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BRUTAL RAPE MURDER CASES IN INDIA : ANALYSIS AND SUGGESTIONS

Authors –

Dr. Navjot Kaur

Assistant Professor in Law
Baba Farid Law College, Faridkot

Manpreet Kaur

Practising Lawyer
District and Session Court, Faridkot

ABSTRACT

Rape is a violent crime as well as that type of crime which puts life of a victim to an end. In India rape cases are increased day by day. Rape is the fourth most common crime against women in India. According to 2019 National Crime Records Bureau 32033 rape cases were registered across the country or an average of 88 cases daily, slightly lower than 2018. There are Number of cases of brutal rape like Nirbhaya, Kathua, Prinka reddy and so on. Which shown that women are not safe yet. Everyone in our society talking about women are equal to men and they have right to enjoy their life but on the flip side women are just a playing doll in front of men. In India judicial system did not awarded hard punishment to the accused that's why this crime takes place in our civilized society. Moreover society, legal legislation, Judicial side and everyone on the earth play there model role for the upliftment of women so that this world can become beautiful and life will become very easy for all.

INTRODUCTION

The oriental tradition of India preaches "*Matri Devo Bhava* " which means worship the thy mother and women should be honored with the great reverence like, goddess. India has different and distinct culture and moral values from its western counterparts. The history of sociology has however established that,

"Fortitue thy name is Women,

Self - Sacrifice thy name is tenacity and

Successful pubsuit, thy Women".

History attests that man has subjected women to his will, used her as means to promote his self gratification, to the minstrel to his sensual pleasure as, an instrument in promoting his comfort but never he has desired to elevate her to that rank which she was created to occupy. Rape is becoming the fastest growing crime in India According to the date of home

ministry India stands third leaving behind countries like, Shri lanka, Jordan and Argentina when it comes to rape¹.

Delhi is a place where these incidents have found to be occurring in a lobsided manner when compared to other part of India. That is why Delhi leading to be called the rape capital of India Delhi city accounts for the largest number of incidents of rape In the country among 35 mega cities Delhi city reported 23.8% (404out of 1696 of total rape cases)².

LEGISLATIVE MASURES

Constitutional Protection for women :- The Constitutional of India is the law of the land. In India, Parliament and state legislatures are the authorities to enact, amend or remit the law, According to their jurisdiction . As the constitution of India is the supreme law of the nation, so all other laws have to be enacted within the parameters laid down by it. The constitution of India safeguards women's right by putting her at par with man socially, politically and economically. The principal of the gender equality is enshrined in the constitutional in its preamble, fundamental rights, Directive principles of the state policy and fundamental duties with some other provisions i.e.Right to vote and reservation in local self government. However, there is still a very wide gap between the goals enunciated in the constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programs and related mechanism on the one hand, and the situational reality of the statue of women in India on the other. These protections find source in the preamble of the constitution which promises to provide equal justice social, economic and political and also provided equal status and of opportunity among them all³.

¹ Times of India Dated 15-07-2008

² N.C.RB, 2008

³ KrishanPal Malik, Women and law First edition 2009, Chapter no 3 Page No 22

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WORKING WOMEN AT WORK PLACE⁴ The sexual harassment of women particularly the working women at work place by their male counterparts is one of evils of the modern society. In India, there is no one who is capable to combat this evil of the sexual harassment of working women .

(a) Need for effective and appropriate legislation :-In a public interest litigation filed before the supreme court, the need for effective legislation to curb sexual harassment of working women was emphasized.

In **VISHAKA VERSUS STATE OF RAJASTHAN**⁵ the supreme court observed that in the absence of enacted law to provide for the enforceable enforcement of the basic human rights of gender equality and guarantee against sexual harassment and abuse more particularly against sexual harassment at work place, the court lays down the guidelines and norms specified hereinafter for due observance at all works or other institutions, until a legislation is enacted for the purpose . This is done in exercise of the power available under Article 32 of the constitution in the enforcement of the fundamental rights and it is further emphasized that they would be treated of the law declared by this court under Article 141 of the constitution.

THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT 1956

According to the supreme court the PROSTITUTION always remains running sore in the body of civilization and destroy all moral values The evil effects of the prostitution maligning the society are so notorious and frightful that its name is threatening daily the community at large slowly but steadily making its way onwards leaving a track marked with broken hopes . Therefore, necessity for appropriate and drastic action to eradicate it . This evil has become apparent. Undoubtedly, the prostitution is the oldest profession in the

⁴ Dr. S.C Tripathi and Vibha Arora Lw relating to women and Children Chapter2 page 22

⁵ AIR 1997(6) SCC24

world and it prevails throughout the world. This profession is being carried out in all civilized countries though it is prohibited in many countries. There are several factors which are responsible for it, these are⁶

- i. Gender discrimination.
- ii. Unemployment.
- iii. Exploitation at work places.
- iv. Lack of moral values.
- v. Population explosion.
- vi. Sex mania etc.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

It is well known omnipresent problem that women are subjected to violence at home . Specially in the context of India majority of such victims do not seek legal remedies. There are many reasons for this, because they are educationally backwards and do not have familiarity with the legal procedure and also having absence of faith in the legal system. It felt that getting timely justice seems to be a 'mirage ' as one of has to undergo cumbersome procedural law and compelled to face of adjournments in the way to get adequate relief.

Terms "Domestic violence against women", What is connotes _ Terms Domestic violence against women means any act or conduct which has potential to injure or hurt women - bodily, psychologically, sensitively, socially, and also spiritually within four walls of house, however, such an act or conduct is done usually not by strangers. The meaning and scope of the domestic violence against women could apathy be clear from the glance of criminal law and civil law which address the offence as to Domestic violence against women to certain extent:-

i The Indian penal code 1860

⁶ Dr. Ishita Chatterjee, Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence, First edition 2017 page-635

There are certain provisions under the IPC,1860 which deals with offence in the form of Domestic violence against women. These are as under : -

(a) Dowry death - According to section 304- B IPC where death of a married women is caused by any burns or bodily harm or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances, within seven years of marriage and if it is established than soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty by her husband and his relatives, such death of a married women is treated as "dowry death ".

(b) When women is driven to commit suicide - On account of domestic violence specially brides are subjected to harassment for demand of dowry and compelled to commit suicide. Abetment of suicide of a disordered mental state of person is an offence punishable with death or 10 years of life imprisonment as provided under section 305 and 306 of IPC.

(c) Causing hurt and grievous hurt - It is a common form of domestic violence. section 319 of the penal code defines the expression "Hurt ", as causing bodily pain, injury, infirmity, and disease to any person, However, serious hurt is termed as grievous hurt under section 320 of Penal Code.

(d) Marital Rape - Another common form of Domestic violence is in the form of marital Rape. Where wife is living separately under a decree of judicial separation or under any custom and the man is having sexual intercourse with his own wife without her consent it amounts to offence under 376-A of the Indian Penal code.⁷

NATIONAL CRIME RECORD BUREAU DATA, 2018

As per report of national crime record bureau data, 2018 A Rape reported every 15 minutes in India.

⁷ S.C Tripathi and vibha arora edition 2015, chapter-3

Women reported almost 34,000 rapes in 2018, barely changed from the year before. Just over 85 percent led to charges and 27 percent to convictions, according to the annual crime report released by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

One Women reported a rape every 15 minutes on an average in India in 2018, according to Govt. data. The highly publicized gang rape and murder of a woman in a bus in New Delhi in 2012 brought tens of the thousands onto the streets across India and spurred demands for action from film stars and politicians, leading to harsher punishments and new fast track courts. but the violence has continued unabated.

Women reported almost 34,000 rapes in 2018, barely changed from the year before. Just over 85 percent led to charges and 27 percent to convictions , According to **National crime record bureau (NCRB)** the annual crime report released by the Ministry of Home affairs. women's rights groups say crimes against women are often taken less seriously and investigated by the police lacking in sensitivity.

"The country still run by, one (female Prime minister) Indira Gandhi is not going to change things. Most judges are still women, "said Lalita Kumaramangalam, Former chief of the National Commission for women. There are very few forensic labs in the country and fast tracks courts have very few judges, " said Kumaramangalam, a member of the Prime minister Narendra Modi's Bhartiya Janta party (BJP).

The rape of a teenager in 2017 by the former BJP state legislator Kuldeep Singh Sengar gained national attention when the accuser tried to kill herself the following year, accusing the police of inaction. Five months before Kuldeep Sengar was convicted last December, the accuser's family had to be provided with security after a truck crushed into the car She was in, injuring her and killing two of her relatives.

A 2015 study by the Centre for law and Policy Research in Bengaluru found that fast track courts were indeed quicker, but did- not handle a high volume of cases and a study in 2016 by Partners for law in Development in New Delhi found that they still took an average of 8.5 months per case more than four times the recommended period.

Every fourth rape victim across the country in 2018 was a minor, While more than 50 percent of them fell in the age category of 18- 30 years, according to the latest National Crime records Bureau (NCRB) data. In most 94 percent of the cases, the offenders were known to the victims family members, friends, live in partners employers or others, the data showed. As many as 33,356 incidents of rape were reported during 2018 involving 33,977 victims, an average 89rapes daily. In 2017,32,559rape cases were registered, while in 2016 the number stood at 38,947 the data stated.

In 2018, 51.9 percent rape victims were aged between 18to30 years, 18 percent above 30 and below 45 years, 2.1 percent (727) above 45 and below 60 years and 0.2 percent (73) above 60 years, it showed.

According to NCRB, 14.1 percent rape victims (4,779) rape victims (4,779) were aged above 16 years and below 18 years followed by 10.6 percent (3,616) who were between 12 and 16 years, 2.2 percent (757) who were between 6 years and 12 years and 0.8 percent (281) were below 6 years.

Among states, Madhya pradesh reported the highest (5,433) such cases in 2018 followed by Rajasthan(4,335) Uttar pradesh (3,946), Maharastra(2,142) Chattishgarh (2,091) Kerala (1,945), Assam (1,648), Delhi (1,215), Haryana (1,296), Jharkhand (1,090) and West Bengal(1,069).

In 2,780 cases, the victims were violated by their own family members , while only in 2,036 cases the offenders were known to them , according to the statistics. The NCRB, under the union ministry of Home affairs, is responsible for collecting and analyzing crime date as defined the Indian Penal code and special and local laws in the country.

Mumbai recorded the highest number of crimes against senior Citizens, contributing to 24.7 percent of such crimes in Indian metropolitan cities in 2018 Higher than Delhi share of 18.2 percent.

The NCRB data for 2018, released the number of violent crimes in Mumbai rose from 5,431 in 2017 to 6,169 in 2018. At 15.6 percent Mumbai's share of violent crime in 2018 was the second highest (the Highest being Delhi's) among 19 metropolitan cities.

Delhi tops big cities crime chart of 2018. The number of cases registered under the crime against women's category in 2018 was 3,78,277 up from 3,59,849 in 2017. The number of rape cases as defined in IPC section 376 were 33,356 in 2018.

JUDICIAL RESPONSE

Although several efforts have been made so far to uplift the status of women in modern India. yet the status of women seems to be in irony. They suffer severe hardships on daily basis. On one hand they are treated at the pinnacle of ladder of accomplishment, on the other hand they suffer the violence afflicted on them by their own family members. Unfortunately even after experiencing a swift professional growth the modern women in reality still has travel a long way to seek the personal safety and security. Their path seems to be full of obstructions. The women leave the protected area of their home on daily basis and have to face the battlefield of survival, wholly armored with their talent however the fear of harassment restricts them from achieving the success they deserve. At present India women have excellent in each and every field from the social work to visiting space station. There is no area of work, which remained unconquered the increasing crime rate against the women in India has become a matter of grave concern and therefore immediate steps are required to Curb this unrest. Some of the igniting criminal acts that women are subjected to on an ongoing basis such as rape, sexual assault, eve- teasing and stalking are matter of grave worry.



In 2012, Delhi gang Rape case shook the country 's existing legal framework pertaining to laws safeguards women. The matter involved rape and fatal assault that occurred in Munirka, a neighborhood in South Delhi. The incident took place when a female physiotherapist accompanying her boy friend. Thirteen days after the assault, she was transferred to a hospital in Singapore for emergency treatment, but died from her injuries two days later. The incident created extensive national and international reporting and was widely condemned, both in India and abroad. consequently, public protest against the state and central govt. for worsening of security for women took place in New Delhi, where thousands of activist run into with security forces. Similar protests took place in major cities throughout the country, become India does

not allow to press the publicize a rape victim 's name, the victim has become widely known as Nirbhaya, meaning " fearless ", and her long held practice of blaming the victim rather than the perpetrator. It is disgusting to note that even the shocking incident of gang rape, many political leaders, including MP/MLA 's religious gurus with huge following and other prominent persons have been making speech reinforcing the gender bias. Some of them even held the victim responsible for having facilitated the rape by her own conduct. Some of worst examples are as⁸

⁸ www.livelaw.in

Shri Anisur Rahman (communist party of india (marxist) - West bengal, " We have told the chief minister in the assembly that the govt. will pay money to compensate rape victims. what is your fee. If you are raped, what will be your fee.

Shri Asaram Bapu - " Only 5-6 people are not the culprits. The victim is as guilty as her rapist..... She should have called the culprits brothers and begged before them to stop..... This could have saved her dignity and life.... can one hand clap. I dont think so " .

AP Singh Defence Lawyer ' These rapist are not hardened criminals. They need rehabilitations," he was heard saying." It is you women, who lead the men in our country astray " .

"..... if my daughter was having premarital sex and moving around at night with her boyfriend, I would burnt her alive. I would not have let this situation happen All parents should adopt such as attitude " .

NIRBHAYA CASE⁹

In 2012 Delhi gang rape case involves a rape and fatal that occurred on 16 December 2012 in Munirka, a neighborhood in south Delhi. The incident took place when a 23 years old female physiotherapy intern Jyoti singh was beaten,

gang raped, and tortured in a private Bus in which She was travelling with her boy friend. There were six others in the bus including Driver, all of whom raped the women and beat her boyfriend with Iron rod .Eleven days after the assault she was transferred to a hospital in Singapore for emergency treatment but died after two days later. The incident generated widespread national and International coverage, both in India and abroad. Subsequently, public protest against the state and central govt. for failing to provide adequate security for women took place in new delhi, where thousands of protesters clashed with security forces.

⁹ Delhi Rape accused found death in prison BBC News 11 march 2013

Similarly protest took place in major cities throughout the country. Since Indian law does not allow the press to publish a rape victim's name, the victim's was widely known as **NIRBHAYA**, meaning "fearless" and her struggle and death became a symbol of women's resistance to Rape around the world All accused were arrested and charged with sexual assault and charged with sexual assault and murder. One of the accused Ram singh, died in police custody from possible suicide on 11 march 2013 in the Tihar jail. According to some published reports the police say Ram singh hanged himself but defense counsel and his family alleged he was murdered.¹⁰ The rest of the accused went on trial in a fast track court, the prosecution finished presenting its evidence on 8 july 2013.The juvenile was convicted of rape and murder and given the maximum sentence of three years imprisonment in a reform facility, as per the Juvenile Justice Act 2000. On september 2013 the four remaining adult defendants were found guilty of Rape and murder and three days later were sentenced to death by hanging. In death reference case and hearing Appeal on 13 march 2014,Delhi high court upheld the guilty verdicts and the death sentences. On 18 December 2019, The supreme court of India rejected the final appeals of the condemned perpetrators of the attack.¹¹ On 7 January 2020 a judge in New Delhi issue death warrants for all men, scheduling their executions for 6:00 am on 3 March 2020.

The authorities alleged that the four adult convicts were intentionally delaying and frustrating the legal process in this case by filling their pleas in stages, so that their execution could be postponed. On 17 January2020, after the convicts exhausted their mercy pleas, Delhi court issue a second death warrant for the convicts to be hanged on 3 March 2020 at 6:00 am. Thereafter On 2 feb 2020¹⁹ an accused put his head in wall and defendant lawyer filed a petition and plea that he is suffered from mental illness.

¹⁰ CBS News associated press 8 January 2020

¹¹ NDTV News 2 Feb 2020



Justice Delayed

As a result of protests, in December 2012, a judicial committee was setup to study and take public suggestions for the best ways to amend laws to provide public suggestions for the best ways to amend laws to provide quicker investigation and prosecution of sex offenders. After considering about 80,000 suggestions, the committee submitted a report which indicated that failure on the part of the govt. and police were the root cause behind crimes against women. In 2013, the criminal law (amendment) ordinance, 2013 was promulgated by the President. Pranab Mukerjee, **Several new laws were passed and Six new fast track courts** were created to hear and prosecute Rape cases, But most agree that the case has resulted in a tremendous increase in the public discussion of crimes against women and statistics show that there has been an increase in the number of women willing to file crime report. However in December 2014, the second anniversary of the attacks, the victim 's father called the promises of reform unmet and said that he felt regret in that he had not been able to bring justice for this daughter and other women like her.¹²

PRIYANKA REDDY CASE¹³

Another shocking incident of brutal Rape and murder took place on November 27, 2019 (Wednesday) in Hyderabad , as it looks like India is not at all safest place for girls and women. The cases of child abuse , Rape and murder are increasing year after year . The reason behind this is that the Indian Govt. is not taking any strict action against the accused, making them more confident. The 26 year old Priyanka Reddy went missing on Wednesday night and was found dead and charred under Chatanpali bridge in shadnagar in the outskirts of Hyderabad on Thursday morning. She worked as a veterinarian Doctor in Kolluru

¹² The Indian express, New delhi Nirbhaya's Father 15 dec 2014

¹³ NDTV NEWS 28 November, 2019

Village . A young veterinarian Doctor Priyanka Reddy belongs to Shamshabad (Hyderabad) left her home around 5:30 PM on Wednesday for some clinic work, parked her scooter at Tondupall toll plaza and hired a cab to reach to a private hospital at Gachibowli. Accused saw priyanka while parking her scooter and made a proper plan to rape her . According to the police , She returned to the parking area around 9:00PM and saw that her wheel of the scooter was punctured.

According to the CCTV footage, two men offered her help in fixing the punctured vehicle and they took her scooter for getting it fixed. Both of them returned after a short period and claimed that all nearby repair shops were closed and they helped her by taking it to another shop, according to the police. She was waiting for them at an isolated place where some trucks, lorries were parked. Priyanka called her sister at around 9:15 PM on discussing what happened to her and said that two unknown persons offered her help in fixing two wheeler. During the communication, She said some lorry drivers were sitting there in their lorries, though she was not feeling safe and secure. Her sister gives her advice you stand near the toll plaza and be safe, leave your scooter there and take cab if it is possible, Bhavya, victim younger sister told police.

Priyanka disconnected the call and promise her sister that she will call her soon. When Bhavya was trying to call Priyanka around 9:44 she was observed that her phone was switched off. After waiting for some period , her family and sister went to toll plaza to search priyanka and they searched her at all surrounding areas of the toll plaza, but she was not anywhere. Around 11:00 PM, they filed a missing complaint at Shamshabad police station which is near the toll plaza. The police had filed a complaint and started doing the investigation and the next morning on Thursday Priyanka's charred body was found 25Km away from the toll plaza priyanka's dead body was recognized by the necklace and clothes she was wearing on that day. Prakash Reddy, DCP of Shamshabad police station said , "we are checking CCTV footage from the area." The police got the information about the burnt body on Thursday at 7:30 A.M. Police investigated that she was doused with kerosene and then charred. The police team firmly believes that the priyanka scooter was punctured intentionally. The CCTV footage of the toll plaza has been viewed by police to know about

suspects. According to the CCTV footage, Police identified that four accused persons are known with Mohammad pasha aka areef(26,lorry driver) Jollu shiva (20, lorry driver) Jollu Naveen (23, cleaner) and Chintakunta chennakeshavulu (20, cleaner). The police arrested the four men based on the evidence gathered from CCTV camera's and from the victim's mobile phone. The accused were taken into judicial custody for fourteen days. The Telangana Chief Minister ordered the formation of a fast - track court to try the accused for their alleged crimes. The brutal Rape and murder elicited outrage in several parts of the country. Protests and public demonstration against rape were organized nationwide after the incident, with the public demanding stricter laws against Rape and rapists. The Minister of home affairs criticized the Telangana Police and stated that the govt. intended to amend the Indian Penal code and Code of Criminal procedure to introduce laws for quicker punishments by the fast -track courts.

All four accused were Killed in a Police encounter on 6 December 2019, under a bridge on 6 Bangalore Hyderabad national highway, while they were in police custody. According to the police, the suspects were taken to the location for a reconstruction of the crime scene, where two of them allegedly snatched guns and attacked the police. In the ensuing shootout, all four suspects were shot dead¹⁴. Some accused the police of extrajudicial execution, while thousands of people celebrated the men's deaths. After that High court ordered the post-mortem of all accused and the bodies, have been handed over to the next of kin after due identification process was done.

KATHUA RAPE CASE¹⁵

The Kathua Rape case refers to the abduction, rape and murder of an 8 year old girl, Asifa Bano, in Rasana village near Kathua in Jammu & Kashmir, India in January 2018 . A chargesheet for the case was filed, the accused were arrested and the trial began in Kathua

¹⁴ BBC News 6 december 2019

¹⁵ NDTV.Com 19 April 2018

on 16 April 2018. The victim belonged to the nomed Bakarwal Community. She discovered by the villagers a kilometer away from the village. The incident made national news when charges were filed against eight men in april 2018. The arrests of the accused led to protest by the Panthers party, along with other local groups . One of the Protests, in support of the accused, was attended by two ministers from the Bhartiya Janta Party, both of whom later resigned. The rape and murder, as well as the support the accused received, sparked wider spread outrage. On June10 ,2019 six of seven defendants were convicted and one acquitted. Three of those convicted were sentenced to life in prison and three to five years.¹⁶ In october 2019, court ordered a F.I.R against 6 members of the special Investigation team, which probed the case, for alleged torturing and coercing witnesses to give false statements¹⁷.

On 17 January 2018, the body of the victim was found and taken into custody by the police to allow an autopsy to be conducted. The postmortem was conducted by a team of Doctors at district Hospital in Kathua at 2:30 PM on the same day. On 22 January 2018, the investigation of the case was transferred to crime Branch and crime Headquarters, Jammu& Kashmir. A statement released by the police listed seven individuals who had been arrested and charged over the crime, including four police officers. A total of eight people, including four police officers, were arrested.

Two of the police officers, were arrested on suspicion of attempting to destroy evidence and of accepting money to cover up the incident. One of the accused claimed to be 15 years old, though a medical examination later suggested he was 19 .sanji ram one of the accused was described by the police as having devised the plan of kidnap and murder. The chargesheet against the seven adults accused of the crime was filed on 9 April. The accused were charged under Ranbir Penal code.

Sanji ram who was found to be the main accused in a case. He is priest of the Family temple, where the incident alleged took place. The Hindu community of the village prays

¹⁶ Kathua Rape case court results News nation 10 June 2019

¹⁷ News 18.com 23 October 2019

three times a day in that temple according to local police. His son vishal and his nephew, a juvenile were also accused in the case. The other who have been accused are Deepak Khajuria and Parvesh Kumar who are police officers ,Tilak Raj a head Constable and Arvind Dutta , a sub inspector. The police contested the claim that the nephew is a juvenile. Vishal Jangotra claimed to be in Meerut attending an exam. However, according to the central forensic science laboratory, his signature does not match the signature on the exam attendance sheet.¹⁸

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESIONS

Gender bias exists in almost all societies. Women from generation has been provided with secondary status to man, She does- not have her own identity but treated as the property of the household to which She belongs and confined in the house in the name of honour. yet the perpetrators of crime against women are known to or related to women. The women participated in each and every field today but majority of them confined to homes and their contribution to the society or nation building is limited to a certain extent due to this. Their male counterparts rule the world they have all the power and pleasure of the world and women remains isolated and uneducated, invisible and unrewarded of the role she played in the household, society and nation building.

If we consider the statistic of 2014-2015 provided by the National Crime record Bureau, We have not seen much change since the Nirbhaya case. All states in India are equally vulnerable to women crimes. In spite of amendments in the law, in spite of adopting security measures in public transport, things have not improved. The only thing that comes out from the Nirbhaya episode is that women have come forwarded to report crime against them because they are more aware about their rights and eager to fight for their rights. But we still have to go long way and needs to do lot in the field of police reforms, law reforms,

¹⁸ The tribune 20 may 2019

strict punishments, educational reforms, rape crises, counseling, public transport safety to secure of women.

I concluded my conclusion part with promise made by our First prime minister Pandit Nehru that "*freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon this assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of india. Before the birth of freedom, we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now. That future is not one of ease or resting but of incessant striving so that we might fulfill the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of india means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us but as long as there are tears and suffering. so long our works will not be over*".

Today' s women have proved her in every sphere of life. They excelled in every field and face every difficulty in realizing their dream. She has played every part in life which she is required to play to become equal with man, in the eyes of law she termed equal but the crime against her proved otherwise. The feudal mind set of the society does not treat her at par with her counterpart. Women are not safe anywhere from home to work or any other place she is subject to violence by the man. Women deserve equality in every sphere of life.

The administration of criminal judicial system should be overhaul. The police in India are not sensitive towards the victims of sexual crime because they belong to same patriarchal mind set. But as an authority they need to uphold the rule of law without influenced by any person or politician or his superior etc.

The concept of Live in Relation is new in India. The Apex Court has given legality to this concept stating that it is well within their right to life and it cannot be deemed to be Criminal

Offence. But the point here is that as a society India has not given approval to this pre marital relation and termed it as a sin. There is no question that as a society we had our own apprehension regarding this new concept. The woman in this relation vulnerable to many violence's but we don't have any law which specifically deal with this concept, there is too much ambiguity whether to treat them as husband and wife or what is the status of children born from live-in-relation. There is no specific law except the apex court's judgments. However there should be specific legislation or specific Direction and Guidelines to deal with Live-in-Relation and issues arising therefore.