Crime against Women in Mandi Region of Himachal Pradesh.

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Abstract: Crime against women is a global threat and one of the most occurring crime throughout the world. There are various crimes against women from mild-teasing to rape, murder, molestation, kidnapping, and dowry death. **Objectives:** This research contribute to identify the major types of crimes against women in Mandi region of Himachal Pradesh, frequency of each crime per year and crime trends during the year2017-2019. **Material and Methods:** The study has used data accessed from various sources which include crime statistics report, annual crime report, crime trends report, and total crime cases registered during the year in Mandi. **Results:** Results has shown that crime against women were increasing every year till 2018 but during 2019 there was a little decrease in every crime. The least crime occurring were dowry death and crime in trends were molestation, kidnapping, cruelty to women and rape. **Conclusion:** This study showed that crime against women are increasing day by day. Most commonly occurring crime against women is molestation, kidnapping and abduction. Crime in trends were molestation, cruelty to women, kidnapping and abduction, and rape. During 2019 every crime has a little drop except rape crimes. They were at continuous increase.

INTRODUCTION.

Crime is a global threat. Any action against the law which brings harm to any person or property can be termed as a crime. Criminal law is a body of rules and statutes that defines conduct prohibited by state because it threatens and harm public safety and welfare that establishes punishment to be imposed for commission of such acts. [1] There are various categories of crimes like murder, domestic abuse, assault, kidnapping, abduction, arson, child abuse, robbery, rape, statutory rape, and many other categories are present. There are various factors that trigger criminal behavior in a person like parental neglect, low self-esteem, poverty, drug abuse and alcohol. These are social factors, psychological factors, cultural factors, and economic factors. Due to these crimes a victim is affected very much as fear, stress, anger, depression, sleeplessness, and PSTD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder).

In the world violence against women is one of the harshest human right violation. [2] It is one of the most common occurring crime against women aged between15 to 44 mostly. It is least punished crime because many of crime remains unnoticed, very few are reported at police station, few crimes are prosecuted, and negligible number of criminals are actually punished. Most commonly occurring crime is domestic violence. Crime against women has been always horrific. One of the 3 women in the world has suffered gender-based crime, at least once in their life.

According to a research of 2018, every minute at least one rape is reported. Gender based crimes are increasing day by day across the nation, every year. Crimes against women can

occur anywhere like in streets, at their homes, at workplace, or at public places. At home domestic violence, women abuse, intimate partner violence, rape, marital rape, rape by another men known to them can occur. Similarly all these crimes can occur anywhere with women. Domestic violence during pregnancy is common due to financial problems, and decreased intimacy. Similarly molestation, murder, attempt to murder, dowry death crimes occur at very high rates. These crimes can start with a mild teasing and lead to rape and murder. According to World Health Organization, men commits these crimes due to low level of education, a high exposure to child maltreatment to domestic violence against their mothers, over use of alcohol, and attitude or men dominant society over women [3].

Intimate partner violence can be referred as behavior of a partner or ex-partner with a women that causes her physical, sexual or psychological harm, which include physical aggression, sexual wercion, and psychological abuse and controlling behaviors. Rape is defined as physically forced or otherwise concerned penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object [3]. In 2019, 23rd June a rape case was reported in Andhra Pradesh, where a 16 year old girl was gang-raped by 10 men for many days after being held against her will in a house, as per a TNN report. This happened in Ongole town. [4]

After the incident of Andhra Pradesh gang rape the Director General of Police GautamSewang said that the safety and security of women and children and prevention of crime against them would be given higher priorities. It is reported that every 20 minutes, a women is raped in India [5]. According to experts, only 10% of rapes are reported and conviction rate for rape cases is 24.2%. [6] Government has established various groups, agencies, and organizations to identify and prevent these crimes against women. In 2012, 24923 rape cases were reported across India, in which 24470 were committed by someone known to victim. [7]

One of the main cause of crime against women is the predominantly male dominated Indian society. [8] Due to all these reasons empowerment of women is an important issue for the nation and across the world-wide. Empowerment can be referred as Prevelance in the ability to make life choices where this ability was denied to them earlier. [9]

There are various laws in IPC that protect women and their rights.

Crime against women is categorized into two categories:

1. Crime under Indian Penal Code (IPC)

2. Crime under Special and Local Laws

Crimes under IPC include:

a. Rape

b. Kidnapping & abduction

c. Dowry deaths

d. Torture physical and mental

e. Molestation

f. Sexual harassment

g. Importation of girls

Crimes under Special & Local Laws are:

a. Immoral traffic (1956 & 1978) act

b. Dowry prohibition (1961) act

c. Committing sati (1987) act

d. Indecent Representation of women (1986) act

According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), in 2017 total 359,849 cases of crime against women were reported in the country. [11]

In addition 237,660 cognizable cases were registered in 2018, in which Delhi leads over 18 other metro cities in terms of crimes. [12]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted to evaluate different types of crimes against women in Mandi. The study was conducted in Mandi region of Himachal Pradesh, for a period of 6 months. Data for the study is accessed from various sources. It consists of crime statistics, annual crime reports, total cases registered during the period of January 2017 to December 2019. Study is conducted through analysis of previous studies and reports on such crimes. Secondary data is used as per the requirement of the study like crime trends report, annual crime review, crime statistics report were thoroughly studied.

RESULT

Table 1 shows the total crime cases against women registered in Mandi during year 2017. Crimes in trends were molestation, kidnapping and abduction. Least occurring crimes were dowry death and culpable homicide. Both crimes has a single case reported during the year respectively. Rape crimes were continuously increasing.

Table 2 shows the total crime cases against women registered in Mandi during year 2018. Crimes in trend was molestation. Least occurring crime was dowry death with single case registered during the whole year. Culpable homicide cases registered were 2 during the year. Rape crimes were continuously increasing.

Table 3 shows the total crime cases against women registered in Mandi during year 2019. Crimes in trend was molestation. Not a single case of dowry death was registered during year 2019. Least occurring crime was culpable homicide. Rape crimes has highest number during year 2019 with continuous increase.

Table 4 shows the total crimes registered during year 2017 to 2019. It shows that every crime was increasing continuously till year 2018 but during 2019 there was a little decrease in every crime except rape cases. Rape crimes were at continuous increase per year. Least occurring crimes in Mandi was dowry death and highest crimes were molestation.

Crime against women in Mandi shows continuous increase till 2018, in 2019 crime cases were decreasing except rape crimes.

Table 1: Total crime cases against women registered during year 2017 in Mandi

CRIME HEAD	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1.MURDER	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
2.CULPABLE HOMICIDE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.ATTEMPT TO MURDER	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4. RAPE	6	2	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	5	1	4
5. KID. & ABD.	0	4	6	5	7	6	6	11	7	2	5	4
6. DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
7.CRUELTY TO WOMEN	2	3	5	1	6	10	3	5	5	2	1	2
8.MOLESTATION	3	6	1	3	9	3	6	8	6	3	5	11
9.BURGLARY	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	9	8	1	6	3
TOTAL	18	21	21	17	29	27	22	39	31	14	18	25

Table 2: Total crime cases against women registered during year 2018 in Mandi

CRIME HEAD	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1.MURDER	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	2	1
2.CULPABLE HOMICIDE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3.ATTEMPT TO MURDER	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
4.RAPE	3	6	2	2	7	10	2	4	3	4	4	1
5.KID. & ABD.	4	10	9	12	7	4	3	12	9	7	2	3
6.DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7.CRUELTY TO WOMEN	2	5	7	3	4	8	4	2	3	4	7	1
8.MOLESTATION	6	4	10	12	4	16	8	7	10	6	6	5
9.BURGLARY	7	6	3	9	5	0	2	9	3	4	0	1
TOTAL	24	34	31	38	30	41	20	37	33	27	21	13

Table 3: Total crime cases against women registered during year 2019 in Mandi

CRIME HEAD	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1.MURDER	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
2.CULPABLE HOMICIDE	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.ATTEMPT TO MURDER	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
4.RAPE	0	3	2	8	2	1	4	4	4	9	5	8
5.KID. & ABD.	10	1	10	5	5	7	9	6	4	5	11	4
6.DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.CRUELTY TO WOMEN	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	2	7	4	1	3
8.MOLESTATION	3	6	7	13	7	7	8	8	11	7	9	5
9.BURGLARY	6	3	8	4	6	2	4	5	1	2	4	2
TOTAL	23	19	33	33	26	22	30	27	29	29	30	24

Table 4: Total crimes registered against women during year 2017-2019 in Mandi

CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2019	%b/w 2018-2019
1.MURDER	11	13	5	-0.08%
2.CULPABLE HOMICIDE	1	2	2	0%
3.ATTEMPT TO MURDER	5	10	7	-0.03%
4.RAPE	37	48	50	0.02%
5.KID. & ABD.	63	82	77	-5.50%
6.DOWRY DEATH	1	1	0	-0.01%
7.CRUELTY TO WOMEN	44	50	46	-0.04%
8.MOLESTATION	64	94	91	-0.03%
9.BURGLARY	56	49	47	-0.02%
total	282	349	325	

DISCUSSION

Different types of crime reports, total registered cases, crime statistics, and annual crime reports during January 2017 to December 2019 were analysed during the study. The result of the study showed that least crimes that occurs during the period January 2017 to December 2019 is dowry death. In 2017 a single case of dowry death is reported in Mandi, similarly in 2018 also a single case were reported during whole year and in 2019 no case of dowry death is reported. Highest number of crimes reported during 2017 to 2019 is molestation. Total 64 cases of molestation were registered during 2017, which increases to 94 during year 2018 and in 2019 they decreases to 91. Other crime committed are rape, kidnapping and abduction, cruelty to women, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, and burglary. Result of the study showed that rape cases are increasing year by year. A total of 37 rape cases are reported in year 2017, which increased to 48 in 2018 and to 50 in 2019. Kidnapping and abduction cases reported in 2017 are 63, in 2018 are 82 and in 2019 are 77. Cruelty to women cases were 44 in 2017, 50 in 2018, and 46 in 2019. Murder cases reported in 2017 are 11, 13 in 2018, and 5 in 2019. A total of 282 crimes were reported in 2017, 349 in 2018 and 325 in 2019.As per analysis of various data, crimes were at continuous increase. Crimes were increased from January 2017 to December 2018 but during year 2019 there was a little decrease in crime

rates. Crime in trends were molestation, cruelty to women, kidnapping and abduction, and rape. Least occurring crime reported is dowry death. In the present study we analysed different types of crimes, frequency of each crimes during the whole year between the periods of January 2017 to December 2019. Frequency of each crime were studied. Least no. of crime reported are culpable homicide, dowry death, murder, attempt to murder. Major crimes reported are rape, molestation, kidnapping and abduction, cruelty to women. There are different categories of crimes and different causes of those crimes. Many factors are responsible for such crimes like social factors, economic factors, sociological factors and cultural factors. Due to these crimes victim is affected physically, & mentally. Victim feels fear, anger, depression, stress, and PSTD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder). People can be victim of crimes at any age. Infants, adults, and elder every age group can become the victim of these crimes. These crimes can start with a mild teasing to rape and murder. Women are abused for dowry and child birth. Various different crimes like burglary, cruelty to women accident are commonly occurring crimes in society. Accident has largest number of registered cases. Crime is a global phenomenon. Our society is being developed day by day but number of crimes are also increasing. As different technologies are developed, crime rates and crime formats are also changing and developing.

CONCLUSION

Crime with women can occur anywhere like at their homes, in streets, at workplace or at public places. This study has showed that in Mandi region major type of crimes occurring are molestation, rape, cruelty to women, kidnapping and abduction. Least types of crimes occurring are dowry death, murder, attempt to murder and culpable homicide. There are various factors which trigger the criminal behaviour like social factors, sociological factors, economic factors, and cultural factors. A simple teasing can lead to rape and murder. Due to these increasing crime rates women didn't feel secure anywhere. These crimes are affecting their life very much. Women are not allowed to work far from home, travel alone at night, and different other fears are developing due to increasing crime rates. This study showed that rape

cases are increasing per year. The major purpose of this study is to identify different crimes occurring in Mandi region and to calculate frequency of each crime and crime trends per year. Crimes were higher in 2017 and much higher in 2018. Bur during 2019 a little decrease was reported in these crimes in Mandi region.

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