

CHAPTER -I: INTRODUCTION

“No nation can ever be worthy of its existence that cannot take its women along with men. There two powers in the world .One is the sword and the other is the pen .There is a great competition and rivalry between the two. There is a third power strongest than both, that of the women.”Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Crime against women are growing worryingly at local, regional, national and worldwide levels. Regardless of current crime shadowing machineries and access to information and networking, assuring the safety and security of women has become a stern challenge for all the UN declaration the exclusion of crime against women(1993) states that ‘crime against women is an expression of traditionally imbalanced power relations between men and women. It goes on states that “Crime against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into an outranked position associated with men.” On one side, India is taking steps to bring all women into the mainstream of social and political life but on the other, its women are subjected to inhuman treatment and the threat of violence thus marring the progress of both women and the country. It is an eminent fact that the occurrence of crimes against women is a destructive indicator of growth and India now faces a serious problem on this front. It is hence essential to analyze the nature, roots and forms of crime against women and discover solutions to the problem.

This thesis proposes to study the status of women in the society and the typography of crime happening against them. It also intends to study the main factors responsible for the happenings of such crimes and the legal provisions in the country in order to control them. In this pursuit, it was also aimed to go a step further and analyze the rate of crime happening against women in the district of Thrissur and also analyses the rate of women crime in the district in correspondence to other crime happening in the district and overall crime rate. An overview of the content of this report is provided^[1]

“CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN LAST FIVE YERS IN THE DISTRICT OF THRISSUR”

Key words: (I) Crime - An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law; (II) Law - The system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties;(III) District-An area of a country or city, especially one characterized by a particular feature or activity.

It is unfortunate that crimes against women have become part of the culture of our society. Women are more likely to be offended than men as they have a secondary position in society. Though there were numerous efforts to elevate the status of women, the condition of women remains the same but for a few changes among some sections of women. Women suffer from various forms of discrimination, domination, humiliation etc. Exploitation of women is near universal. Women of all ages regardless of their socioeconomic background become sufferers, though the nature of crimes committed against them differ according to age and background. There are many cases of victimization which are unseen and unobserved due to numerous reasons^[6]

Written and unwritten rules and regulations are there to prevent crimes against women but such crimes are increasing and are operational on their own ways. The best symptom of this is seen in the increasing number of crimes and emergence of new forms and patterns of crimes. Therefore it is important to see that the crimes against women are totally wiped out so that they may lead a peaceful life. In order to do this, we should know the quantity and type of crimes being committed and find solutions to reduce and even arrest the crime rates.

Crime against women: On a semantic or psychological level the term pertains to any injury inflicted directly or indirectly causing physical or mental infliction upon women. Crimes which are directed specifically against women and in which only women are victims are characterized as “Crime against Women”. It is equally important to clarify the concept of “Violence against women”. Violence is also known as abuse and include any sort of

physical aggression or misbehave. When violence is committed at home it becomes domestic violence and involves family members such as children, spouse, parents or servants. Domestic violence may involve different means such as hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, throwing objects. Although Women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as Murder, Robbery, Cheating etc., only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as "Crimes against Women".^[8]

Crime can be defined as a violation of a law in which there is injury to the public or a member of the public and a term in jail or prison, and/or a fine as possible penalties. Thorsten Sellin (1970: 6) has described crime as "violation of conduct norms of the normative groups".

Crime has also been defined in social or non-legal terms. The social definition of crime is that it is behaviour or an activity that offends the social code of a particular community. Mower (1959) has defined it as "an anti-social act".

Caldwell (1956: 114) has explained it as "an act or a failure to act that is considered to be so detrimental to the well-being of a society, as judged by its prevailing standards, that action against it cannot be entrusted to private initiative or to haphazard methods but must be taken by an organized society in accordance with tested procedures."

Marshall Clinard (1957: 22) has, however, maintained that all deviations from social norms are not crimes. He talks of three types of deviation: (i) tolerated deviation, (ii) deviation which is mildly disapproved,

Rape: Rape is the fastest growing crime in India compared to murder, robbery and kidnapping. There are several kind of rape, a) Custodial rape- This kind rape was made more punishable than rape committed by other person not having any custody of woman. b) Rape on a pregnant woman - Rape on a pregnant woman is heinous kind of rape. Where rape committed by a man. On a pregnant woman of any age, it is serious in nature, so it is put in several category of rape. c) Rape on a girl under twelve years - Rape of a girl under twelve years is a heinous kind of rape and is against the whole society. It should not occur

in the defeat of humanitarian. It is duty of every member of society to stop such kind of abuse. d) Gang rape - Gang rape is also heinous kind of rape. Where a women is raped by one or more in a group of persons acting in furtherance of their common intention, each of the persons shall be deemed to have committed gang rape. e) Rape by husband - Sexual intercourse by a man with his wife, is not rape, if the wife is above 15 years age. Where the wife is below 15 years but above the age of 12 years, and sexual intercourse is made by her husband it amounts to rape.

Kidnapping and abduction: According to UN, —the illicit and clandestine movements of persons across national borders, largely from developing countries and some countries with economically in transition, with the end goal of forcing women and girl children into sexually or economically oppressive and exploited situation for profit of recruiters , traffickers and crime syndicates, as well as other legal activity related to trafficking such as forced domestic labour, false marriage clandestine employment and false adoption.

Dowry death: Dowry remains the major reason for discrimination and injustice towards women in India. When dowry demands are not met, it precipitates into serious consequence for the young bride. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 marks the first attempt by the Government of India to recognize dowry as a social evil and to curb its practice. However, it is ridiculous to see that even among highly educated sections, the articles of dowry are proudly exhibited in the marriage as a status symbol. The dowry abuse is increasing in India. Dowry is one of those social evils that no educated woman will own up with pride, still many are adhering to it.

Molestation: Another form of violence against women is that of molestation, or what is commonly known as ‘sexual abuse’ or ‘sexual assault’. It is the forcing of sexual behavior by a man over the women. Molestation is the sexual exploitation of a child or a woman by an adult or a male person for sexual gratification. Incidents of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty have increased by 56.0%

Sexual harassment : According to UN - Sexual harassment is any behavior of a sexual nature that is unwelcome, offensive, or embarrassing to the individuals exposed to the behavior, or that creates a hostile or intimidating work environment. Sexual harassment includes sexual assault, unsolicited requests for sexual favors, requests for sexual favors linked to implied threats or promises about career prospects, unwanted physical contact, visual displays of degrading sexual images, sexually suggestive conduct, or offensive remarks of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment may occur between persons of opposite sexes or of the same sex. While typically it involves a pattern of behavior, it can take the form of a single incident; and it may be directed toward a group or toward a particular person.

Cruelty of husband or his relatives(Section 498-A): It was introduced in the year 1983 to protect married women from being subjected to cruelty by husband or his relatives. The expression “cruelty” has been defined in wide terms so as to include inflicting physical or mental harm to the body or health of the women and indulging its acts of harassment with a view to coerce her or relations to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security. Harassment for dowry falls within the sweep of latter limb of the section. Creating a situation driving the women to commit suicide is also one of the ingredients of “cruelty”.^[9]

Constitutional and legal provisions for women:

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women’s advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

Constitutional provisions:

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensure equality before the law and equal protection of law; prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution are of specific importance in this regard.

Constitutional Privileges:

- i. Equality before law for women (Article 14)
- ii. The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them (Article 15 (i))
- iii. The State to make any special provision in favour of women and children (Article 15 (3))
- iv. Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (Article 16)
- v. The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39(a)); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d))
- vi. To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (Article 39 A)

vii. The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42)

viii. The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46)

ix. The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people (Article 47)

x. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e))

xi. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat (Article 243 D(3))

xii. Not less than one- third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women (Article 243 D (4))

xiii. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality (Article 243 T (3))

xiv. Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (Article 243 T (4))

Legal provisions

To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of

violence and atrocities and to provide support services especially to working women. Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as ‘Murder’, ‘Robbery’, ‘Cheating’ etc., the crimes, which are directed specifically against women, are characterized as ‘Crime against Women’. These are broadly classified under two categories.

(1) The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

□ Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) □ Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363/373)
□ Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC) □ Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC) □ Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC) □ Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC) □ Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age)

(2) The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with emerging requirements. Acts which have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests are:

- (i) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- (ii) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- (iii) The Family Courts Act, 1954
- (iv) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (v) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (vi) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
- (vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (viii) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)

(ix) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

(x) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (xi) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976 (xii) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (xiii) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (xiv) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983 (xv) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986 (xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 (xvii) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (xviii) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Special Initiatives for Women:

(i) National Commission for Women

In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary, etc.

(ii) Reservation for Women in Local Self –Government

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

(iii) The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000)

The plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child.

(iv) National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001

The Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a “National Policy for the Empowerment of Women” in the year 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. and (iii) deviation which is strongly disapproved. He perceives the third type of deviation as crime.^[13]

CHAPTER-II: LITERATURE REVIEW

Kishwar, Madhu (1986) in her study dowry to ensure her happiness or toe disinherit her” feels that oppression of wives for bringing inadequate dowry is only another excuse for using violence against them : in other words and in fact evidence from other country has indicted as much even without additional tradition of dowry, inter spousal violence is endemic. She has also pointed out that dowry payments in themselves do not trans from girls in to burdens but rather dowry makes daughter burden some only because daughter are unwanted to being with”.

Elise Bonding (1988) in her paper on women & social violence clearly points out that social violence against women are mainly based on a (a) social or institutional structure of the patriarchal order perpetuating all kinds of discrimination and oppressions against women which result into (b) behavioral violence. In general, she reports that because women are 'easy' victims, they experience a great deal of direct behavioral violence in every society. Of the most common expressions of behavioral violence against themselves women as victims find involved in rape, wife-beating and prostitution all over the world.

Bhatti (1989) while taking in to account various forms of violence concluded that 88 per cent of women in lower class were the victims of physical and verbal violence in contrast to 43 per cent form the middle class. 42 With regard to emotional and intellectual violence, he found that representation of the upper and middle classes was more as compared to the lower class.

Gubermar and Laskin Fall (1991) in their study informed the research methodologies and was rooted in belief that women's experiences, perspectives and beliefs are the authoritative voice. To the extent possible, individual women's understanding, feelings, experiences and actions were explored in their own forms - in their words, symbols and gestures. A description of the project and research findings is contained in the report sistering meeting the need. What follows is a summary and synthesis of this report .

Agarwal (1993) has conducted a study on “Sex Disparity.” The objectives of the study are : (a) to ascertain the relationship of female foeticide with that of family structure income, education, profession and family background- rural or urban (b) to analyse the factor responsible for female foeticide and (c) to explore implications and strategies for restoring women’s dignity. It further aims to find out some ways to get rid of this evil practice. The study is based on Interviews of female doctors chosen at random out of total hundred female doctors of the city. The study has been conducted in 1987- 1988 and again in 1992 in Meerut city of U.P; 64 K.M. In North East of Delhi with a population of eight Lakhs. Findings of this study were: Cases of female foeticide are more among educated, salaried middle class urban joint families: Almost all cases for pre-birth sex-determination test and abortion (90%) belong to the educated urban middle class service and business families. The wives of highly placed officers; doctors, engineers, teachers and of businessmen came for the test and abortion of female foetus. Only few cases (10%) belong to lower middle class families but with good education. Majority of the cases (86%) belong to educated urban Hindu families, whereas few cases (14%) belong to educated urban middle class Muslim families. Majority of cases (60%) belong to joint families and (40%) belong to nuclear families. According to a recent study conducted by the author in 1992, some few facts have come into light. Now female foeticide is spreading in all sections of the society rich, poor, educated, uneducated, urban, rural and among all communities.

Karlekar, Malavika et al. (1995) conducted a study on violence’. The ever-present fact of violence, both overt and covert physical and non-physical has an overwhelming influence on feminine identity formation. Using the life cycle approach this article argues that at every stage there is discrimination and violence, particularly against girl children and later women within the household, either natal or conjugal with age, problems are compounded with increased dependency illness and fatigue. Despite the ubiquity of violence against women, both within the home and in public spaces the celebration of individual experiences has led to the emergence of alternative discourses where the ‘truth’ and validity of established structures, norms and role’s are called in to question.

Kapur and Cossman (1996) opined that despite the enactment of laws, not much has changed for women in India. They ascribe the failure of laws to bring about change within a patriarchal structure to the concept of the family, which is seen as a “basic sacred unit in society,” and “women’s roles as wives and mothers as natural and immutable.” These strictures form the guiding ideology underlying the laws. According to them, another problem with the Indian legal system is the “protectionist” stance taken by laws pertaining to women that may end up “reinforcing relations of subordination.”

Singh Sukhdev and Gupta A.K (1996) has conducted a study on “Domestic violence against women: some observations.” In their study an analytical effort is made to discuss some of the issues related to crime and violence against women. Efforts are made to bring forth the extent of the crimes their factors and consequences. The discussion in the text is based on data collected from various secondary sources, research studies including author’s own work regarding ‘Role of women in Panchyati Raj in Punjab and Role of Mass Media in Rural society of Punjab. Crime and violence against women has been a par of human history. In the typical Indian society women were generally subjected too much maltreatment due to patriarchal social norms and values. The data indicated that crime against women was on the rise due to various factors like materialism mass media besides old value system and socio cultural pattern etc. In India beating and mental suppression of women has been prevalent since olden days, but of late the instances of sexual harassment, kidnapping abduction murder and rape are increasing. The studies shows that the continued violence forced the women to put themselves in low self esteem, galvanizes them in various disease which ultimately turns them in to inefficient entity in the family groups and society. Such crimes and violence are bound to generate negative results in the over well development of the nation. Against this scenario, it is of almost importance that the government should make concrete efforts in removing gender bias though various mechanisms, enforcement of laws and strict legal action against the perpetrators, representations of women education economic independence of women and the socio-culture values. Women themselves against crimes, for economic independence education

employment and their fight against oppression. Formation of NGO's and strengthening of women organizations for protecting women rights is of utmost importance.

Sen (1998) examined violence in intimate relationships, namely women's experiences of male violence at the hands of husbands (or male partners) in the city of Calcutta. Information was collected from 52 relationships by interviewing women about their histories including educational experiences, migration patterns, paid employment and physical and sexual violence. It was found that in general, women suffered extreme physical abuse and for long durations. Employment of women was not found to be unassociated with violence, indicating that irrespective of whether a woman is an earning member or not, she faces hostility and violence.

Joshi (2002) in his study, pointed out that gender based violence that threatens the well being, rights and dignity of women has only recently emerged as a global issue extending across regional, social, cultural and economic boundaries. According to state statistics, about 18 per cent of women are being sexually abused in the U.S. According to the UN report on violence against women, the condition in other developed countries such as Denmark, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom etc. is no better. In the U.S., the department of justice reported that, every year; 3-4 million women are battered by their husbands or partners. Even in Sweden, which ranks high in the gender-related index, 66 per cent of the 18650 reported cases of violence on women in 1996 were of domestic assault. Further 45 per cent of 681 offences of homicide recorded in England and Wales in 1996 involved women killed by their spouses or lovers.

Agnihotri et al. (2003) conducted a study, "Domestic violence against women—an international concern With reference to the situation in Mauritius". They pointed out that domestic violence is a pattern of assault and coercive behavior including physical, sexual and psychological attacks, by a person against his/her own intimate partner. Women are more frequently the victims. After a global overview of the prevalence and nature of

domestic violence against women especially in Mauritius, this article provides a discussion about health problems and risk factors among the female victims with the objective of giving preventive measures to eradicate it from society. NGOs, along with legislative measures, have proven helpful in improving quality of life and preventing violence-related injuries among women. The health sector also plays an important role as part of multi-sector efforts in early detection and prevention of cases of domestic violence. Psychiatrists are in a unique position for early identification of such patients as well as intervention.

Parashar (2004) pointed out that at the other extreme is the National Commission for Women's (NCW) desire to punish rape by death, which is paradoxically grounded in the patriarchal assumption of domestic chastity. Death penalty presumes that loss of chastity is worse than laudably initiated debate to change existing rape laws by calling for a broader definition of rape and lifting the burden of proof from the victim, impacting amendments to rape laws. Yet its endorsement of death penalty overlooks that many women who do register rape case withdraw due to police deterrence and social stigma. Death penalty would only curtail the annual conviction rate for rape, which is only about 30 per cent

Rocca et al. (2008) study of 744 young married women in slum areas of Bangalore, India, found that women in love marriages were almost twice as likely to report domestic violence, even after adjusting for other variables. Ethnographic research revealed that the social repercussions of love marriages, coupled with the lack of economic support from family members, often led to marital conflict and domestic violence. It should however be noted that love marriage also includes forced marriages resulting from the discovery of a premarital relationship or pregnancy.

T.C. Mahadevappa (2012) has conducted a study on gender bias and social justice this report mainly aims to find the facts and nature of the widespread description universally practiced on the basis of gender inequality. It is also accepted that unless the world female population is not in a position to practically enjoy the equal social opportunity no social change, economic gain or political authority can lead to peaceful development of human society. Women are considered as a decisive force of social change and social

development. Gender bias is deeply rooted in Indian society and it has thwarted serious implementation of the program and policies designed to envisage empowerment of women. The author lays emphasis on imparting education to 74 women with any discrimination and bias so that women can become catalyst in the process of development as equal partner.

Ghoi and Deshpande and Shailesh (2013) conducted a study, "Violence against women in India: A Case for Research in Tackling the Menace". They pointed out that violence against women has long been a problem, in times of peace and war. This violence ranges from very mild teasing to rape and murder and takes place at home, in the streets, at work places, jails, in short everywhere. Few crimes against women are reported, fewer still prosecuted and a negligent number of accused are actually punished. In the absence of detailed studies on incidence, it is difficult to come up with suggestions to reduce if not abolish such violence. There is an urgent need for more studies on this violence so that the psychology of the violators is better understood. Instances of violence need to be thoroughly investigated, and ways and means devised to reduce their incidence. There is need for quick and severe punishment for the accused, which would act as a deterrent too. Any society, in which half the population is not assured of safety, needs to reconsider its claim to being civilised.

CHAPTER - III : AIM & OBJECTIVES

Aim:

The main aim of this project is to study about the crimes happening against women in the district of Thrissur (Kerala).

Objectives:

- To distinguish and analyze the current crime trend quickly increasing against women.
- To explore the main causes and factors pertaining to cumulative crime rate.
- To gain a deeper understanding on the law in the country pertaining to combat such crimes.
- To deliver recommendations to overcome these issues.

CHAPTER-IV: MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Materials:

- Crime records from DCRB

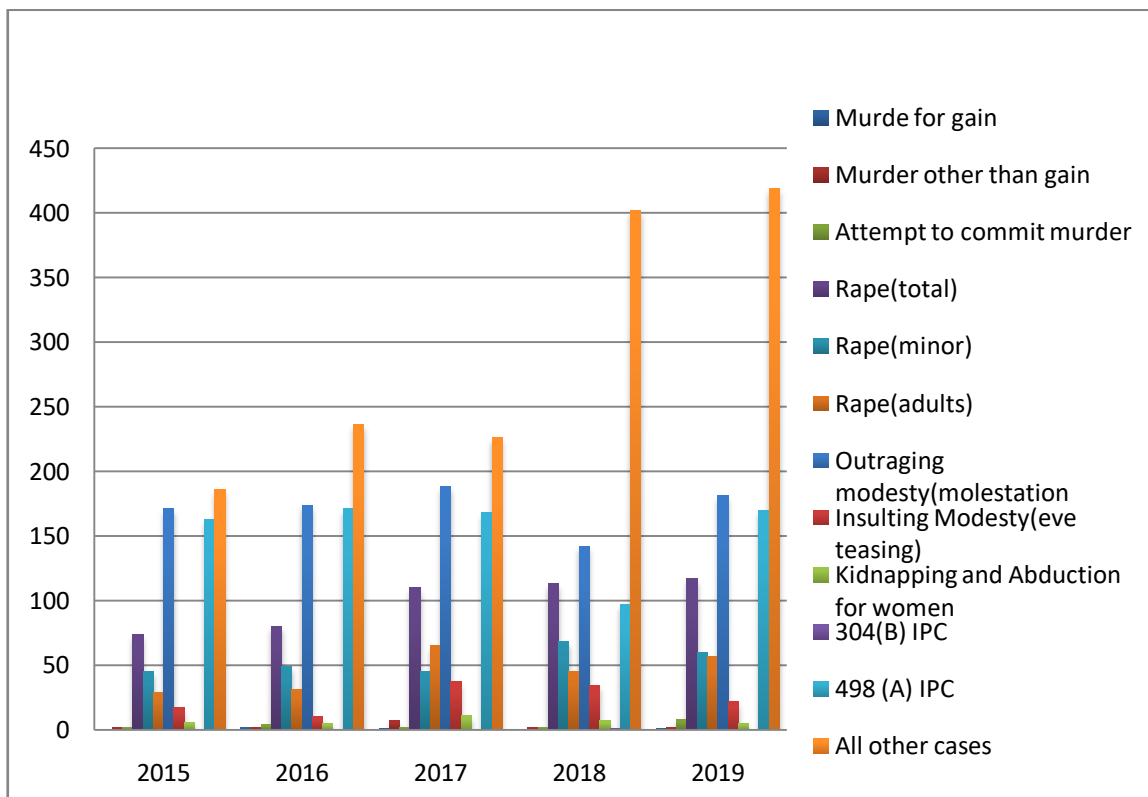
Methodology:

The report presents a district level comparison of existing situation regarding crime against women using as follows:-

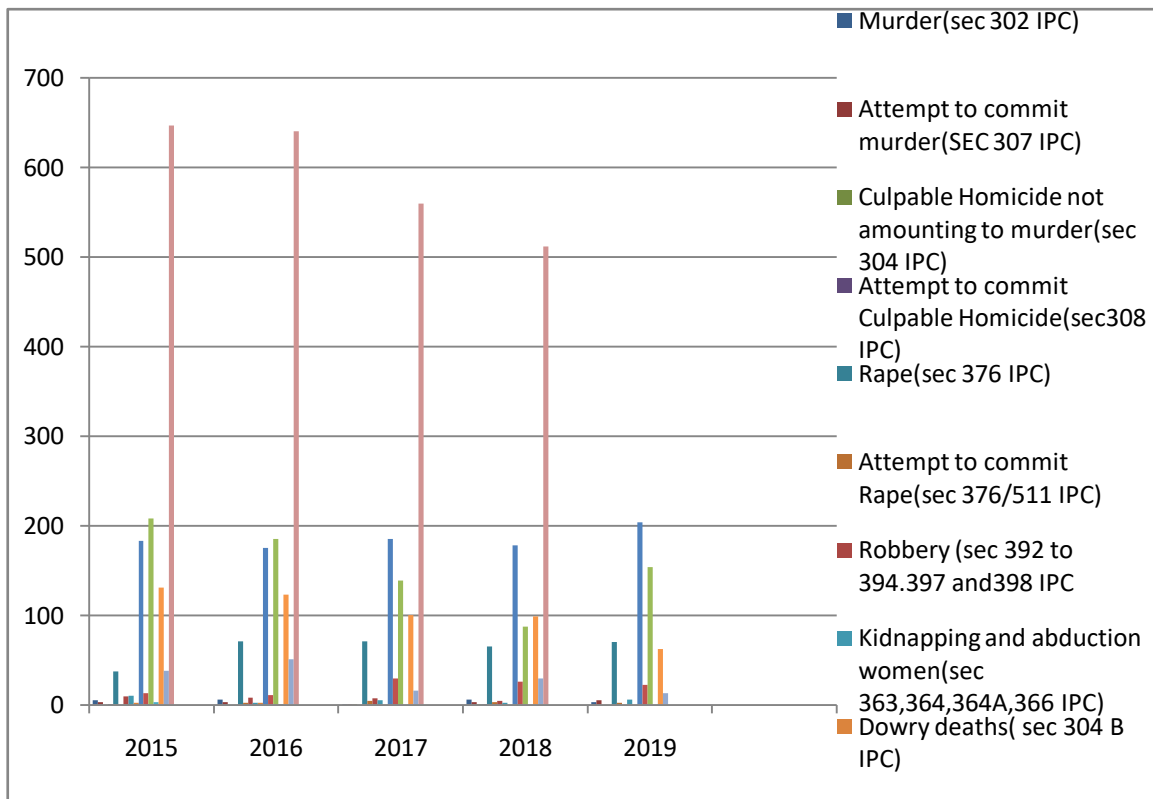
- Collection of all types of crimes against women, such as crime records from the district crime record bureau.
- Examination of over last 5 years of records
- Collection of information regarding the current crime trend increasing against women from Viyyur Police Station.
- Examination of the crime through graphical representation

CHAPTER-V: OBSERVATION

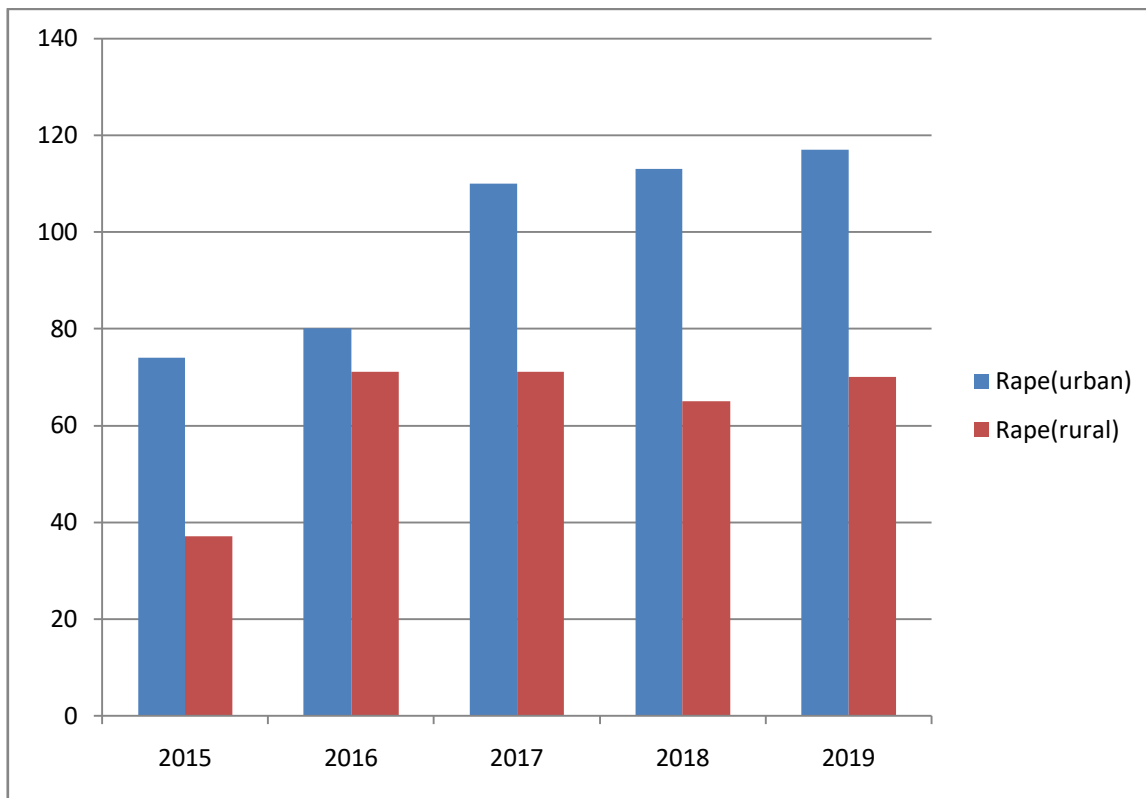
Comparison of yearly increased percentage rate of crime against women in Thrissur District.



Graph-1: Analysis of Crimes Against women in the Thrissur District (Urban)



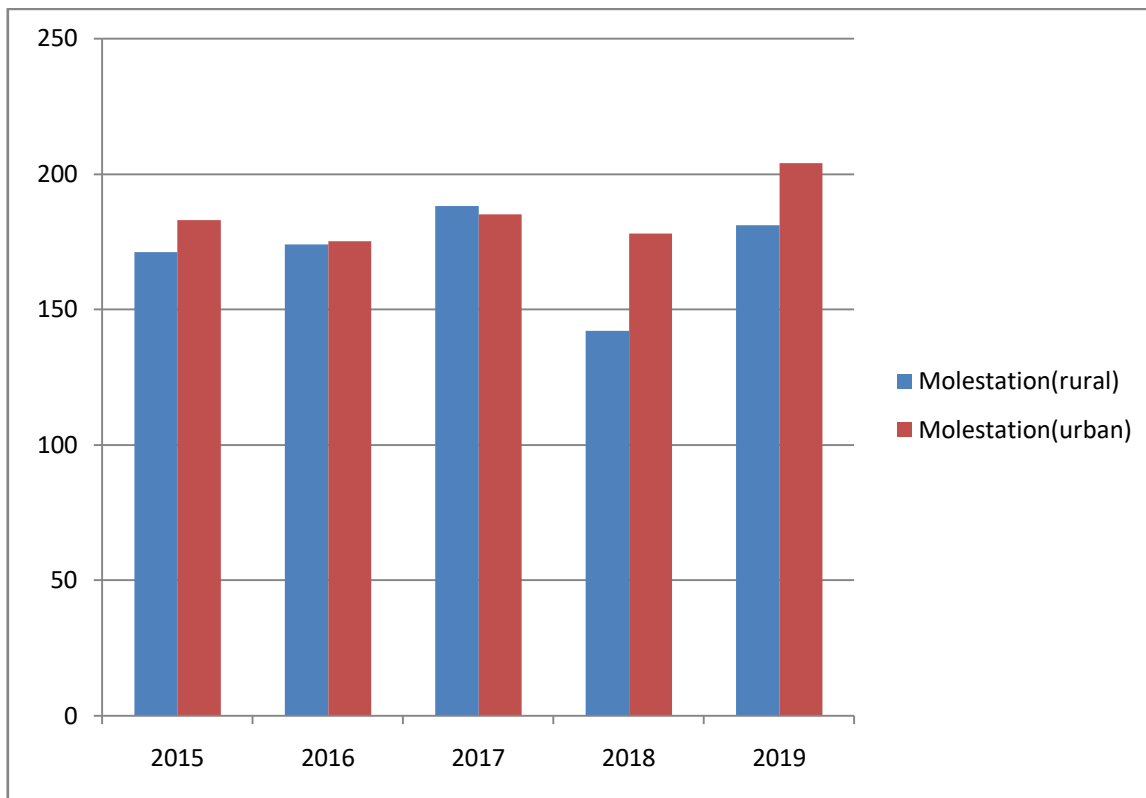
Graph-2: Analysis of Crimes Against women in the Thrissur District (Rural)



Graph-3: Analysis of Crime against women (rape)

Crime against women (rape) seems to be increased over the past five year period in Thrissur district as well as the urban other than the year 2015. On comparing the urban and rural district, crime against women have been on the rise in urban when compared to the rural district as a whole.

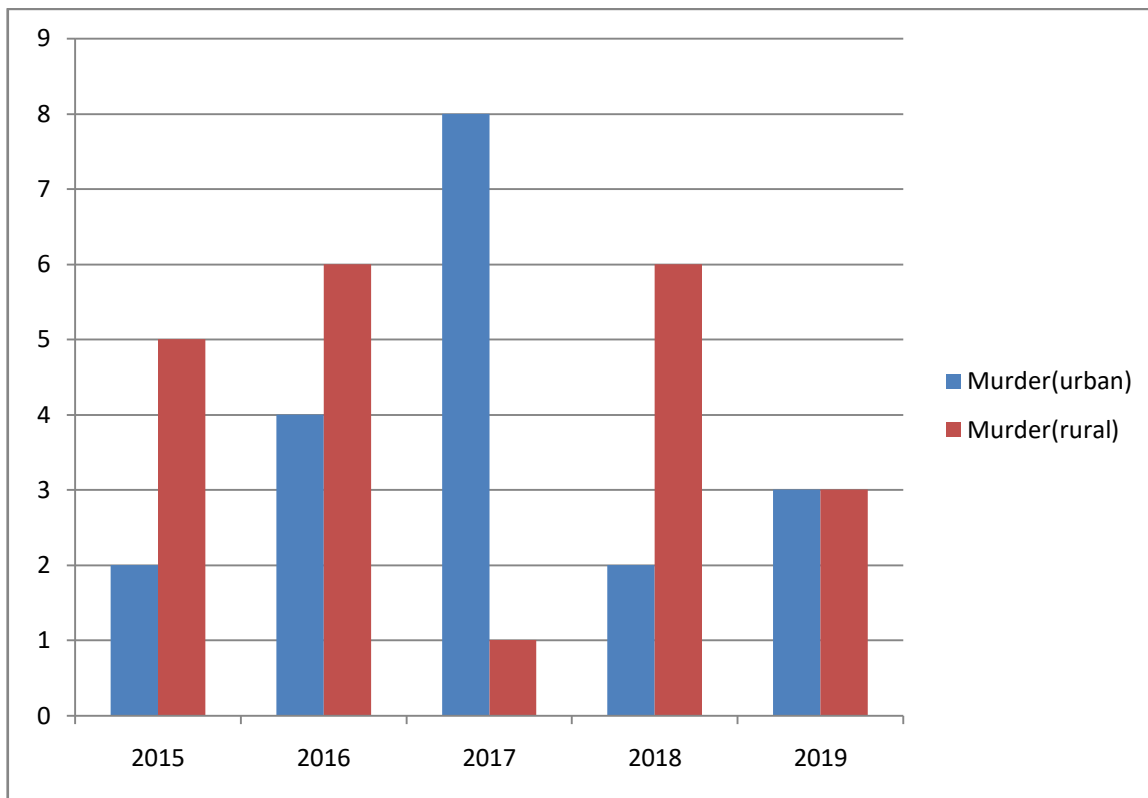
An increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2015 - 2019. These cases have reported an increase of 8.11% in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 37.5% in the year 2017 over the year 2016, an increase of 2.73% in the year 2018 over 2017 and further an increase of 3.6% in the year 2019 over 2018.



Graph-4: Crime against women (Molestation)

Crime against women (Molestation) seems to be increased over the past five year period in Thrissur district as well as the urban other than the year 2015, On comparing the urban and rural district, crime against women have been on the rise in urban when compared to the rural district.

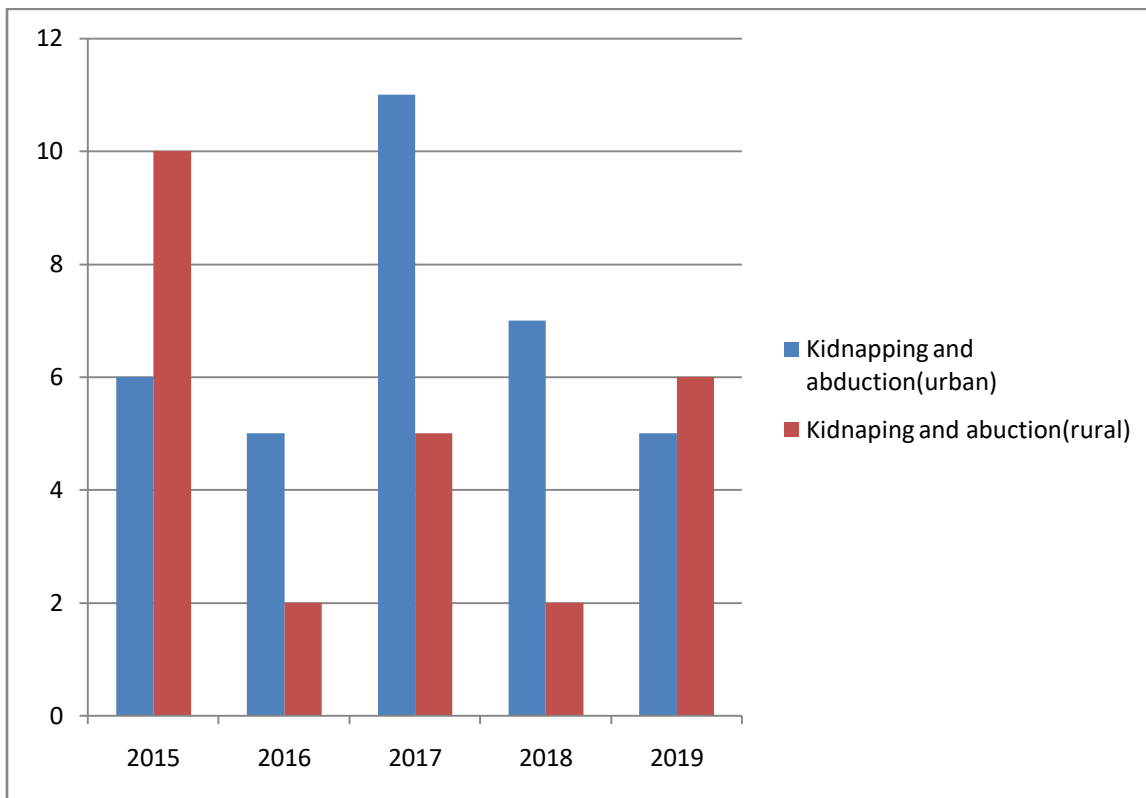
An increasing trend in the incidence of Molestation has been observed during the periods 2015 - 2019. These cases have reported an increase of 1.75% in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 8.05% in the year 2017 over the year 2016, an decrease of 23.4% in the year 2018 over 2017 and further an increase of 25.4% in the year 2019 over 2018.



Graph-5: Crime against women (Murder)

It is evident from the graph that no of incidence of crime and crime against women has increased over the past five years in the state. It is also evident that the total no of incidence of crime and crime against women have also increased in megacities over the past five years.

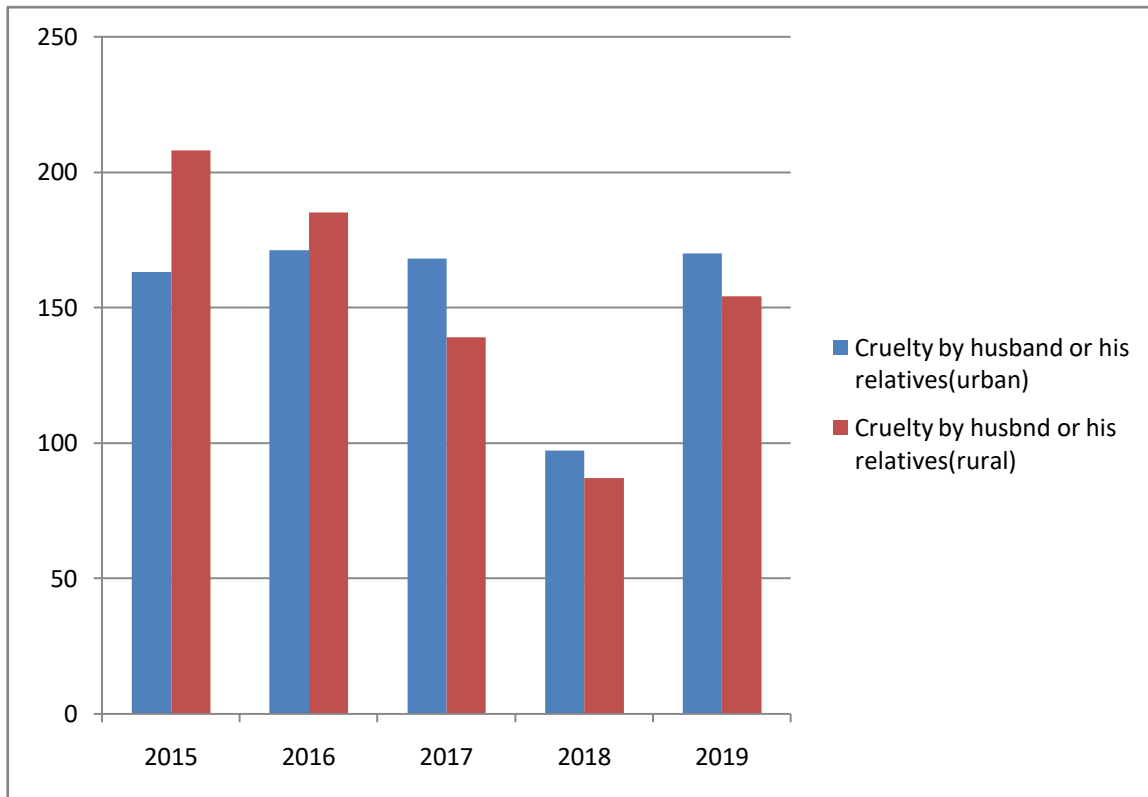
An increasing trend in the incidence of murder has been observed during the periods 2015 - 2019. These cases have reported an increase of 50 % in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 50% in the year 2017 over the year 2016, decrease of 75% in the year 2018 over 2017 and further an increase of 50% in the year 2019 over 2018.



Graph-6: Crimes against women (Kidnapping and abduction)

It is evident from the graph that no of incidence of crime and crime against women has increased over the past five years in the state. It is also evident that the total no of incidence of Kidnapping and abduction of women cases have reported an decrease of 16.67% in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 20% in the year 2017

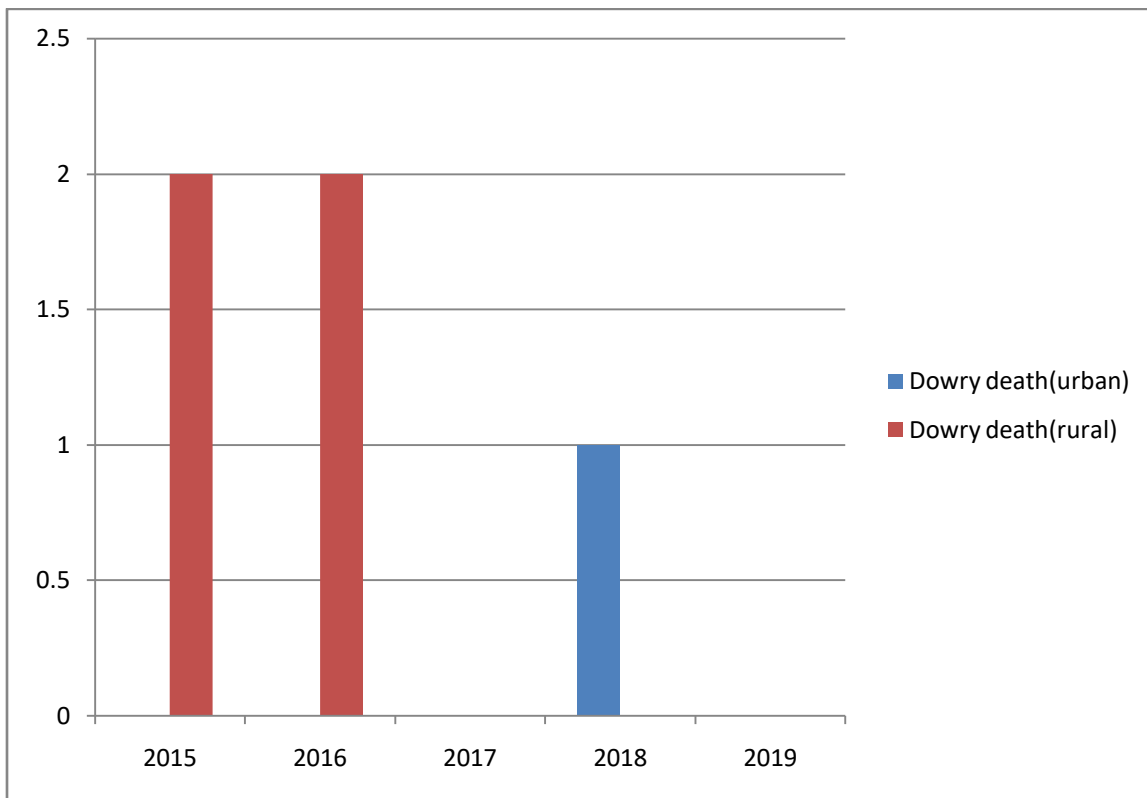
An increasing trend in the incidence kidnapping and abduction has been observed during the periods 2015 - 2019. When compared to rural These cases have reported an decrease of 16.7% in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 20% in the year 2017 over the year 2016, an decrease of 36.36% in the year 2018 over 2017 and further an decrease of 28.57% in the year 2019 over 2018.



Graph-7: Crimes against women (Cruelty by husband or his relatives)

It is evident from the graph that no of incidence of crime and crime against women has increased over the past five years in the state. It is also evident that the total no of incidence of crime and crime against women have also increased in megacities over the past five years.

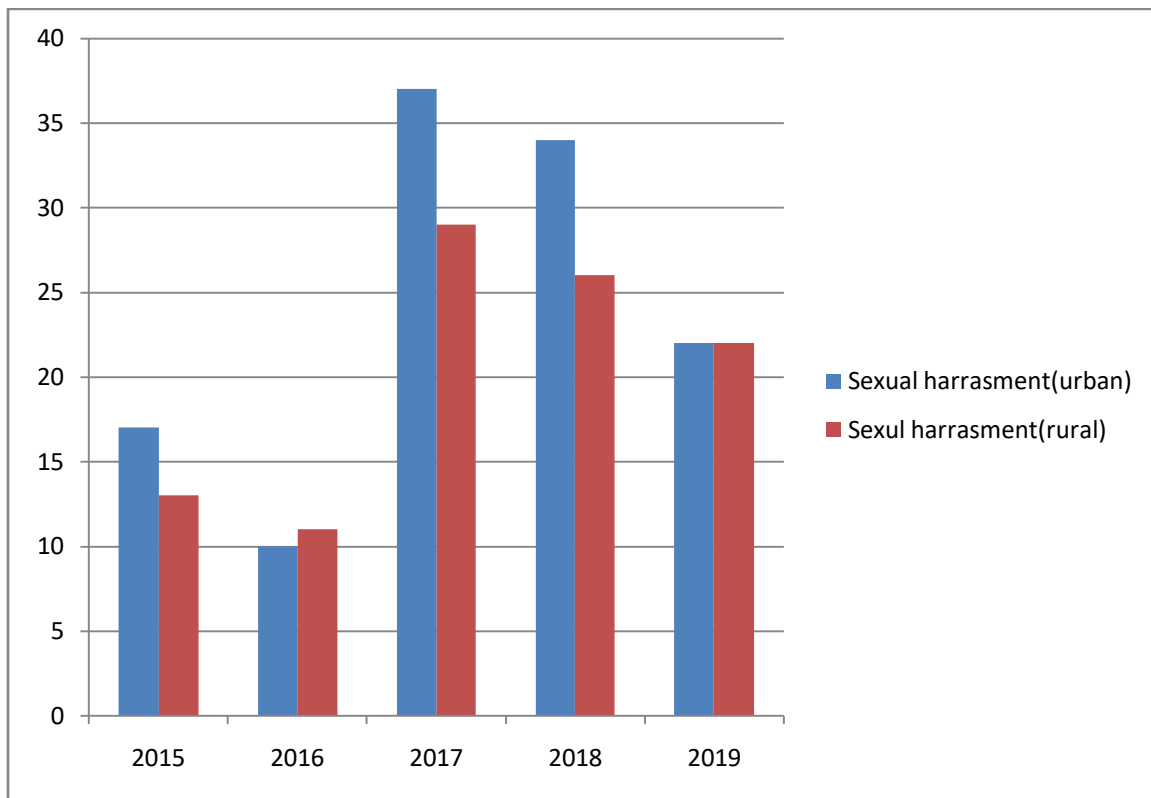
An increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2015 - 2019. When compared to rural, these cases have reported an increase of 4.19% in 2016 over 2015 and an decrease of 1.75% in the year 2017 over the year 2016, an increase of 47.67% in the year 2018 over 2017 and further an increase of 73.47% in the year 2019 over 2018.



Graph-8: Crimes against women (Dowry death)

It is evident from the graph that no of incidence of crime and crime against women has increased over the past five years in the state. It is also evident that the total no of incidence of crime and crime against women have also increased in megacities over the past five years.

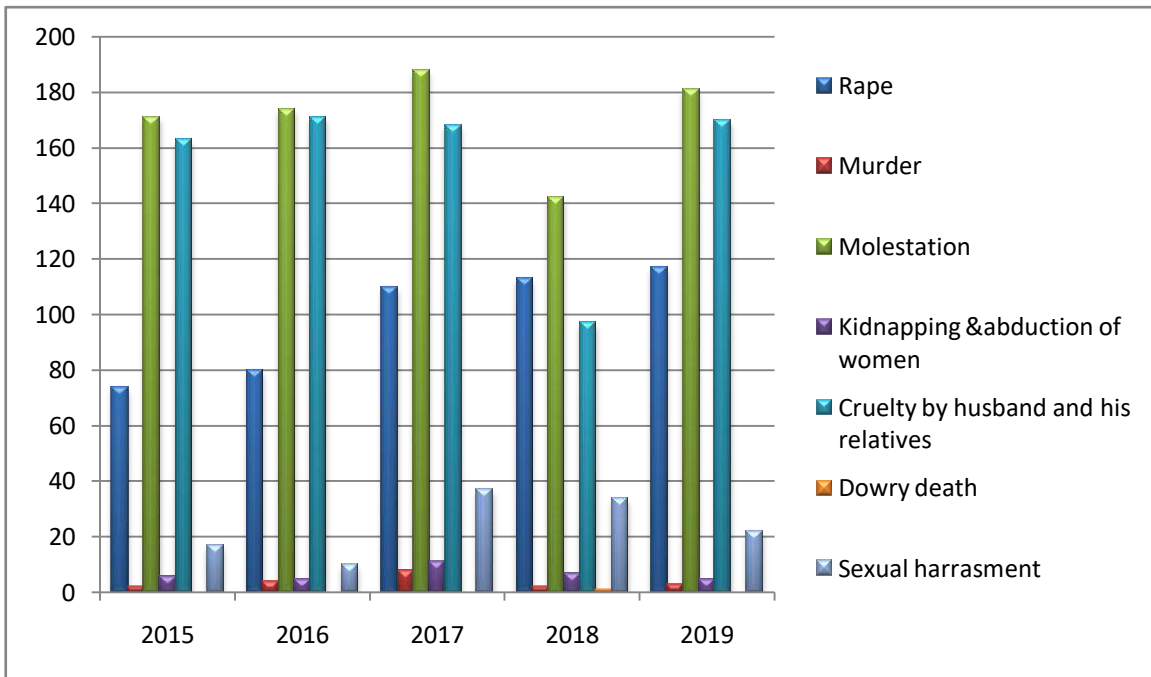
An increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2015 - 2019. When compared to rural, these cases have reported an increase of 0% in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 0% in the year 2017 over the year 2016, an increase of 2.73% in the year 2018 over 2017 and further an increase of 3.6% in the year 2019 over 2018.



Graph-9: Crimes against women (Sexual harassment)

It is evident from the graph that no of incidence of crime and crime against women has increased over the past five years in the state. It is also evident that the total no of incidence of crime and crime against women have also increased in urban over the past five years.

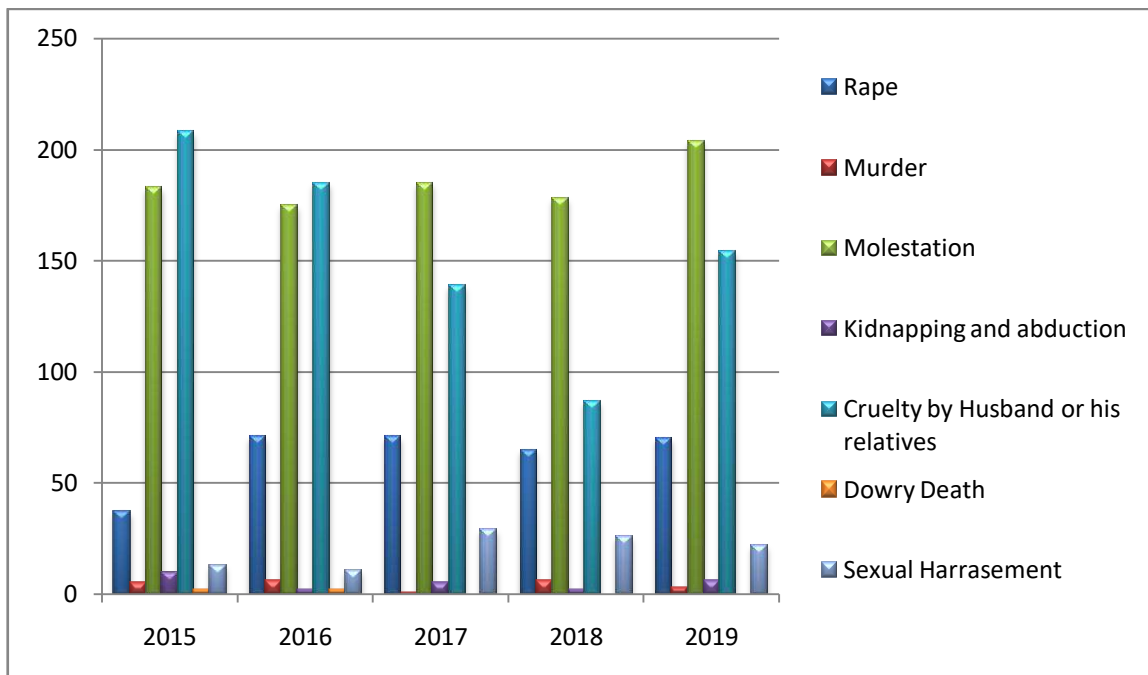
An increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2015 - 2019. When compared urban to rural, the cases have reported an decrease of 41.18% in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 27.0% in the year 2017 over the year 2016, an decrease of 8.11% in the year 2018 over 2017 and further an increase of 35.29% in the year 2019 over 2018.



Graph-10: Analysis of crime against women happening in urban, Thrissur district

It is evident from the graph that no of incidence of crime and crime against women has increased over the past five years in the state. It is also evident that the total no of incidence of crime and crime against women have also increased in urban over the past five years.

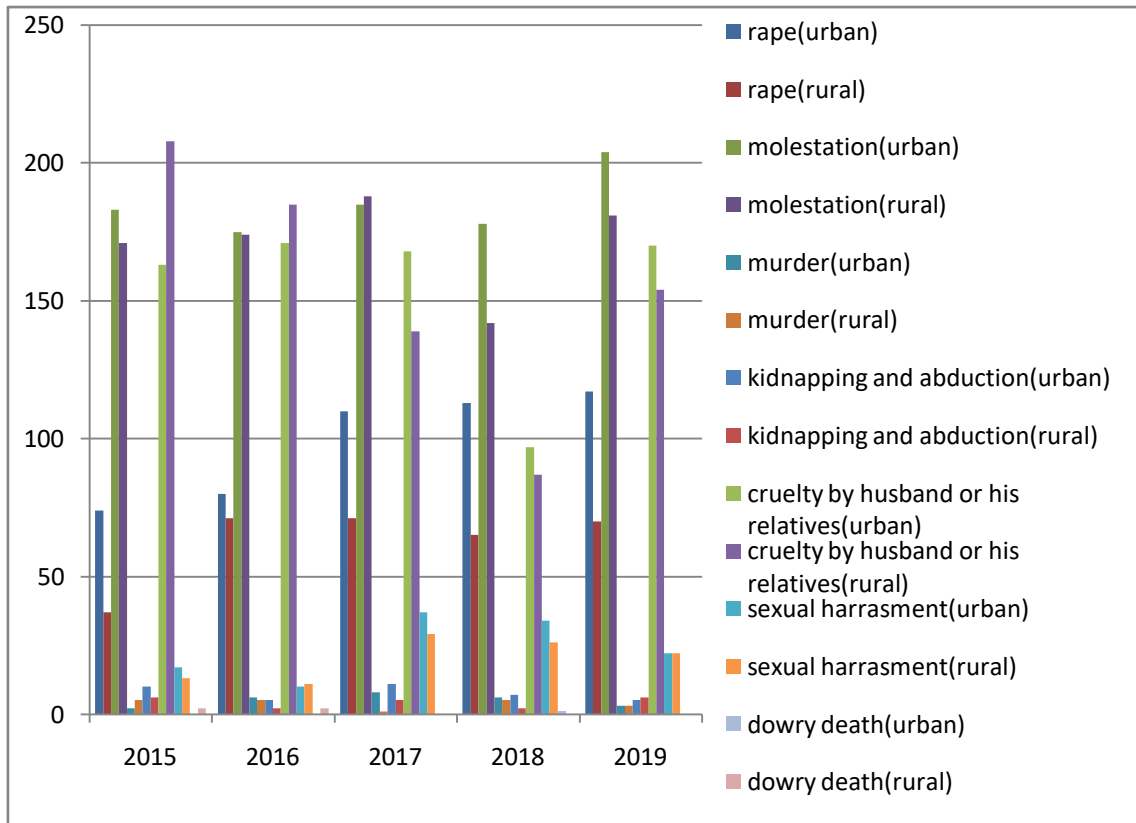
An increasing trend in the crime against women has been observed during the periods 2015 - 2019. Compared to all other crimes molestation being the first position and the second position being the crime cruelty by husband or his relatives .Third position being the crime rape and the next is sexual harassment, then kidnapping and abduction, next position being murder and last position being dowry death.



Graph-11; Analysis of crime against women happening in rural, Thrissur

It is evident from the graph that no of incidence of crime and crime against women has increased over the past five years in the district of Thrissur. It is also evident that the total no of incidence of crime and crime against women have also increased in rural over the past five years.

An increasing trend in the crime against women has been observed during the periods 2015 - 2019. Compared to all other crimes molestation being the first position and the second position being the crime cruelty by husband or his relatives .Third position being the crime rape and the next is sexual harassment, then kidnapping and abduction, next position being murder and last position being dowry death.



Graph-12: Analysis of crimes against women in Thrissur District (urban & rural)

It is evident from the graph that no of incidence of crime and crime against women has increased over the past five years in the district of Thrissur. When urban is compared with rural, it is evident that the total no of crime against women have increased in urban over the past five years.

CHAPTER VI – RESULT AND CONCLUSION

RESULT:

By comparing yearly percentage increase in incidences of crime against women in urban and rural in the district of Thrissur, Kerala. It was evident that percentage increase in crime rate is higher in urban compared to rural district. From this analysis it is clear that crime against women is happening more in urban. There are two main standpoints that propagate the benefits of megacities. One is that cities are associated with opportunities for wealth generation. Concomitant to this is the idea that urban women supposedly enjoy greater social, economic, political opportunities and freedoms than their rural counterparts. Women in cities are more independent than women in villages. The way a women uses a city is equal to way in which men do.

CONCLUSION

Crime against women in India is still on a very high rate. The procedural laws are weak and outdated. Generally the accused either get the anticipatory bail or take the adjournment. This results in delay of the decision in a case. Conferences, seminars and workshops should be frequently organized police, lawyers, Judges, legislators and the representatives of the women's organization should be invited there so that, they all mutually exchanged their experience. Effective implementation of the laws should be frankly discussed and their suggestion should be put forward so that new law should be passed and amendment could be made in existing laws to make them more effective. Efforts to eliminate atrocities against the women have to be made at all levels.

CHAPTER-VII : REFERENCES

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