Right to life is inalienable right of human being this right is ensured under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution as fundamental rights. Preservation of life is of most important, because if one’s life is lost, the *status qute ante* cannot be restored as resurrection is beyond the capacity of man.’ Right to life is inalienable basic right of individual. It is the most precious fundamental right amongst all human rights. Article 21 of Constitution has been defined its widest amplitude includes right to dignity. It is a fountain head of the right to human dignity. Right to dignity has been explained by the Supreme Court that, the right to life does not mean only animal existence but to ‘live with human dignity’. It is the primary duty of state to protect and preserve the dignity of the citizens. Human dignity is connected with the individual life. It is attached with the family, caste, community and society. They maintain their dignity, respect and status as per customary practices.

Though the country has made a lot of progress but, the role of women in the society is yet not changed much. Unfortunately even after 69 years of the Independence of India, women have not got proper freedom and she is unable to enjoy the fruits of right to dignified life within her house and in society. Women’s are always living under the influence of customary and religious norms. Some harmful cultural and traditional practices may directly or indirectly violate the right to life of women, which are deeply rooted in our society. She is still tied up by the rusted chains of religious customs and traditions. Practically she is not getting any freedom, liberty and dignity of life, as ensured under Article 21.
Indian society is multi religious and society with varied cultures still holds unity in diversity. There are many ill customs and traditions still prevalent in our society. Indian society is purely depended upon the multi-religious, multi-traditional and prevailing number of customary practices like, dowry death, Sati, Child-marriages, Infanticide, Feticide, Honour Killing etc.

Honour killing is one of the customary evil practices in which murder committed by the family members or society members to a man or woman for marrying against parent’s wishes, or having extra-marital or pre-marital affairs, or marrying outside one’s caste or within the same gotra etc., It is also called as ‘customary killing’ or ‘Domestic public violence’. Family members or community members presumed that, once women’s honour is lost through her actual or perceived behavior there is no way to restore again. Therefore, in order to wipe out dishonor or shameful activity they use to kill their own young daughters and sons.

Despite of education development the incidents of honour killing are rampant in our so ‘called modern society’. Researcher observed that, every year increases honour Killings incidents in society. Majority of girls or women are killing for sake of protecting and preserving the honour their family or community, mostly the victims were mainly youngster between twelve to twenty-four years old.

India is a free and democratic country and once a person becomes a major he or she can marry whosoever him or her like. But custom of marrying outside the caste considered as a sinful and antisocial act. Every year thousands of people especially women are killed in the name of
honour and most of these killings go unreported. People in general never peep in to such serious issues because they consider it as private affairs. Even in globalization era Indian society is seemed to be attached with the caste based evil customary practices. Several incidents of honour killing increasingly trend being reported in the Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh and rest of the country, due to this caste system number of young couple losing their lives. In few states beside governmental bodies of the undemocratic institution are holding powers in the name of custom and traditions like Khap Pancahyat. They are opposing to right to choose a marriage partner within the same gotra or inter-caste marriages. There is no any specific law to deal such crimes and whatever laws are there in our country are not sufficient enough to create the fear in the mind of supposed criminals. In many cases customary caste Panchayats have given punishment to the women and men. In order to protect and preserve ‘so called family honour’ their own family member’s use to kill their young daughter and son.

On achieving Independence, it was believed that India will usher into a Modern Global National country wherein there will be no place for any kind of exploitation and suppression, blind belief, superstitious etc., either in the name of customary practices or religious practices. Unfortunately this dream remained on paper and not fulfilled by the society. Honour killing crime is nothing but violation of right to life. Right to life shows us to how to live with dignified life but customary practice i.e., honour killing practice is exactly against the right to life with human dignity.

Even though there are number of policies are there to deal such evil practices but it is not sufficient enough to curb their evil practices like
honour killings. All government policies seemed to be failed to stop this problem. The Central and State Government should take initiative to ensure an adequate new stringent legislation on such evil practices and enforce serious penal sanctions against customary evil practices.