

**STUDY ON WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS AND THEIR VIOLATION UNDER
CRIMINAL LAW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JHARKHAND**

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ABSTRACT

Instances of prolonged transgressions involving impolite behavior within one's household have garnered the interest of nearly all educated segments of Indian society. Scholars, legal professionals, judges, administrators, specialists, and social workers have all devoted significant effort to determining the cause of troubled females. In light of crimes committed by family members and in providing assistance to victims of violent nature within the family unit, the response of correctional facilities, law enforcement, and the criminal enforcement agency, as well as the procedures followed by social entertainment organizations, are crucial. Undoubtedly, the three pillars of the Indian constitution—legislative bodies, law enforcement, and the penal government—have a significant impact on the administration of justice for the nation's citizens. Women benefit equally as much from consistent state regulation as males. However, despite being an exceptionally fragile and constrained segment of society, humans exhibit remarkable behavior. As a result, governmental authorizations for competitive behavior within the nation, such as trespasses, physical and mental torture, assaults, and extreme barbarism directed at perpetrators of cruelty. However, legislation that is benevolent in nature may fail to produce the desired results unless it is effectively administered with the assistance of law enforcement and the judiciary. By enhancing one another through cooperation rather than prosecuting and arraigning the thugs.

KEY WORDS: Women, Human Rights, Violations, Criminal Law, Jharkhand.

INTRODUCTION

Every day, we encounter reports of violations of women's human rights in India in newspapers, television, and technological gadgets. Human rights are the fundamental rights that every individual has as a member of the human family. The Indian constitution also guarantees equal rights for men and women. However, in the field of women's human rights in India, there is a significant gap between theory and practice. Our civilization is male-dominated, with men always regarded as superior to society. The India Women have to deal with discrimination, injustice, and dishonour. Despite the fact that women in India have greater rights than men, their living conditions are poor. This article will shed light on women's human rights in India, specifically how all of the essential rights granted to women are being infringed.

India is one of the world's most ancient civilizations. Women held high social position in ancient India throughout the Rig Vedic period. They were married at a mature age, had the option to participate in religious ceremonies, and had the freedom to choose their husbands.¹ Women's standing deteriorated with time, and they were subjected to discrimination during the later Vedic period. Women's decreased state can be traced by analyzing Smritis. However, in contrast to Vedic literature, Smritis cause a great deal of confusion in terms of various theories and ideas. For example, Manu Smiriti regards women as the most respectable while quoting, 'Naryastu Yatra Pujyante, Ramante Tatra Devta' (Where women are honored, the gods are pleased).² In contrast, it also reads, 'Pita Raksati Kaumare Bharta Raksati Yauvane, Raksanti Sthavire Putra Na Stri Svatantryamarhati.'³ (The father guards her during her virginity, the spouse guards her in youth, and the son guards her in old age; the lady is never ready for freedom). Thus, no female, whether a girl, a young lady, or an elderly woman, was to be granted independence of action. She was to be under the care of her father as a child, her husbands once married, and her sons once widowed.⁴ As a result, the Manu Smriti serves as an excellent example of women's respect and neglect. The author of Mitakshra, Yajhavalkya, states, "The father shall guard her while she is a maiden, the husband when she is married, and the son in old age; in the absence of these, her

¹ Anjani Kant, *Women and the Law* 48 (Awishkar Publication House, Delhi, 2008).

² Neelam Upadhyay & Rekha Pandey, *Women in India: Past and Present* 109 (APH Publishing House, New Delhi 1990).

³ Manu Smriti verse 9.3.

⁴ Vrinda Nabar, *Caste as Women* 65 (Penguin Books 1995).

relations, a woman has no independence at any time."⁵ So, at that era, women had a difficult existence with little rights and had to live under the patriarchal order of society.

Following the Vedic time, throughout the medieval age, several conventions harmed their independence and rights, deteriorating their social standing. The attempt to keep women out of the sight of Muslim invaders gave rise to the pernicious social practice of the veil (purdah) system. Sati and child marriage customs also developed during this time period. Women lost all of their independence as a result of such social malpractices, which was clearly in violation of their rights. During British administration, the impact of Western culture on Indian society provided women with a new sense of freedom. The principles of equality, fairness, and good conscience were introduced from Britain. During that time, social reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, and Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar strove to improve women's conditions by protecting them from the practice of Sati and Child Marriage, as well as promoting education among them to empower them. When India gained independence, the Constitution of India guaranteed equal rights to men and women without discrimination. Unfortunately, despite several efforts to strengthen women's rights in India, the constitutional dream of gender equality remains a distant reality.

The number of crimes against women in India is increasing by the day. According to data from the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), in 2018, Delhi had 1,215 cases of rape, 11 cases of attempted rape, 3,416 cases of cruelty by husbands or relatives, 3,715 cases of women kidnapping, 2,705 cases of outraging modesty, 18 cases of women-related cybercrime, and 153 cases of dowry death. According to NCRB data, crime against girls increased to 8,246 cases in comparison to the previous year, with 1,839 cases of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 52 murder cases, 72 cases of human trafficking, and 687 cases of outraging the modesty of a girl child falling under POCSO. Delhi Police filed 13,640 complaints of violence against women in 2018⁶ When the situation in the national capital is this severe, we can only imagine what the rest of India is going through. There is a need to examine women's rights individually because women account for about half of the Indian population, but they face

⁵ Dwarka Natha Mitter, *The Position of Women in Hindu Law* 69 (Cosmo Publication, New Delhi, 2006).

⁶ Delhi: Crime against women up nearly 5%, *Times of India*, Jan. 10, 2020, http://www.timesofindia.com/delhi/crime-against-women-up-nearly-5/amp_articleshow/73179754.cms.

discrimination and have their rights infringed in every aspect of life. Rape, sexual assault, dowry demand, bride burning, prostitution, selling and importing, sexual exploitation, and so on are all crimes perpetrated solely against women. No guy can be a victim of any of them. Now, a significant question arises: how does this Human Rights shield, provided to women under constitutional provisions and numerous legislations, benefit them? Without a doubt, the government is working hard to empower women in India, but much more work remains to be done.

WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1949, contains numerous provisions that incorporate the principle of gender equality and non-discrimination. The Constitution recognises human rights in the form of different fundamental rights and ensures equal rights for men and women without discrimination. In 1993, India's Parliament passed the Protection of Human Rights Act. The act established the National Human Rights Commission. In the event of a breach of human rights, unhappy women can file complaints with the National Human Rights Commission.

The status of Indian women has changed significantly as literacy levels have increased, making them far more independent and aware of their rights such as the right to equal treatment, the right to property, the right to work, and maintenance. However, the majority of women continue to be unaware of their rights, and as a result, they are subjected to harassment, exploitation, and injustice. Following the Nirbhaya case⁷ in 2012, revisions were made to the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Indian Evidence Act to ensure women's protection and interests. Furthermore, a number of women-specific legislations have been created to safeguard women's fundamental human rights. Such laws impose penalties on people who violate the normal norms of human behavior and cross legal borders to assault women or their dignity. The provisions of these statutes provide women with the following legal rights.

⁷ <http://www.timesofindia.com/topic/nirbhaya-gang-rape/ampdefault>.

WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK:

The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of India; all other laws derive power from its provisions. The Indian constitution guarantees "justice" (social, economic, and political), "liberty" (thinking, speech, religion, faith, and worship), "equality" (status and opportunity), and "dignity" (individual and national). The preamble to the Indian constitution assures the basic human rights of both men and women. The Indian constitution is well-known for its emphasis on equality between genders. However, women have received specific protection under the constitution's provisions regarding their human rights.

1. Right to Equality under Article 14: Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that all individuals are born free and equal in dignity and rights, while Article 7 guarantees equality before the law. Under India's constitutional framework, women have the same legal position as males because the state cannot refuse any person equality before the law or equal protection of laws within India's territory.⁸
2. Right against Discrimination: Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees equality and freedom from discrimination. Article 7 also discusses equal protection from discrimination. ARTICLE 15(1) Indian people cannot be discriminated against on the basis of their gender by any government body, because the state cannot discriminate against any citizen solely on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, or any combination of these.⁹ Furthermore, no citizen shall be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction, or condition solely on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them, with regard to: (a) assessments to shops, public restrictions, hotels, and places of public entertainment; or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing Ghats, roads, and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly with state funds or dedicated to the general public.¹⁰ However, the state may create specific accommodations for women under clause (3) of the article as an exception to the rules of non-discrimination.
3. Right to Equal Opportunity in Public Employment: ARTICLE 16 states that all citizens,

⁸ Indian Constitution Article 14.

⁹ Indian Constitution Article 15(1).

¹⁰ Indian Constitution Article 15(2).

regardless of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or residence, are entitled to equal opportunities for employment or appointment to state offices.¹¹ However, the government has the ability to set reservation regulations.¹²

4. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to free speech and expression for all individuals. Women can speak out on any issue that affects them by exercising their right under Article 19 (1) (a) of the Indian Constitution, which gives all people the freedom of speech and expression.
5. Right to work: Article 23(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to work, free choice of employment, fair working conditions, and unemployment protection for all individuals. Article 19(1)(g) of the Indian Constitution recognizes the right of Indian women to work and ensures freedom for all individuals to pursue occupations, professions, and businesses.
6. Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right to life, liberty, and security of the person. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution also guarantees all women and men the right to live as they see fit, stating that no individual shall be deprived of his or her life or personal liberty except in accordance with legal procedures.
7. Right against exploitation: Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. Article 23 of the Indian Constitution protects women from human trafficking and bonded labour, acting as a shield for their safety and ensuring their right to work. To carry out the idea of this article, the Indian parliament passed the Suppression of Immoral Trafficking in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which was later renamed the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956. The Constitutional Scheme of Directive Principles of State Policy directs the state to uphold the concept of women's rights throughout society. These are the most relevant articles in this topic.
8. Right to subsistence: According to Article 39 (a), all citizens, regardless of gender, have the right to an adequate means of subsistence. The same right is established in Article 23(3) of the UDHR, which states that everyone who works has the right to reasonable and

¹¹ Indian Constitution Article 16.

¹² Indian Constitution Article 16 cl. 3 & 4.

advantageous remuneration.

9. Equal Pay for Equal Work: Article 39 (d) of the Indian Constitution requires the state to ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women. Article 23(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights likewise guarantees such a right.
10. Right to Health: Article 39(e) of the Indian Constitution states that the state must prioritize the health and well-being of workers, both men and women, and children, and prevent them from being forced to work in jobs that are not appropriate for their age or strength. Article 25(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to a healthy standard of life. Additionally, Article 39A of the Constitution offers free legal aid to people who cannot afford legal fees. So, the state shall ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid through appropriate legislation or schemes, or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for obtaining justice are not denied to any citizen because of economic or other disabilities.
11. Article 42 of the Constitution requires the state to ensure reasonable and humane working conditions as well as maternity relief.
12. Constitutional Remedies: If a woman's fundamental rights are violated, she can seek a remedy by filing a writ petition under Articles 32 and 226. However, Directive Principles of State Policy cannot be enforced by any court under writ jurisdiction. The state is responsible for putting such ideals into practice through its policies. As a result, the state is morally obligated to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy.

VIOLATIONS OF WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

It is claimed that Indian women enjoy the same rights as their male counterparts and that there is no gender discrimination, however the actual situation of Indian women is far from satisfactory. Due to the current structure and practices of Indian society, there is a significant disparity between the de facto and de jure conditions. India has a patriarchal society in which men rule and are always viewed as superior to their female counterparts, which is why Indian women's living conditions are not as excellent as men's. They have faced problems and discrimination for a long time. Women's situations have been quite constant from the medieval period to the present. They face gender discrimination, unfairness, and dishonour in all aspects of their lives. Let us now analyze violations of women's human rights by analyzing malpractices against their womanhood

and societal attitudes against their rights. For this purpose, the entire subject can be separated into two parts: (1) the exploitation of women and abuses of their human rights over the ages, and (2) the current state of women's human rights in India.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN UNDER Cr.PC, 1973

In addition to substantive laws like the IPC and IEA, procedural law also establishes rules to safeguard women's modesty. For the laws outlined in the law books to be implemented correctly, procedural laws are necessary.

The major piece of legislation governing administration in India is the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC). It was passed in 1973 and went into effect on April 1 of the same year. It offers the tools necessary for an investigation, the capture of suspects, the gathering of evidence, the conclusion of an accused person's guilt or innocence, and the imposition of punishment on the guilty. It also addresses public annoyance, crime prevention, and the upkeep of law and order.

The Code of Criminal Procedure establishes the process for conducting trials, and it includes rules for women's protection that are expressly aimed at ensuring their safety. Some of the key clauses are listed below, with an analysis that is reflected below:

Right to Privacy while recording statement¹³

When the matter is in court and no one else needs to be present, a woman who has been raped can record her statement before the District Magistrate. As an alternative, she can record the statement with just one police officer and a female constable in a convenient location that is not crowded and where there is no chance of a third party overhearing the conversation.

Police cannot refuse to register an FIR

A rape victim may file a report at any police station in accordance with the Supreme Court's Zero FIR decision. Sometimes, the police station where the incident takes place tries to refer the victim to another police station rather than registering the victim's complaint in order to avoid

¹³ Supra note 73

taking responsibility. According to the provisions of Zero FIR, she is entitled to file a FIR at any police station in such circumstances.

Search by another Women only

When a woman is implicated, another woman should do the search with the utmost decency¹⁴.

Opportunity to come out of the house

The police cannot enter a house or break it open if the accused is hiding in the home of a female who, by custom, does not appear in public unless the female is given notice to leave and is given a reasonable amount of time to leave¹⁵.

Medical Examination by a female practitioner

The only female registered medical practitioner may do or supervise a medical examination of a female subject when the subject is a female.

Attendance cannot be required at any other place

No woman shall be obliged to visit any place other than the place in which she resides, according to this clause protecting women. Therefore, a police officer cannot demand the presence of a woman; rather, he must travel to the location where she dwells to conduct an inquiry and may question her in front of a female constable, her family, or friends¹⁶.

No arrests after sunset

In order to prevent the rights of women from being violated, the law (¹⁷) forbids the arrest of women between the hours of dusk and sunrise, unless there are exceptional circumstances. In

¹⁴ Supra Note at 70

¹⁵ Supra Note at 69

¹⁶ Supra Note at 74

¹⁷ Supra Note at 73

these cases, a female police officer may make the arrest after filing a written report and receiving prior approval from the concerned Judicial Magistrate of First class.

Time does not matter

In rape or molestation cases, time is irrelevant. Even if a sizable amount of time has passed since the occurrence, the police cannot refuse to file a FIR.

Protection of identity

The identify of a rape victim must never be made public.¹⁸

The revealing of a victim's name is a crime that is punishable.

Doctor's Report is not a conclusive proof

Even if a doctor claims there was no rape, the case of rape cannot be dismissed. Only the doctor's report can serve as proof. The medical officer is only permitted to declare that there is proof of recent sexual activity. Doctors are not permitted to render legal judgments regarding whether or not rape actually occurred.

Let's move on to discussing the provisions under the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 after evaluating the rules under the CrPC. The balance of the provisions will be reviewed in the sections that follow. The Researcher has already taken into account several of the provisions in the categories mentioned above.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN UNDER IEA, 1872

The Act specifically addresses the topic of evidence and whether it is admissible. It is a unique statute that clarifies, changes, and codifies the laws of evidence. The Act's provisions cannot be excluded by a contract between parties. Even if it is necessary to determine the truth, evidence that is prohibited by the Act will not be accepted.

¹⁸ Supra Note at 75

The IEA is an integral aspect of the justice delivery system and deals with the idea of recording evidence. The criminal law amendment act of 2013 made significant modifications to how evidence is recorded in regards to a woman who has been the victim of sexual exploitation by the perpetrators.

Among the most significant modifications are the following:

- i. The recording of the victim's statement is done in a victim-friendly manner.
- ii. The victim's "character" or past sexual history is irrelevant.
- iii. In situations where sexual intercourse is established, there is a presumption of "no consent."
- iv. The concept of consenting sexual contact is not recognised by the Act.

As a result, we have examined and analysed the numerous criminal law regulations that deal with women's protection in this chapter. There are other additional regulations that safeguard women, but they are not covered by the study. The researcher has only focused on three of the Criminal law's major branches.

Thus, even if the Legislature and, most crucially, the Judiciary have made some significant and modest changes, the Indian system has not been free from sexual violence. As is often remarked, the more rules there are, the less successful they are. Even if the rules have undergone a number of recent adjustments, it is clear that crime has not significantly decreased. Crime against women is still on the rise because the laws have not had an impact on the criminals' thoughts.

However, the judiciary has been crucial in helping to solve this issue and has occasionally served as a bridge for people trying to make ends meet. By engaging in judicial activism, the judiciary has attempted to close any loopholes in the law where the legislative branch has fallen short.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current research is both doctrinal and empirical in nature, and the researcher has used both primary and secondary sources of data collection.

Quantitative and qualitative methodologies are covered by the primary data.

To study sexual violence against women, the qualitative method examines laws at both the national and international levels, as well as various instruments.

For the purpose of data collection, quantitative methodology is the main focus. The researcher used a questionnaire as the primary source of quantitative data collection for this purpose. In order to testify the hypothesis drawn and suggest remedial measures, both structured and unstructured questionnaire methods were used in this method.

In order to collect relevant data for the current research study, the researcher used observation techniques whenever possible and as needed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

DECLINING SEX RATIO IN JHARKHAND

The ratio of males to females in a population is known as the sex ratio.

This ratio in a population is typically expressed as the number of men per 100 females at a particular life stage, particularly during pregnancy, childbirth, and a specific period between childbirth and death. However, in human societies, sex ratio at birth can be influenced by things like the mother's age at delivery, sex-selective abortion, and infanticide.

Like many other states, Jharkhand's sex ratio is falling. The ratio of females to males in Jharkhand society, which may be used as a measure of the status of women in Jharkhand culture, is of great interest to the Jharkhand. It is pretty obvious that Jharkhand, in contrast to the rest of the country, favors male children over female children (NFHS III). This is evident despite Jharkhand's high rates of literacy and per capita income, which are likely among the factors contributing to the dropping sex ratio during the past 50 years.

The following table, which is the most recent update in this area, shows this ratio from 1900 to 2011, the time up until the Government's 2011 Census survey's final completion. It outlines the male to female ratio and is represented as follows:

TABLE NO. 1: DISTRIBUTION ON THE BASIS OF SEX RATIO

YEAR	SEX RATIO (NO. OF FEMALES TO 1000MALES)
1900	1091
1910	1108
1921	1120
1931	1088
1940	1084
1950	1128
1960	1066
1971	981
1981	975
1991	967
2001	960
2011	948

Source: Economic survey 2020-21, Directorate of Planning Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Jharkhand.

Low total fertility rates are viewed as positive signs of highly developed awareness. However, Jharkhand has a low rate, with 1.79 children born to each woman in urban areas and 1.77 in rural ones. The idea that things are good for women in this state is debunked by the dropping sex ratio. 282 After looking at the male to female ratio, let's now look at the level of literacy in the state of Jharkhand.

THE FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL OFFENCES IN JHARKHAND STATE

92 percent of rape incidents in the state are committed by someone the victim knows, according to an examination of the Jharkhand Police Crime Records. When it comes to sexual crimes, women are more at risk from their own family members and friends than from strangers.

Between 2015 and 2018, the Jharkhand Police reported 256 rapes and assaults. Out of these 256 incidents, 162 of the defendants were friends of the victim or survivor, 26 were family members, 17 were neighbours, 6 were dads, and one of the rarest instances was the victim's brother. The remaining 23 defendants were acquaintances.

The detection rate for crimes against women is 89 percent in Jharkhand, with the highest percentage in the nation for the crime of rape at 93.1 percent. It is important to remember that Jharkhand is home to a sizable immigrant and tourist community. They commit crimes, which raise the state's overall crime rate.

The statistics of Jharkhand are in line with the data at the federal level. According to the 2017 study "Crime in India 2016" by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), "94.6 percent of rape crimes are committed by the victim's relatives, including brothers, fathers, grandfathers, sons, or acquaintances." According to the research, Section 376 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act (POCSO) and 38,947 separate rape cases were reported in the nation in 2016. In 36,859 of these 38,947 incidents, the survivors knew the defendants. The data gathered from several police stations in the state of Jharkhand is combined and presented in the following tables and graphs to demonstrate the growth in the rate of sexual offences against women:

THE NUMBER OF SEX ASSAULTS AGAINST WOMEN HAS INCREASED IN THE STATE OF JHARKHAND

In the state of Jharkhand, sexual assaults are rising daily. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 are the only criminal statutes that are focused on in the current research that are in effect in the State of Jharkhand. If the accused is found guilty of an offence listed in the Indian Penal Code, all of these laws aim to

penalize them. The researcher requested statistical data relating to the sexual offences that have been committed against women in the State of Jharkhand from the year 2005 until June 2018 from the aforementioned police stations in order to analyze whether the punishment meets the requirements of the offences mentioned under these enactments. It should be noted that the number of sexual assault cases reported to and registered by police stations is listed in the following table. Regarding the unregistered cases that have been brought before them, there is no information.

TABLE: 2- NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN IN THE STATE OF JHARKHAND

Year	North Jharkhand	South Jharkhand	Total
2005	310	220	530
2006	260	220	480
2007	250	190	440
2008	280	180	460
2009	210	140	350
2010	220	150	370
2011	230	180	410
2012	280	180	460
2013	220	170	390
2014	280	200	480
2015	230	140	370
2016	200	170	370
2017	300	210	510
2018	310	230	540
TOTAL	3580	2580	6160
PERCENTAGE	58.11%	41.88%	

Source: Data collected from the various Police stations in Jharkhand

The amount of sexual assaults committed against women from 2005 to 2018 is depicted in the table above. In accordance with the table, North Jharkhand reported a crime rate of 58 percent compared to South Jharkhand's total percentage crime rate of 42 percent.

The researcher also conducted a year-by-year examination of the number of sexual assaults from 2005 to 2018 (a period of thirteen years), and the results are summarised and analysed in the table above.

Table reveals that there are 16.23% more crimes against women committed in North Jharkhand than in South Jharkhand, where the percentage of such crimes is almost 58 percent as opposed to South Jharkhand's reduced percentage of almost 42 percent.

According to table No. 6, there has been a fluctuating increase in the number of sexual offences committed in the State of Jharkhand. The rate peaked in 2005 at 530 instances, and then it gradually declined from 2006 to 2016 before reaching its lowest point in 2005. Finally, in the last two years leading up to this research, as can be inferred from the aforementioned table No. 6, the rate of such offences was virtually doubled in the years 2017 and the first half of the months of 2018. In spite of numerous laws created to protect women from sexual assault, it is clear from the above figure no. 2 that offences against the female body have increased in the State of Jharkhand from the year 2005 till 2018. From the foregoing, it may be inferred that:

First off, the majority of sexual violence crimes go unreported since rape and assault cases never make it to the police stations. As a result, the police are unable to act right away.

Second, given that reporting any crime is required under the requirements of the various criminal laws, as shown, it can be deduced from the aforementioned that the legislation dealing with sexual offences against women is not being implemented.

CONCLUSION

The State of Jharkhand ranks 23rd overall in terms of crime statistics for 2016, 27th in terms of murders, 25th in terms of rape cases, 26th in terms of robberies, 22nd in terms of thefts, and so on.289

In the history of humankind, the crime of "rape" has experienced the quickest rate of growth among crimes against women, and Jharkhand is no exception. The table below provides clear evidence of the increase in crimes committed in Jharkhand when compared to crimes perpetrated in India.

TABLE: 3- CRIME STATISTICS OF JHARKHAND

TYPE OF CRIME	NO. OF CRIMES	CRIME RATE	
		STATE	NATIONAL
Violent Crimes	394	27.01	19.53
Murder	36	2.47	2.74
Rape	86	5.9	2.78
Robbery	37	2.54	2.64
Kidnapping	108	7.4	5.41
Property	1,562	107.09	40.17
Theft	1,138	78.02	30.77
Dacoity	11	0.75	0.37
Burglary	385	26.4	8.62
Riots	127	8.71	5.96
Total crime	4312	295.64	218.67

Source: www.neighbourhoodinfo.co.in/crime/Jharkhand

The rape offence ranks third among the many offences that have been mentioned on the NCRB's hit list, trailing only violent crimes and murders, as can be seen from the table above. On the other hand, if immediate action is not taken, it may soon begin a leisurely ascent to the top spot.

The concept of human rights has gained worldwide attention over the past two decades. Since the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the term "human right" has gained considerable financial prominence. It has been said that human rights are "those fundamental rights that every entity, by virtue of being an individual from the human family independent of any other thought, must have against the state or other open expert."

Human rights violations have occurred due to irresponsible actions taken by individuals, as well as malicious national and international institutions. This kind of infringement occurs on a daily basis. These violations are especially prevalent among women, the impoverished, minority groups, and other vulnerable segments of society. As they are perceived as the most fragile entity among the general populace, women become increasingly helpless in the face of such violations. Despite the fact that the majority of social orders presently prohibit segregation, women's activists and women as a collective have come to the realization that laws against separation do not eliminate the concealment of women's human rights. It has the potential to render it undetectable or even inconspicuous.

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