Chapter VII

Conclusion and Suggestions

Right to live with human dignity is a basic inalienable right of an every human being. Since this right is inalienable, hence cannot be deprived by any Government or system of any kind. Right to life is a natural right of every human being on earth which has been ensured in various national and international documents. Indian Constitution is a unique Constitution in the world which provides basic foundation for rights more particularly human rights under Part III of Constitution.

This basic foundation available under Article 21 of the Constitution has been explained by the Supreme Court through its activist approach ensuring there by a dignified life which every human being is entitled.

It is not out of place to mention here that, the Constitution of India is very finest piece of legislation which has been drafted meticulously by our Constitution makers. It is due to the vision of founding fathers of our Constitution we are able to enjoy the fruits of social, economic and political justice at some extent.

The judiciary through its liberal and activist approach has widened the scope and ambit of Article 21 of the Constitution to such extent that, many more rights which makes our life more comfortable and dignified have been ensured through their interpretation.

There are plethora’s of judgements where in the Supreme Court has expanded and given wider connotation to a concept right to life under Article 21 including right to food, right to shelter, right to health etc.

The dignified life has also been acknowledged and recognised by various international documents like Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
(ICCPR), similarly right to human dignity has also been respected acknowledged by South African Constitution. The reflections of these international documents also resulted in recognition of this right in basic documents of various nations.

The preamble of Indian Constitution is a key to open the minds of the Constitution makers. The preamble is not only a preface but it is a part and parcel of the Constitution. The preamble of the Constitution not only ensured social, economic and political justice but along with that it also ensures liberty, equality and fraternity assuring dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. It is the duty casted on the State to protect the life with human dignity as fundamental rights of the individual.

Though, Constitution of India has not given any specific provision about human dignity but, in Article 21 of Constitution of India the right to life it has wider meaning which includes the right to life with human dignity. It is fundamental right without which we cannot live as human being and includes all those aspects of life which go to make a man’s life meaningful worth of life. Life is not simply life physical act of breathing, it does not mean merely animal existence it has a much wider meaning which includes right to live with human dignity.

The Supreme Court while interpreting Article 21 has over ruled the narrow interpretation of life and liberty in A. K. Gopalan’s case and held that, right to life with human dignity covers many more fundamental rights and it is not a life of animal existence. Liberty under Article 21 cannot be interfered without following just and due procedure is similar to due process of law of the American Constitution. Therefore, no one can be deprived the life without just and fair process of law.
The life includes the dignity and all that goes along with it such as adequate nutrition, clothing, shelter etc. One of the basic facets of life is that one should not be discriminated on the basis of his caste, creed, religion, colour or sex. The equality is sinequuneon of a life with dignity. The fare and equal treatment to all irrespective of his caste, religion, race, and sex is basic need of just and ideal society.

The respect to all without considering social, economic status or sex is also a basic requirement of dignified life it seems that, many more promises and guarantees in furtherance to dignified life remain on paper and not in reality. This can be very much correlated to the status of women in rural India; no doubt India is country where we found diversity and unity as a basic feature, we are living in such a country where people of different religion, caste and community are residing together despite of differences in their culture, traditions, languages and rituals. It has been said that, the position of nation cannot be judged on the basis of position of women in that country.

The concept of women dignity is connected with the gender equality and gender justice. It is observed that, in earlier Vedic period a woman held a supreme and honoured position in the society, as well as in the household as mentioned in Rig veda and other scriptures. Men and women were treated equally and enjoyed freedom in all sphere of house affairs. But in today’s situation is different, it is evident that everywhere that the voice of women is increasingly heard in Parliament, Courts and in the streets. The Constitution of India gives equal rights to women with men from very beginning, but unfortunately. Women in this country are mostly unaware of their rights because of illiteracy and the oppressive tradition and face various types of violence and offensive acts. Even after
sixty five years of Independence, we have not able to change traditional outlook towards women, giving a rise in the crime against them.

The status of women indicates the character of a country. Emphasis of women dignity we can observe in the multi-cultural, multi-religious and social activities, which is most distinguished in the world. Since ancient period there are number of harmful customary practices existed in the society, for example, customary practice of Dowry, Sati practice, Child-marriages, Infanticide, Female Feticide, Sexual abuses, Rape, Sexual- harassment, Honour Killing and violence against women etc. Violation of women’s rights and discrimination against women is not only limited to the traditional form of beating, raping or murdering due to these customary practices dignity of women degraded. In patriarchal form of society dignity of women violated even before the birth of the female child, for example committing female foeticide, or Infanticide. Because Indian society prevailing son preference family. There are number of national and international level legislation is directly or indirectly protecting women dignity.

Many social reformers and activists strived hard for protecting the status and dignity of women in the society. Many traditions and evil practices get the supports by the society because these traditions are followed from generation as sati, child marriages are the prominent examples of it. Raja Ram Mohan Roy’s contribution resulted for enacting Prohibition of Sati Act. Similarly Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, etc. contributed lot in protecting typical depressed section of the society, downtrodden and women empowerment. It has been found that, in recent past there has been tremendous increase in killing of own family members by their near and dears for protecting ‘so called dignity and honour’ of family and community. These are very serious issues
which needs attention of society and also law makers. In honour killings which occurs because of their caste marriages, extra marital relationship, pre marriage sex, love affairs etc. which people consider as against their core principle traditions. In honour killing male and female members are targeted but it found that, the female members are mostly targeted and found to be victims of this crime.

Indian societies basically depend upon the traditional and cultural practices they are not easily ready to leave their cultural and customary practices. Sometimes in honour killing crime the culprit are family itself who kills other family members for sake of honour of their family. They give a justification of their honour for such murders, but there is no honour in killing of their own family members. That’s why such type of killings should be called dishonour killings.

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 either in the name of customary practices or caste, religion, sex, etc. wherein feudal practices and values of the past will be substituted by values of egalitarianism. The founding Fathers, thus gave India a Constitution committing it to values of equality, and fraternity assuring human dignity. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, without any discrimination. But there are daily disturbing news is coming from several parts of the country that young men and women who undergo inter-caste or inter-religion marriage are threatened with violence and used to kill their own relatives.

India is having multi-religious and multi-cultural society, where lot of beliefs and faith regulate the human life of the individuals. There are so many customary and traditional practices prevailing in the society.
Basically Indian society is religion based society. They give very much importance about obliging social, cultural and traditional norms of their respective religion, caste and community. Therefore, ‘Honour’ is the most precious thing in Indian society. It is varies from culture to culture, religion to religion and place to place. It is observed that, Indian women in all societies are the transmitters of history, custom and traditions of their community. Significance of family honour is considered as ideal and cultural family unit in the society. All Indian societies’ of the family members are bound with the various principles of religious rites, customs and traditions. It is observed that, the Indian spiritual holy books like, The Bhagvat Gita, The Mahabharata, The Ramayana, The Quran, The Bible, etc. have been a model of thinking pattern on Indian society. The caste system as well as tradition patterns have conclusive religious influence over the individual.

All over in the world Indian culture considered as ideal culture, but society is tightly tied with the chain of customs and traditions etc. Since ancient period there are number of harmful customary practices existed in the society, for example, customary practice of Dowry, Sati practice, Child-marriage, Infanticide, Female Feticide, Honour Killing and violence against women etc. Honour killing also called as customary killing. It is observed that, Honour killing existed in all societies and in all periods. Honour crime is baneful by product of the patriarchal system, where women are killing or for a variety of reasons like, adultery, inter-caste marriage or marrying outside caste or sub-caste, inter-religious marriage, refused to arranged marriage for choosing life partner; marriage took place within the same gotra, asking for divorce, rape or suspicion behaviours. The common perception of the society is that a woman must
be castigated or even assaulted and murdered for bringing dishonour. Sometimes men can also be the victim.

It is hard to believe that in the 21st century, that to, in the largest democracy of the world, under the name of customary practice families murder their own relatives for allegedly saving their family or community honour. Honour killing are mostly prevalent in Muslim countries. In India, it is mostly prevalent in states such as Punjab, Haryana, and Western area of Utter-Pradesh and in some parts of Bihar. Issues of honour crimes are rarer in south India, and also in the western province of Maharashtra and Gujarat states. Every year thousands of people especially women are killed in the name of honour and most of these killings go unreported. These murders considered a private family affair. The killers believe their identities are tied to their families’ identities. When family’s reputation is threatened relatives become killers as they believe that murder is the only remedy. Sadly, all that is necessary to provoke a killing is a violation of human rights. So far there is no specific law in India to deal with honour killings the murders come under the general categories of homicide or manslaughter. When mob has carried such attacks, it becomes difficult to pinpoint a culprit. In recent times however, the incidents of honour killing have become more prevalent and increasing in India.

Now honour killing crimes becomes a burning issue on global level. Some of incidents are openly occurs, even several incidents of honour killings are not reported in the office which remains in hidden forms. In several times we observe that, in order to protect the family honour family members insists the victims for suicide. Sometimes offenders use to takes suicide as a defence in the honour killing case. It is
observed that, as compare to urban area there are several oppressive customary and rational practices majorly observed in rural areas.

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 still widely observed in our country and in the name of preserving and protecting family or community honour. It is observed that, Recently an honour crime case has been increase and in current scenario the state has remain mute therefore a lot of fear created among the young generation and couples who are married and some of them intending to get married.

Concepts of honour killing are connected with gender, especially with women sexual behavioural activities that exhibit the family honour. Honour binds closely connected with women’s behaviours in their social norms of society, for that those who violate it will be faces music of punishment.

Honour is regulated by male and female persons particularly women, and their sexual activities, exhibits the honour of the family males are considered the safeguard of family honour. A woman’s behavioural, activities reflect to entire family members. She will be considered as symbol of the family. Entire family honour depends upon the women’s chastity. Men should monitor over the women’s activity and liable for controlling her sexuality, violent conduct towards the women shows the power of men.

Caste system has been common basic feature of Indian society. Several society people have witnessed victims of number of customary evil practices such as Sati practice, Dowry system, Infanticide, Honour killing etc. We can observe that, on paper India is a secular country, but
practically it is different picture. Caste system divided to in several different types such as, high caste and low caste groups, depending upon community. Hindu and Muslim religion consisting several caste and sub-caste, they are raged in nature to follows their own customary practices; in case of violation of it they face music of consequences i.e. customary killings. So the basic root of cause of honour killing is cast system, which is a curse to Indian Nation.

Even today inter-caste marriages and inter-religious marriages are strictly prohibited by the religious people. It is observed that, Khap Panchayat openly restrict such marriages and not allow marriages within the same gotra also.

Though the remarkable changes have been taken place in the twenty first century, discrimination and violence against women and girls remain constant rooted in cultures in India. Indian societies possess the number of customary practices. Honour killing is one of the customary practices which violate number of human rights of the persons. Human rights provide number of rights in order to preserve and protect the human life, liberty, equality and freedom without any discrimination. Violence affects the lives of millions of women worldwide. It constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women. Since womb to tomb, a woman is under the constant fear of violence. In patriarchal society women suffering violation, she is not safe within the house and outside the house. Honour killing crime is deprived the all human’s rights, which offered by national and international laws.

It reveals that, Human rights are may be regarded as fundamental rights and inalienable rights which are essential for life as human being. Human rights are the rights which are possessed by every human being, irrespective of his or her nationality, race, religion, sex, etc. Simply because he or she is a human being, Human rights are thus those rights
which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human beings. Human rights and fundamental freedoms allow us to fully develop human qualities. The Constitution of India is colour-blind and human rights are gender-blind. However, in practice, women were denied their rights. Human rights facilitate the proper flowering and development of a person. If a person is deprived human rights, he becomes something less than human being. Hence honour based violence denies a women and enjoyment of her rights and retard her development. Hence honour killing is treated as violence against human rights.

Basically honour killing are inhuman cruel act which violates the natural right which are inalienable rights of the victims. It is observed that, Honour killing includes any kind of abusive behaviour, torture, mutilation, rape, forced married, by confine within the house and even committing murder with intending to preserve and protect the family honour. Honour killing crime deprived the life of the person it is extreme form of violation of the fundamental right of the victim person. When the girl is killed for choosing a life partner of her own certainly it takes away this right. Right to life very well includes the right to privacy, the right to bodily integrity and it also the right to marry and to have a family of her own. Honour killing crime also violates Indian penal provisions; it will be amount to culpable homicide and murder, because the honour killing took place with intention to killing the victims, in order to protect the family honour. Honour killing practice is not only violates the provision of the legislations but, it violates the women’s rights, which provided by birth as natural rights.

Today we are living in 21\textsuperscript{st} century in which women has made a distinct place of their own and are touching new heights in different walks of life along with their men counterpart. The practice of honour killings in 21\textsuperscript{st} century is certainly a middle age barbaric practice.
committed upon women and it is nothing but violation of her life and honour and in civilized nation there should not be a place of these inhuman and barbaric practices in 21st century’s human right paradigm.

It is the State’s and the Society’s responsibility to protect the human rights of its young citizens, to avoid honour killings, to create possibilities and opportunities for the people concerned to break free and to find protection, support and aid.

In case of honour killing practices sometimes both boys and girls are being targeted so that none dares to breach the barriers of castes and communities. The cast-based extra-legal bodies like Khap Pancahayat which issues illegal fatwa’s against couple enjoy legitimacy because of the support provided by the major political parties and police administration in states like Haryana and Uttar Pradesh where, honour killings takes the most.

It is observed that, Human rights may be considered as those fundamental and inalienable rights, which are essential for life. Honour killing crimes violate Constitutional rights and it also violates number of domestic laws. For safety and protection as well as empowerment of women many laws are enacted. In furtherance to safety and security of women, Constitution also takes care by Article 14, 15, 16 and 21 along with this many legislations enacted in furtherance to development and upgrading the status of women, various laws have eliminated practices and traditions which comes in the way of scientific development of the society. Despite of this entire conducive atmosphere the crime against women in the form of honour killing is increasing. This clearly shows that the protection ensured in reality. Customary practice of honour killings are violations of Article 14, 15 (1) and (3), 17,19, 21 and 25 of the Indian Constitution as well as other international declarations for example the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Declaration on
Elimination of Violence against Women, Convention of the Elimination on All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

It is also observed that, customary practice of honour killing prevails all over the world. Even though women all over the world every day challenges to customary practices, particularly honour killing practice violate women’s rights. In honour killing practice deprived the right to life free from torture, degrading treatment of victim with intending to inflict severe mental and physical pain on the women; it amounts to gross violation of women’s rights.

Honour killing crime also violates the provisions of the international human rights, Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women; (CEDAW) takes importance place on bringing the women half of humanity into the frame work of human rights concerns. It is first important international legal document which gives specific focus on the violence against women which suffered from, dowry, sati, cultural and traditional customary practices of honour killing etc. India is ratified the Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, and stated as violence includes any act of person that results in or physical sexual, physiological harm to women or likely to cause death or some time causes death or it includes coercion or arbitrary deprivations of life weather occurring in public or private.

It is quite shameful that even after six decade periods of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; fundamental rights are still not enjoyed by many women around the world. In honour killing cases they suffered from multiple forms of harassments such are rape, murder etc. and gender discrimination itself treated as violation of human rights.

In India position of women or girls is not good, not only because of their illiteracy but also due to superiority of males over females in every
field. Women are suffering from decades and asking for their rights and status as equal to men. We have not been able to root out the sex discrimination from our society and violation of women’s rights even today. Honour killing crimes not only violates human rights but also it is shameful act against the humanity we must eradicate such evil, barbaric and brutal kind of violence from the society.

In recent years attention has been drawn to the issue of crime against women committed in the name of honour at the International and National levels and issue has been address by the inter-governmental and expert bodies within the United Nations system and measures have been taken by member states to eliminate customary practices of honour killing. However the eradications of honour killing customary practices from the society require greater and concerted efforts. There are several national and international instruments gives about equal rights to women with men from very beginning but unfortunately, women in this country are mostly unaware of their rights because of illiteracy and the oppressive tradition and face several kinds of violence and offensive acts like honour killing.

The numbers of attempts made by the International community from time to time curb oppressive, customary types of violence against women proved futile. India is a signatory to CEDAW. It is a comprehensive treaty. It is International Bill or rights for women. It provides the framework for Governmental and International action to end discrimination against women. One of its goals is to achieve equality between men and women. Though the International instruments like CEDAW were read into the constitutional field by the Indian judiciary, it cannot adopt hands-off approach to the problem. Notwithstanding the International obligations, several directives, Parliamentary legislations
and judicial pronouncements, honour based violence against women continue unabated.

The record shows that, the United Nation Population Fund estimated that as many as five thousand women and girls are murdered each year in the name of customary practices like honour killing. Due to customary practices women have been considered as goods and property of male people and wherever they want they use it. Women always treated as chattel and tied with the rope of customary rites Therefore under the name of customary and traditional rites number of honour killing incidents took place and several women and young girls is killing with the hands of male. Patriarchal society and customary rites withdraw their lives, natural rights and fundamental rights which are provided by the national and international statutes.

Many parts of the world women’s equality always denied by the legislation and practice in life. They are live under the patriarchal male dominated society and are subjugated to variety of discriminations. The United Nation also concerned that violence against women i.e. crime of honour killing is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and eradicate crimes and to maintain peace. The United Nations incorporated number of conventions and treaties for archive the legal equality and natural rights of women as equivalent to men in the world.

India is legally bound United Nation conventions as state party to ensure all measures to eradicate all forms of customary practice of honour killing, as well as to make certain appropriate actions about all forms of discrimination against women in the subject of marriage, family relations are eradicated and to ensure equal rights as compare with male people i.e. right to enjoy life, with human dignity and enter in to marriage by freely
choose their life partners with free and full consent of each other. This includes to avoid interference by the local bodies as well as to eradicate evil customary rules and regulation.

The international instruments protest and condemn unequivocally violence against women. A number of treaties and conventions were adopted by the United Nations in this regard. India is ratified CEDAW and its provisions were read into the Indian Constitution by Supreme Court. Though the court verdict is relevant to killing of women in the name of honour of the family it is equally relevant to the field of violence against women. Several of laws were enacted by the state to check crimes against women in general and customary practices like honour related violence. However the laws are deficient, inadequate and lack of proper effective enforcement is always observed.

There are ample of domestic provisions available to curb the crimes and protect the persons from the violence. Legal documents also provide several provisions to tackle the crime as well as to exercise his or her rights. In India, there are no any specific laws available to tackle the problem of honour killing crime. But some legal provisions can be useful to curb honour related crimes like honour killing. Such crime is converted into murder and dealt under the provision of Indian Penal Code.

Despite the enactment of an abundance of laws the status of society has not improved properly. An Indian person has not changed the attitude looking towards woman or girls. They are still tied up by the religious and customary evil practices like honour based crimes i.e. honour killing. Indian Constitution provides for protections from all kinds of exploitation, but in case of customary killing practices young youth, married couples are insecured and unprotected. Most of the young boys
and girls become victims of customary practices. The Constitutional provisions provide protection and safeguard the interest and welfare of youth and all citizens of India.

National and international laws are framed to maintain peace among the society and elimination of the evil of customary practices from the society. But day by day honour killing crime is increases in the society. It seems that, these legislations are failure to provide the protection of the citizens. It is duty of every citizen in India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. In the name of customary practice one should not infringe dignity of women. It is prime duty of every citizen of this Indian country should take appropriate precaution to maintain dignity of everyone in the state as well as to pay respect towards women, so that automatically honour based crime will be eliminated from the society.

Indian judiciary has enjoyed immense public confidence because justice performed their duties without fear and favour. The people have always considered that judiciary as the ultimate guardian of their rights and liberties. The judiciary is an important branch of the state and played vital activist role to implementing and enforcing the new ideas and principles through their judgment. While the administration of justice is a task entrusted to the judiciary, its credibility lies in the faith of the people. Independent and impartial judiciary is the very backbone of democracy. The Indian judiciary is held tradition in all the developing as well as the under developing countries. Social justice required for the protection of individual rights. Justice is the correct and appropriate application of laws as opposed to arbitrariness and social justice concerned obligations of individual to community and its end is the common good.
Some of customary practices are in good in nature which is useful for the development of the society and some of the bad in nature due to that degrading the social status or honour as well as sustain the development of the nation, e.g. Customary practice of Dowry, Sati practice, Child-marriages, Infanticide, Female Feticide, Sexual abuses, Sexual- harassment, Honour Killing etc. It is prime most obligatory duty of state and central Government to frame rule and regulations to control or eradicate bad nature’s of customary practices from the society. The Supreme Court issues time to time suggest provides guidelines or sometimes issues notices to the state and Central government to take appropriate precaution to protections of the citizens.

In order to eradication of social evil and customary practices, the Indian courts has taken good step to controlling honour killing crimes and thereby maintaining the dignity and humanity in the society, through awarding highest punishment i.e. death punishment to the convicted persons and those who associated with the honour killing crime. Indian judiciary brings new revolutions in the society by applying their own idea and themes through their different judgement.

In the twenty first century under the impact of globalisation era the practice of murdering in the name of honour, it is shame full to the Indian culture. The judiciary has taken bold steps through judicial activism to curb this social menace. There is no bar to an inter caste marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act or any other law. Since several such instances are coming to our knowledge of harassments, threats and violence against young men and women who marry outside their caste. Inter caste and inter religious marriages are in national interest as they will result in destroying the nation united. However, disturbing news is coming from several parts of the country that young men and women who undergo
inter caste or inter religious marriage are threatened with violence, or violence is actually committed on them. In our opinion such acts of violence or threats or harassment are wholly illegal and those who commit them must be severely punished. Hon’ble Court also strongly condemned that honour killing of such persons who undergo inter-caste or inter-religious marriage of their own free will.

Honour killing crimes violates number of provisions of criminal law. Therefore, the purpose of criminal justice system is to protect the rights of individuals and the state against the intentional invasion of criminals who violate the basic norms of society. It is observed that there is no any specific law to deal with honour killing crimes. If honour killing crime treats as a murder it falls under the category of under section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. Section 300 provides that, culpable homicide is murder. In honour killing crime the act is committed pre-planned and intentional, imminently dangerous and in all probability has the chances of causing death, so those who are involved in the act of honour killing capital punishment should be imposed on the offenders.

From the foregoing analysis it is evident that there lies a nexus between the ‘rarest of the rarest principle’ and honour killing crimes. No doubt honour killings are most brutal and are often done cruel and cold bloodedly. But it is also a by-product of a broader social construct. The Hon’ble Apex Court on many occasions justified its stand on bringing the specific cases of honour killing within the principle of ‘rarest of the rare’. The court reiterated the principle that it violates the collective conscience of the society. It is feels that the applicability of collective conscience is very restricted because it somehow fails to define its implications in patriarchal societies which practically gave birth to such atrocities social evils. The inherent psychology of the criminal is taken in to consideration
during the imposition of gravest penalties in such cases. Where a normal person, in full possession of his reasoning faculties and control of his will, does an act which the community has declared to be an offence, there is little to shock the conscience, if he is punished for his transgression.

There is no specific law to deal with honour killings, the murders under general categories of homicide or manslaughter, when mob of community or caste has carried out such attacks. In case of dishonour family or community, in order to restore the honour of the family or community they use to kill men and women. It is very difficult to trace out the evidence of such killings, because collection of evidence becomes very tricky and eye witnesses are never forthcoming. It is dire need to have separate legislation to control and complete eradication of such social evil practices; enforcement of harsh punishments should be there against any one practicing this honour killing evil practice.

**Suggestions**

The crime is an inevitable phenomenon and one cannot expect a crime less society. The state has power to control the crimes by implementing different laws in the society. It is obligatory duty of state to maintain law and order in the society. There are number of customary evil practices prevailing in Indian society. As other types of crime, the most burning issues of honour killing crime increase day by day in the society. In the name of customary practice there are number of innocent couples are killed by the family members and community members. Therefore it is necessary to stop such killings by implementing stringent laws. Every human being has fundamental rights to live with human dignity. No one has right to deprive the life and his basic rights of person. In order to protecting and preserving the family honour, dignity of family
who commits dishonouring activity against the customary rites and customs they will become victims of honour Killing. In this crime the culprits are family itself who kills other family members for the sake of honour of their family. They give a justification of their honour for such murders, but there is no honour in killings their own family members. In our country several young girls and boys killed under the name of family honour. Now it is time to take stringent action against honour killings at International and national levels.

This study reveals that the state, central government and judiciary has played its role quite effectively and has always upheld the basic principles of human dignity. It has investigated a several cases involving serious violations of human dignity of citizens.

The following suggestions are made in order to ensure the efficacy and efficiency of the state. If these recommendations are admit to be true, so that everyone can live with human dignity and honour in society. It is easy process to curb the customary evil practices from the society. With the possessing future vision in the mind the researcher would like to propose the following suggestions and recommendations.

1) The Central and State Government should take initiative to ensure an adequate new stringent legislation on honour killing and religion based crimes and to impose serious penal sanctions against community leaders who approve or tolerate such honour crimes.

2) It is suggested that, the State should take precautions to protect and respect the life of human being with too that of human dignity. Those women who suffered any form of violence, it may be domestic or customary form of violence. Special cell committees should be constituted in rural as well as in urban areas in that committee one
experienced social worker ladies should be appointed as chairman of the committee. State should ask to submit monthly report about cases happened in the respective places.

3) The Government has enacted many laws however it does not mean that it will give justice and protect discrimination in the society. It requires to see better implementation of laws for developing the status of women and elimination of unauthorised institution in the society like Khap Panchayat is also necessary. Laws are meaningless without there being a proper implementation of such laws in the society.

4) Researcher also strongly suggest that, along with the laws it is high time to come out from caste based discrimination, evil traditions, male dominated approach of society, unwanted and exaggerated importance of ‘so called honour’ of community which at the end resulting utter discrimination and offence like honour killing.

5) There is urgent need for a specific legislation like Prevention and Control of Honour killing Act on the equal footing of Sati Prevention Act, 1987 and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 etc.

6) Illegal acts of Khap Panchayat which results in death of person should be punishable with death sentence or life imprisonment with heavy fine and seize entire property of member of panchayat and also in such cases the whole panchayat should be held responsible for the death of person.

7) Separate clause should added to Under Section 300 of Indian Penal Code 1860 according to that any person or group of persons would be said to have committed murder if it is found that they acted in concert with anybody else to cause any persons or person’s death in the belief that he/she brought dishonour to the family or community or caste.
8) All forms of violence against women and men committed in the name of honour should be criminalised and those deliberately participating in facilitating, encouraging or threatening any type of violence against women and men in the name of honour should be punished.

9) It is essential to amend the Special Marriage Act 1954 to delete provisions of prohibited degree of marriage and amend the provision of Special Marriage Act 1954 for 30 days mandatory notice period for marriages intended to be solemnized.

10) Honour killings should be considered as the case fit to come in the category of ‘rarest of rare case’ and hence death penalty should be awarded to the guilty persons of the crime as well as those who instigate or encourage to such crimes.

11) It is also suggested that, to seek the immediate justice it is necessary to constitute fast track courts to decide the cases of honour killing.

12) All reports of violence against women committed in the name of honour should be promptly, impartially and thoroughly investigated by the police official and prosecutors without going to political or other pressure from powerful local leaders and should treat crimes of honour killing seriously and effectively.

13) The procedural law should be amended and designed to facilitate session trial process within a fixed target period not exceeding one year from the date of trial and it is also essential not to show any kind of leniency to grant bail to the offenders who involved in such kind of offences.

14) Any member of political party participated in harassment, exploits caste, religion and instigate to other persons for violence against women such members should be barred to contest any election by the Election Commission.
15) It is also suggested that, to provide special police protections to the victim or relatives of victim.

16) Awareness should be created in the minds of people passing on a message that there is no honour in honour killing and the incidents of sex selective abortions, female infanticides, genital cutting, rape, physical assault and forced marriage will be treated as honour killing cases.

17) Special training should be provided to law enforcement and other relevant personnel, including judges and legal practitioners in order to impartiality and effectively address complaints of violence against women generally those committed in the name of honour in particular and to protect women and girls in danger of such violence.

18) State has to set up special cells in each district so that inter-caste, inter-religious marriage couples can approach those cells for safety.

19) It is necessary to provide legal awareness programs in rural area so that the people will know the some important information’s about laws.

20) It is also suggested that the religious and community leaders should take initiative to change the stereotyped social attitude towards the behaviour of women and men which will be helpful to prevent and eradicate violence against women and men committed in the name of customary practice of honour and reputation of the family or community.

21) There is urgent need of National Crime Prevention Policy for addressing these types of social evil customary practices. It must be require setup the National plans for eradication of honour killing crime from the society and conducting the National level programme of state secretaries and DGP to prevent such kind of offences from the society.

22) Efforts should be made to sensitize people on the need to do away with social bias. Therefore, it must be setup the special cell and to provide helpline numbers where such couples approach the administration for protection.
23) The role of NGO is very important to tackle such problem from the society. They can approach the people in those areas where such practices are still prevailing and can assist the Government in its efforts to prevent and control of honour killing incidents. NGO should participate and work in arranging various programs about social reforms movement against caste system, gender based crime to eradicate honour killing crimes.

24) Being fourth pillar of democracy media is having a great responsibility regarding the customary practice of honour killing in the country. The media has a very important role to play in the prevention and control of honour killing. Media outlets can report the horrible facts of the honour killing crime which awaken the whole country once again. It should try to highlight the issue of honour killing incidents as violation of human rights. It should also create awareness among the masses about the need to remove the evils of social, cultural and gender prejudices. The media should be encouraged to participate actively in public education campaign and support to Government and non-governmental and other groups working to eliminate violence against women and girls committed in the name of honour.

25) Government should organise different courses with the help of NGO and some eminent people and promote the right of individual of marriageable age to marry persons as per their choice without fear of violence or other abuse.

26) It is also suggested that Central Government should take monthly report of violence against women from the State Government and to prepare plan to curb such crimes.

27) There is need that police and judiciary’s attitude towards women should be change, we must make our system active so that no one commits violence against women dignity.
28) The members of the judicial institution can richly contribute towards strengthening the implementation of protective laws and ensure the operation of an efficient, fair and victim sensitive justice mechanism.

29) Last but not the least every citizen of the country should give due importance and respect to the human rights of other people also. It should not be curtailed or restricted in the name of caste, creed, and class. A civilised society is a society in which the basic rights and fundamental freedom of each and every individual are protected without any discrimination of caste, creed, class and gender.

Hence it is in the best interest of the future of this great nation, that the most cherished rights of young ones are protected from the oppressive customary practice of honour killings.