civilized we are yet to conquer our own animal instincts within ourselves. The greatest of advancement, upgradation in science and technology and so called development cannot but change the character and integrity of we human beings which invariably set parameters and boundaries for the vulnerable and massive exploitation and manipulation prevails in all relationships we share be it personal or professional. Different types of violence are a manifestation of how far we still need to work on our so called civilization.

- **Eve-teasing**- is frequently found public sexual harassment or verbal molestation of women by men. It can be in the form of obscene gestures, remarks, songs or any behavioral pattern intending to harass and gain some personal mental or otherwise satisfaction at the cost of the woman who is the victim. These sexual offences are very common on streets, public places or transport etc. Most or all of these cases are never reported nor mostly reacted by others which in turn motivates and boosts the wrongful morale of the perpetrator.

It is a social disease and a menace to the society which needs urgent correction. The Indian Penal Code is not very clear with the definition of Eve teasing. Generally any person who approaches the police for eve teasing is helped with Sections 298 (A) & (B) and Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code which clearly states that any man who is found guilty of making a woman or a girl target of any obscene gestures, songs, recitation or remarks which is against the dignity of the woman or girl gets a jail sentence of 3 months.
Similarly Section 292 of Indian Penal Code punishes the wrong doer for showing any pornographic or obscene pictures, books etc to a fine of Rs 2000 and or with imprisonment of 2 years for the first time cases and in cases of repeated offence the offender may be charged with Rs.5000 and five years of jail.

Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code too can be invoked in such cases whereby any obscene gestures or any indecent body language and bad or negative comments directed towards any woman or girl or in any case the exhibition of any object which tries to intrude upon the privacy of the woman is imprisoned for a term of 1 year or a fine or both. But the point to be noted here is that although this offence is a menace and is a growing disease for the society as a whole no specific laws have been framed for it. It is the discretion of the Police to book the offender in any one or two sections.

- **Indecent Representation of women**: Obscenity and indecent representation of women either in movies or magazines or videos inviting every citizen to bear witness to the same and mental enjoyment after placing all the blame on the woman who has posed for the same is again a violent behavior which needs correction right from the producer to the director to the publisher and the women who pose for the same culminating into crime and violence in the society against those vulnerable who are not to be blamed but are harassed so just because she is a woman.

- **Molestation**: It is a forced undesirable sexual behavior to intimidate or cause harm to the modesty of the woman without her consent. The harm of molestation can take place through unwanted sexual gestures, or unwanted touching or using of words towards the furtherance of the sexual behavior thereby creating fear in the mind of the victim. It is a type of sexual abuse commonly prevalent in India. Researchers also point out that most of the molestation takes place either at home or at workplace and the offender is mostly known to the victim or in other words the offender takes undue advantage of the victim knowing all pros and cons of the victim.
Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code specifically deals with such types of Sexual Assault. It is termed as the non-penetration sexual assault whereby the offender assaults or uses any type of criminal force against any woman or girl, with an intention to outrage the modesty or knowing very well that it will lead to the act of outraging the modesty dos so shall be punishable with a term of 2 years and or with fine.

- **Stalking**: is commonly defined and understood to be unwanted or obsessive attention by an individual or group towards another person. It can take the form of constant harassing through phone calls, SMS or emails or constant following a person throughout wherever the person goes which creates an unwarranted fear in the mind of the victim.

Many claim stalkers to be lovers and need to be exempted while others blame it on our film industry for promoting stalking but whatever the cause and motivation the end result is that the woman or girl who is stalked is harassed and this type of may be occasionally silent violent creates fear in the minds of the victim and affects her natural growth or living.

Again the most shocking part of this act is that till date the Indian Penal Code has not been amended to take care of specifies a particular section of crime for stalking. It is again the discretion of the police officer to book the offender under either Section 509 or under 354 i.e. molestation where the maximum punishment is 2 years. However under both the sections the offence is of a bailable nature and once out of custody they again harass the victim which is the main roadblock for such cases to be registered in India.

In most cases of Eve teasing, Stalking or Molestation not only does the victim become an easy target for the offender but is viewed as a source of trouble shooter by the Society. Many girls are forced to drop schools and be at home. Many parents to be on the safer side get the girls married off early so as to avoid future problems. Many girls and women have also out of shock and mental trauma attempted suicide. But nowhere in the society for so many years has the society or the legislature tried to penalize the offender for his wrong.
**Immoral Trafficking:** In spite of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 the position of immoral trafficking or small girls and women still remains the same. In fact this flesh trade continues rampantly as easy as a purchase of an animal for use and throw. Even the plight of homeless girls in protection homes is no better and safe. Every year thousands of girls are either kidnapped or abducted or lured for job or sold by their own family either parents or husbands and in-laws for money. Many of them are also promised marriage and sold in the market to pimps who are killed in a living state. This sad state of affairs is growing day by day killing the very womanhood.

**Rape:** Rape is yet another type of sexual assault initiated by one or more persons against a woman without her consent. This act may be either by physical force or threat or manipulation or even on a woman who is insane or handicapped. Rape sets no limits or boundaries as there are cases of rape towards a just born child to a woman who has crossed her age of 70.

In the year 2013 the Indian Parliament made changes in the Indian Penal Code in relation to various rape laws. Section 375 has been made to add both penile as well as non-penile insertion into bodily orifices of a woman by a man as an offence under this section. The Section has further asserted that penetration would mean to include penetration of any type and the general plea for defense of nonresistance would no longer work and hence physical resistance is immaterial for constituting an offence.

The Amendment has also added Section 376A which states that if a person committing an offence in the course inflicts an injury due to which the victim dies or leads to a vegetative state the offender shall be punishable with a term which shall not be less than 20 years and also could lead to imprisonment for life.

It has also added to the extent of cases of gang rape in addition to the imprisonment of 20 years the offender shall pay to the victim compensation to meet the medical expenses as well as rehabilitation of the victim.
In all cases of rape the humanity is just not lost but buried and superseded with instincts which cannot be even compared to those of animals. Its gravity is not just in the injury to the body alone but in the injury to the self-esteem and self-respect of the woman. Victims of Rape have survived a horrifying, humiliating, degrading, brutalizing and dehumanizing experience to be carried with the scar for lifetime.

- **Kidnapping:** It can be any act in which the victim is forced to be transported or is actually physically taken from one place to another against his or her will as well as forceful hostage preventing the other from leaving either with an intent to marry or rape or for selling them in flesh trade. It could also be for extracting money from the victim’s family. For reasons unknown or known this type of violent act creates fear and many a times the victim tries to flee and it furthers into another violent act of the perpetrator which in turn leads to physical, psychological and other social effects.

- **Dowry:** Women are treated as chattel and are expected to satisfy the man as well as his family with her chastity, commitment, hard work, sacrifices, giving birth to a boy to take the family tradition ahead and lead others to heaven as well as satisfy their financial never ending hunger for money. This trend is on a alarming rise and a constant erosion of basic human values of tolerance. The demands do not stop just by verbal violence but culminates into bride burning for dowry. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 though amended time to time has not helped to stop this growing social menace. Section 498A too hardly comes to the aid of the victim as many people are of the opinion that it is used as a weapon rather than as a defense. Social Awareness and Change of mindset may be a solution for this social disease.

- **Acid Attack or Acid Throwing:** Acid attacks are said to be gendered crime with young women being the easy targets. The attackers are more often than not, are men who do so either to satisfy their ego’s or whose romantic overtures were spurned attack the woman who is most vulnerable. Although to protect the victims Section 326 states a minimum of
10 years imprisonment, which can be extended for a life term on whoever has voluntarily thrown or attempted such a throw of acid with the intention of causing damage or harm and a fine to take care of the expensive surgical procedures necessary for the victims face reconstruction or rebuilt. Although this is the law there has been no mention on restrictions of acid sales which can be obtained for almost Rs.30 or so. New Delhi-based Group Stop Acid Attacks states that around 3 cases of Acid Attacks are reported every week. It would be right to say that merely law will not change things but change in the mindsets along with effective implementation and speedy redressal of the case would help.

- **Female Feticide** is yet another type of crime which is an act of aborting a fetus because it is a female. This social disease has its roots in dowry where it is felt that the girl is a liability and so be removed right at its base. There was a tendency in India to continuously produce girls till a boy is born and in the early 1990s when ultrasound techniques were invented it became easier to find out the sex of the unborn and kill it being a girl in the mother’s womb itself as the amount of Dowry is then saved.

  In 1994 the Government passed the PCPNDT Act in 1994 making it illegal to know the sex of an unborn and any such sex selective abortion. However the ethical responsibility of doctors or others cannot be corrected or evaluated on or with the help of law. Change of mindset and each one owing an ethical and moral duty will help in the effective implementation of this law. Female feticide is a far more heinous sin than the age old practice of killing an unwanted child even before it is born.

- **Female Infanticide**: is a deliberate and intentional act of killing of a female child generally once she is born or within a year of her birth either directly or indirectly using poisonous chemicals is deliberate neglect to feed the infant causing death of the baby.
Female infanticide and feticide are commonly linked with the social evil of Dowry whereby the birth of a girl child is considered to be a financial liability and hence either kill her before her birth or after birth.

- **Crimes of Honor:** It is a form of violence caused by families or communities or other communities governing bodies whereby they torture abduct and kill the so called offenders mostly the women in order to save their family honor. Any person in love with some person from other caste or any person getting married to a person from the lower caste or any woman who is raped and the raped is then pregnant is mercilessly battered in the name of the honor of the family by their very own. Sadly the society gives a positive nod to such crime which is most heinous of its types.

- Forced Prostitution: is another crime against the dignity and respect of a woman. Many females are forced into Prostitution by their very own. Many have reported cases wherein their boyfriends or lovers have lured them happy marriages and sold them to pimps. There are also cases where their very own parents or husbands or in-laws have sold them for want of money. Some women have also been kidnapped and sold in prostitution dens for money. Many women in need of a good lucrative job was carried away by the agent, these women have left their homes for a good source of income and have landed in such dens.

These are cases of Immoral Trafficking along with the fact that flesh trade can also be done with the consent of the woman for her family or essential needs. There have also been cases where the income of the husband is not sufficient to handle even the basic needs of the family or children and women along with their family members have looked out for easy solution of flesh trade. Either on their own or forced through Immoral Trafficking prostitution is living hell for a woman. Flesh trade or selling of one’s body to a stranger of different attitude and altitude of sexual desires and urges is not only killing but it is dying each day without knowing where and with whom the next day will begin. Definitely all for the family and by the family the woman is exploited. But in all this the
Woman is the one who silently suffers. The society very proudly gives them a name of Sex worker or Prostitute but not at the same time criticizing all those hands that have maligned the once dignity and self-respect of these vulnerable.

3.5 CONCLUSION

These and many such crimes go often unreported either due to the fear of the offender or either fear of the society or parental refusal as the society does not accept a woman who has faced any violence though knowing that she is and was not to be blamed for it. Violence which starts right from when the unborn is detected to be a girl continues in school, college on streets, during adolescent period, after marriage as well as during old age. It is a vicious cycle which does not leave a woman and the society is to be blamed for it and definitely the solution too lies with the society rather than the Court of Law.

Howsoever the change of law is drafted for with keeping in mind the need of the day the fact which cannot be forgotten that law takes a longer time to be brought forth whereas crimes everywhere in the world may be happening every single minute. Hence the final solution is never the court of law or law itself it is an introspection of oneself as a human being and giving equivalent rights to all others. The women all over the world have never ever claimed for more power or excellence at the cost of the male counterparts. They have always begged for equality or may be just due respect and humanity for what they are.

Only when the society as a whole acknowledges the role of woman in a man’s life and the society that violence anywhere can be curbed. This emancipation can never be a one day story but it is never late to begin with.