# CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA: A STUDY OF LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL TRENDS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CRIMINAL AMENDMENT ACT 2013

## CONTENTS

**Declaration** iii  
**Certificate** iv  
**Acknowledgement** v  
**List of Cases** vi  

## CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION  
1. Introduction 1  
2. Review of literature 12  
3. Scope of research work 14  
4. Formulation of the problem 15  
5. Research Methodology 15  
6. Basis of the Study: Validity and Relevance 16  
7. Plan of the study 16  
8. Magnitude of the Problem 18  

## CHAPTER-2 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMAN  
1. Introduction 28  
   1.1 Definition of Crime 30  
   1.2 Modern approach to the Crime 33  
2. Woman’s Struggle through the Ages 38  
3. Constitutional of India and Rights of women 42  
   3.1 Fundamental Rights and Prohibition of Discrimination of Women 43  
   3.2 Denial of Seniority, Promotion on the Ground of Sex 44  
   3.3 A Woman shall not be denied a job merely because she is a woman 45  
   3.4 “Honour Killings”- Comes within rarest to rare category and conviction could be based on circumstantial evidence 46  
4. Provision relating to women in Directive Principles of State Policy 48  
   4.1 Uniform Civil Code and Equality 48  
5. Women’s right as Human rights 50  
   5.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights 51  
   5.2 The United Nations Convention on the 53
Elimination of Discrimination Against Women 1967
5.3 The United Nations Convention of the
Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against
Women 1979 (CEDAW) Vienna declaration

6. Special Initiatives for Women
6.1 National Commission for Women
6.2 Women Reservation in Local Bodies
6.3 Initiative taken by Government for Girl Child
6.4 Government Policy for the Empowerment of
Women
6.5 Role of Non-Governmental organisation in the
emancipation of women in India

CHAPTER-3 CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES AGAINST
WOMEN IN INDIA 59-168
1. Introduction 59
2. Stages of Women Exploitation and Present Indian
Perspective 60
2.1 Pre-birth stage of women 60
2.2 Formative years of women 61
2.3 Stage of women’s youth 61
2.4 The teenage years of women 61
2.5 Reproductive period of women 61
3. The offences Identified in the Indian Penal Code 62
3.1 Rape 63
3.1.1 Rape is a crime against whole Society 71
3.1.2. Awarding Compensation and protect
identity of Rape Victim 71
3.1.3. Delay in lodging first information
report cannot be used as a ritualistic formula
for discarding prosecution case and doubting
its authenticity 72
3.1.4. Court cannot disgrace the character of
a victim and she cannot be treated as an
accomplice 73
3.1.5. No Disclosure of name of the Rape
Victim 76
3.1.6. Right to refuse sexual intercourse has
full play in case of every woman 76
3.1.7. Two Fingers test violates right of
Survivors 77
3.1.8. Gang Rape 77
3.1.9. All persons abetting rape convicted for
gang rape 82
3.1.10. Incest rape 83
3.1.11. Conviction can be founded on the testimony of the prosecutrix alone
3.1.12. Digital Rape – Court recommends changes in law
3.1.13. Custodial rape
3.2 Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes, trafficking and prostitution
  3.2.1 Against Her Will
  3.2.2 Kidnapping to compel marriage and proof of abduction
  3.2.3 Seduction
  3.2.4 Age of the prosecutrix
3.3. Killing for Dowry, Dowry Death or their attempts
  3.3.1 Applicability
  3.3.2 Burden of Proof
  3.3.3 Close relation of the husband cannot be roped in the offence
  3.3.4 Dowry Death – Presumption under section 113-B of Indian Evidence act.
  3.3.5 Circumstantial evidence in Dowry Death
  3.3.6 Standard of Evidence -To prove beyond reasonable doubt
  3.3.7 Meaning of Dowry Death
  3.3.8 Cruelty and Harassment
  3.3.9 Unnatural death
  3.3.10 Abetment of Suicide
3.4 Cruelty, both mental and physical
  3.4.1 Constitution Validity of Section 498-A
  3.4.2 Meaning of Cruelty
  3.4.3 Demand for Dowry and Ill-treatment
  3.4.4 Drunkenness
  3.4.5 Purpose of Section 498-A
  3.4.6 Section 498 A and section 113 of Evidence Act
  3.4.7 Whether Crime committed under section 498 A I.P.C. is Compoundable
  3.4.8 Whether Close relatives of husband were involved
3.5 Molestation
  3.5.1 The essential ingredient of Section 354
3.6. Offences related to Marriage
  3.6.1 Deception in marriage
  3.6.2 Conversion of Religion doesn’t give
license to commit bigamy

3.7 Acid Attacks  
3.8 Honour Killing 

4. The Crimes identified under the Special Laws

4.1 Indecent Representation of Woman (Prohibition) Act, 1986  
4.2 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1986  
4.3 Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961  
4.4 Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987  
4.5 The Protection of Woman from Domestic Violence Act, 2005  
4.6 Information Technology Act 2000  
4.7 The Sexual Harassment of Woman at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013  
4.8 The Prevention and Protection from Witch Hunting  
4.9 Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994  
4.9.1 Practice of Female Infanticide  
4.9.2 Constitutional Validity of the Act  
4.10 The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971  
4.10.1 Overriding effect  
4.11 The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

CHAPTER-4 FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

1. Introduction  
2. Injustices with women - Indian Scenario  
2.1 The Social level  
2.2 The Neighbourhood level  
2.3 The Association Level  
2.4 The Person level  
3. Societal Causes  
4. Personal and Psychological Causes  
5. Unemployment and poverty  
6. Women are neglected  
7. Women are powerless  
8. Alcoholism and Inebriation  
9. Renouncement of Religious belief  
10. Marital Maladjustment  
11. Legal Challenges  
12. Compulsions
### CHAPTER-5 LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROACH BEFORE AND AFTER CRIMINAL AMENDMENT ACT-2013

1. Introduction
2. State Duty to Protect the Rights of Individual
3. Legislative Enactments to Protect Woman against Crime
4. Judicial approach regarding crime against woman Before Criminal Amendment Act 2013 (A road from gender biased to Sensitive Judiciary)
   4.1 Judiciary on Rape
   4.2 The Mathura Rape Case
   4.3 The Term “Rape”
   4.4 The Padmini Case
   4.5 Bhanwari Devi Gang Rape Case (Vishaka Guidelines)
   4.6 Provisions for Legal Help and Compensation to Victims of Sexual Assault
   4.7 Sensitive approach in cases of Sexual Assault of Children
   4.8 Court cannot disgrace the character of a victim
   4.9 Digital rape and Change essential in rape laws
   4.10 Rehabilitation of sex workers
   4.11 Judiciary and Khap Panchayat diktat (Honour Killing)
   4.12 Legal Aid is Constitutional Right
   4.13 Direction to Govt regarding Implementation of Laws
   4.14 Court has to analyse the connection between demand of dowry/Cruelty and Death
   4.15 Protection of woman from Domestic violence
   4.16 The Nirbhaya Case
      4.16.1The Effect of Nirbhaya Case
      4.16.2 Changes Brought in Criminal Amendment Act, 2013
5. Judicial approach regarding crime against woman after Criminal Amendment Act 2013
   5.1 Guidelines Issued to Central and State Government regarding Acid Attack
   5.2 Responsibility of Courts in handling the cases related to the crimes against women
   5.3 The Concept of Zero FIR and E-FIR
   5.4 Punishment is a matter of discretion

### CHAPTER-6 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Introduction
2. Conclusion 303
3. Suggestions 308