



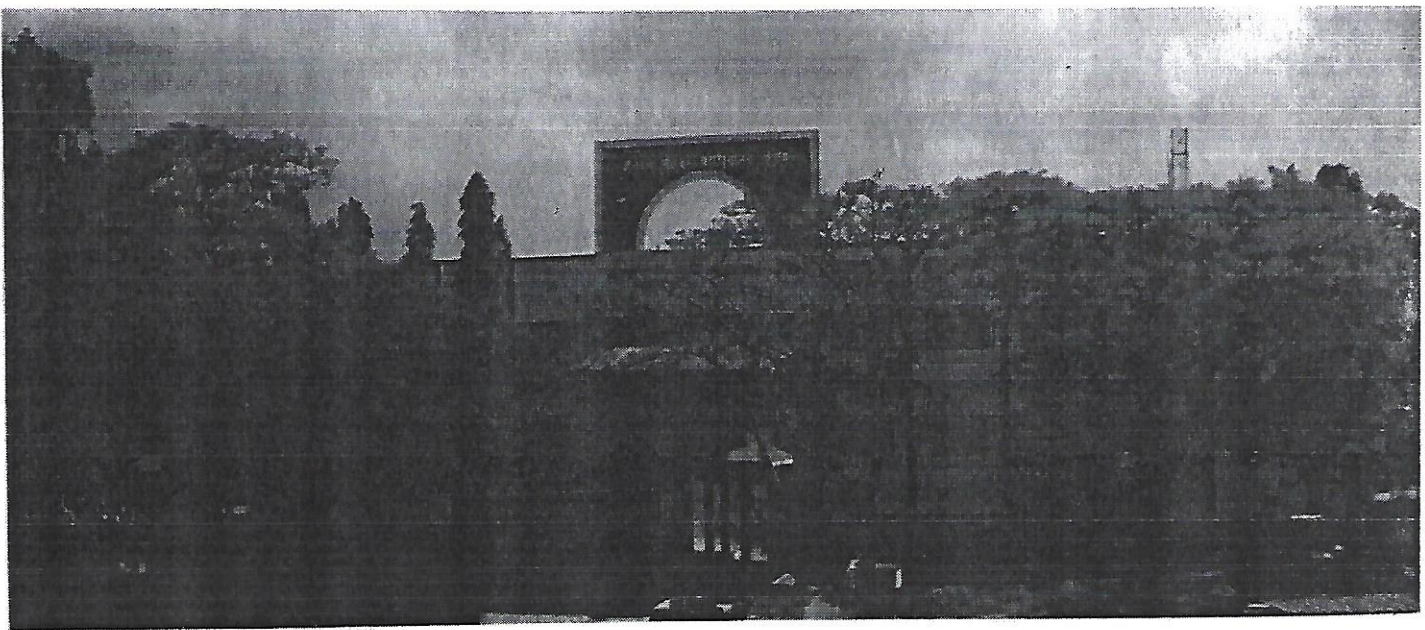
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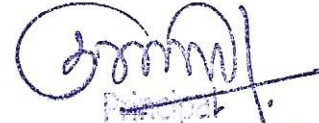
Editor
Dr. Minakshi B. Jadhav

Principal
Dr. A. D. Mohekar

Principal
 Jawahar Arts, Science & Commerce College,
 Andur Tal. Tuljapur Dist.

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Jawahar Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Andur Tal. Tuljapur Dist, Osmanabad

56.

WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW

Dr. A.P. Barve (Dept. of Economics)
Late R. W. College, Sonpeth, Dist. Parbhani

Introduction.

The Vedas and Vedanta's of the screen land of India gospel that "where women are honored there the Gods dwell and where they are not all actions are fruitless" The Humble high court of Rajasthan (Jaipur Bench) in its decision in 2011 observes that women have been subjected to violence, domestic or otherwise, throughout the pages of history- whether be Helen of Troy or Sita of Ramanayana whether they be Cassandra of Troy or Draupadi of Mahabharata.

Women's are the continues victims and strugglers for dignity, equality and status from the beginning in every corner of the world. She is only targeted subject. Who denied for right to existence before her birth. Human rights are the basic and inalienable rights of every human being. These rights are guaranteed to all persons at domestic as well as international levels without discrimination of sex, religion, and region. The denial of right to existence is gross violation of human right. The Foeticide is on type of crime. The universal facts and data disclose about the female foeticide was shocking news in India. It adversely affects the gender imbalance and sex ratio in the society. The modern technological developments in the society in the sex selection and determination have been miscued. The legislative provision is not fruitful in curbing this practice from the grass root level.

The study of Indian women is in two folds. One side is worshipping as Goddess and another side a patriarchal culture subjected women folks in all aspects of life, before her birth till death. Women are continuous victims and strugglers for dignity, equality and status in all societies.

Every human being irrespective of race religion gender nationality is inherently entitled to basic rights. These rights seek to ensure not just the survival of very member of the society but also insist for civilized life that provides fundamental freedom and security. The progress of society is possible only when the state and citizenry are mindful of human rights which in turn advocate peace and protection of mankind.

Since the beginning in every society and in every corner of the world women is exploited class. There is no such place we can trace out in all over the world. No crime or violence is reported against women in a minute. The journey of violence against women started from her mother womb and it continue up her death. Domestic violence can take many forms including emotional sexual and physical abuse and threats of abuse. Men are sometimes abused by partner but domestic violence is most often directed toward women. Domestic violence can happen in heterosexual or same sex relationship. Domestic violence may start when one partner feels the need to control and dominate the other. Abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self esteem extreme jealousy difficulties in regulating anger and other strong emotions. When they feel inferior to the other partner in education and socioeconomic background. Some men very traditional beliefs may think they have the right to control women and that women aren't equal to men.

Generally violence is the use of physical force to injure the people. Violence may cause physical pain to those who experience in directly as well as emotional distress to those who either experience or witness it. Individual's family's schools workplace communities' society and environment all are harmed by violence. There are many causes of violence as political, cultural socio-economic and religious.

Violence is the use of physical force to injure people or property violence may cause physical pain to those who experience in directly as well as emotional distress to those who experience or witness it. Individuals, families school workplace community's society and the environment all are harmed by violence.

Objectives of the research paper

- 1 To study the various kinds of offences and issues relating to women
- 2 To study of various of criminal Law.
- 3 To study the remedies for various crime and violence


Research Methodology

The methodology in social science research comprises selection of study areas. The secondary data are taken from classified form the Govt. publications of books monthly journals on violence against women and also made in different issues of bulletins internet websites and apart from this different issues of bulletins as well as different news papers as Times of India, Hindu, Indian express Maharashtra times and Lokstta etc.

Offences and issues relating to women.

Women face the following problems in their day today life.

- 1 Before her birth- Discrimination in selection of sex practices and female foeticide
- 2 At her childhood – child sexual abuse, child marriage child trafficking child forced labor and beggar



3 At her teenage - Eve teasing at public places acid attack Rape and sexual assaults kidnapping and sexual harassments in working and educational institutions

4 After marriage - Dowry harassments and cruelty by husband and his relatives Dowry death honors killings domestic violence, make marriage etc

Constitutional privileges for women

The constitution of India is the fundamental law of the land. The following article are providing the special status for women and protection form exploitation

1 The state is under obligation to make special provision for women

2 Prohibition of trafficking of women and girls for immoral purposes

Women and criminal Laws of India

Women are the oppressed group of the society and they are targeted for various kinds of violence and offences in everyday. To protect the women form crimes and maintain her dignity bellows laws are important

1 IPC 1860

2 The immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956

3 The medical termination of pregnancy Act 1971

4 The code of criminal procedure 1973

5 The contract labour (Regulation and Abolition Act) 1976

6 The dowry prohibition Act 1961 and 1986

7 The Indecent Representation of women prohibition Act 1986

8 The Maharashtra Regulation of PNDT Act 1988 – Under these Act family members can be punished with imprisonment up to 3 years with fine varying form Rs 1000/- to 3000Rs if they found guilty of offence

9 PC And PNDT Act 1994 – The Act provide for the prohibition of sex selection before or after conception. No laboratory or centre or clinic will conduct any test including Ultrasonography for the purpose of determining the sex of foetus.

Crime and violence against women is a silent act within four walls as to more cases are underreported because of status of family in the society and lack of legal knowledge. Unless and Until there is quick response from the state machinery for reported complaints speedy justice to the victim and awareness programmers' in media then only crimes against women can control effectively.

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Principal

Jawahar Arts, Science & Commerce College,
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