

Interventions In The Physical Environment: Outlining The Factors And Potential Challenges For Developing Frameworks Related To The Loci Of Intervention With Regards To A Crime Against Women

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Abstract

Under this section, a brief introduction would be amplified regarding the factors and potential challenges for developing frameworks related to the loci of intervention with regards to a crime against women. The emphasis will be on the interventions in the physical environment to prevent crime against women. The discussion will embark in terms of the discoveries that have already been made through previous studies that explored a similar topic and the concerned literature will also be reviewed.

Keywords: crime against women, physical environment, loci of intervention.

1. Introduction

Under this section, a brief introduction would be amplified regarding the factors and potential challenges for developing frameworks related to the loci of intervention with regards to a crime against women. The emphasis will be on the interventions in the physical environment to prevent crime against women. The discussion will embark in terms of the discoveries that have already been made through previous studies that explored a similar topic and the concerned literature will also be reviewed.

2. Aim and Objectives

Under this section, the objectives of this study suggested to achieve the ultimate aim of this study would be accentuated. The objectives pertaining to the study are as follows:

- To identify the relationship between the built environment and crime occurrence.

- To establish the relationship built environment and fear of crime especially for women.

- To identify the policy and by-laws made for reducing crime against women.

3. Literature Review

The purpose of this part of the review paper is to provide information related to the existing work of literature encompassing the area of research. The emphasis lies in what has been already found out by different scholars relating to the research topic. This area of the review paper would furnish different trends with respect to the understanding of Interventions in the Physical environment with regards to a crime against women; further, this review paper will explore the following areas:-

3.1 The built environment and crime occurrence

The impact of the built environment on the crime intensity is in line and has received

widespread coverage in the crime place literature. Crimes rely on demographic and socio-economic influences but also are a result of a designed atmosphere that functions as an environmental force that impacts the actions and attitude of an individual. To mitigate their expensive and detrimental impacts on the community, knowing the fundamental causes of offences is critical. This section of the review paper will include all the studies that focus on identifying an association between crime occurrence and the built environment.

It is known to all that the behavior of the people is influenced by the quality of urban built environment. The relationship between crime and urban built development has been explored widely in many countries that are developed. CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) is mainly concentrated on intervention and developments in urban design that deter the criminals from committing offences and crimes. CPTED is fulfilled by BWD or the Broken Window, which says that a little amount of social and physical disorders results in the impact of the attitude and behavior of people directing more disorder and crime. BWD connects the serious crime to the physical and social disorder. BWD has given evidence that physical disorder is correlated with crimes. Google Street View can be used to study the relationship between physical features of an urban built environment and violent crime (Bhalotra et al. 2020). It can be said that the prevalence of illness makes fears in the minds of residents and citizens who have realized that the location or area is safe. It has been concluded by many experimental studies that there is a significant coalition between crimes and built environment.

Crime occurs when a criminal, its selected target, absence of any obstacle or barrier system converge at a location or place. The existence of people impacts the offenders and targets. It was also found that the built environment affects the activities of the criminals as specific location and physical disorder attract criminals or offenders and fitting targets. The aspects regarding physical urban built environment refers to the local arrangements of man-made structures, physical such as roads and buildings and the strength of the local presence relation between neighbours. In addition, imperfect indicators of the virtue of the urban built

environment that can compromise the relationship between crime and built environment. Moreover, the present relationship between crime and the built environment mostly appeared in developed countries. Naturally, when crime occurs only the victim, criminal and sometimes a witness that is present in this place knows about it. The features of a built environment can influence the scope of crime occurring (Ragavan and Iyengar, 2020). It affects the perceptions of offenders about a probable crime site, evaluation of the situation surrounding a crime site that is possible.

3.2 The built environment and fear of crime especially for women

The threat of crime for young women talks of the deadly fear of young girls to be a perpetrator of violence, independent of actual victimization. While people of both genders are worried about the fear of crime, surveys have frequently shown that females around the world appear to have greater levels of fear of crime compared to males. Fear of crime is associated with a risk of victimized crime, but is never alike; fear of crime can be universal if at times it would merely apply to individual criminal conduct, and risk may be treated as a demographic aspect. On both potential danger and fear of violence, women tend to be majorly affected. This section of the review paper will include studies pertaining to the relationship between the built environment and fear of crime, especially for women.

The relationship between built environment and community safety has been a vital focus in the study of crime in the environmental discipline. The concept of fear of crime can be planned out or its worst effects can be moderated by changing the built environment. Elsewhere, nowadays feminist are concerned about the safety for women in regard to planning practical issues (Kalokhe et al. 2018). The fear of attacks on women within the built environment has been accepted as a special attention for India. It has been seen that the rate of violent crimes has been rated highly in Delhi in comparison to other cities. There is a high rise in offences or crimes against women from 6.7% to 9.5% according to the Delhi Human Resource Development report 2013 (Krook, 2017). There is also a direct relation of variables of society with the crimes, educational level and the community of few income increases more crime rates.

The violence against women may happen in both private and public circle of life at any time. Violence can go far into the issues of class, culture, religion, age and geographical location of an individual's origin (Sahasranaman and Bettencourt, 2019). It is a direct concern with the sector of public health such as, expansion of infections like AIDS/HIV, disability and death among the women who are victims of violence. The occurrence of fear of crime is a well-founded problem regarding social. It has been observed that the increased level of step of modernization and migration in any area may increase the activities of crime (Rego, 2018). Being fearful of crime can be problematic for the life of an individual. Crime has appeared in the areas where inhabitants have no huge knowledge of education, are minority group members, are young and are highly mobile (Kidman, 2017). The fear of crime may impact on wellbeing and health at a population level. The higher fear of crime of women in comparison to men can be interpreted by women's fear of rape.

3.3 The policy and bye-laws made for reducing crime against women

Gender-based violence or sex or female violence has been recognized as a widespread pandemic that affects 1 in 3 women throughout their life. It includes one woman every four years of assault, violence, and abuse. This epidemic is tragic not only for victims of abuse and their close family but also carries big social and commercial costs. Crime against women is projected to cost governments up to 3.7 per cent of their GDP in some nations, which is twice what most governments spend on education. This section of the review paper will highlight the policy and by-laws implemented for reducing crime against women. It will also identify the areas and the changes pertaining to specific laws that must be implemented in order to reduce crime against women.

Crime happens against women every day, especially in India. First, 47 percent of girls are forced to marry before the age of 18 (Verma et al. 2017). To prevent the child marriage there is a act of law which is stating that Girls and boys should not be married before respectively 18 years and 21 years from 2006. The other issue is the dowry process and domestic violence, in India a large number of newlywed women are led to death by their in-laws for a huge amount

of dowry. There is a dowry act to prevent this kind of crime but no serious implementation of this in India. Domestic violence act was released in 2005 to reduce domestic violence. One of the worst crime in India is rape which is increasing day by day. In India 88 women are faced this torture in a day (Htun and Jensenius, 2020). The rape cases are occurred mostly in rural areas especially in northern India moreover At present working women are facing sexual harassment in their job place To save the women from rape and the other sexual harassment the strict criminal law is realeased in 2013 (Rego, 2017). In India people hate to have a girl child especially in the rural areas therefore they kill the girl child before their birth, The law to prevent this dreadful practice was implemented from 1994 (Ridde et al. 2019). People do not give the girl child proper education to survive independently and force them for early weddings therefore to reduce the crime against women society need to stop making discrimination between men and women. According to Indian institutions everybody has a right to get education under 21 section. As most of the women have a lack of sexual education therefore they must need sexual education (Sangwan and Thakre, 2018). Women should learn the skill training and other educational job base training therefore, they can be economically independent. The woman empowerment policy was adopted in 2001. At present the one of the most vital issues kidnapping the women and trafficking in the worldwide. Women who are kidnapped are faced severe tortures and they are utilized in doing illegal works like drug peddling, smuggling of organs and many more. The act of law was implemented against trafficking under section-363-373.

3.4 The factors and potential challenges for developing frameworks of intervention with regards to a crime against women

With the rise in the crimes against women, it is essential to analyze the factors and the challenges encountered by the associated authorities in implementing the frameworks essential for reducing and eventually eliminating the violence and abuse faced by the women. This section of the review paper will focus on the factors and potential challenges for developing frameworks of intervention with regards to a crime against women. There are a

various numbers of factors that affect the developing frameworks to prevent crime against women. One of the most important factors is the lack of education in women mostly in the rural areas women are not properly educated because people prefer male child more than female child as they think that male child will support them and become lineage, therefore instead of male child if there will be a birth of female child, in that case they force the girl child to marry early without giving the education (Sahasranaman, 2018). There is a severe issue of dowry process is seen more effectively in the rural areas than urban. A huge amount and luxuries are given by her families in marriage. Women face a terrible torture for the dowry.

There is no serious act implemented against this practice. Another factor is a large number of women are not empowered economically because they are not trained enough to handle the corporate jobs. The reason behind it, there is a lot of pressure from their family when women are in the early age of twenty after marriage in laws creates pressure not to do any jobs and be a housewife and do the household works. This can create a dependency upon their husbands financially and also socially. Sometimes women are not raising their voice against the crime that happened with them (Leonardsson and San Sebastian, 2017). It can create severe issues like criminals are moved freely without getting any punishment and it leads to the occurrence of new crime against the women, moreover sometimes women become silent and do not take any step against the domestic violence because that is done by their in-laws and husband. A lot of women are facing discrimination in their workplace as there is masculine power that controls over all effective areas of the Society, therefore if a woman wants to take stand as per her ability but the society will not allow to do that (Brahmapurkar, 2017). There is a lack of acceptance for the women who are victims of crimes such as rape and trafficking, it leads to make attempt of suicide and also the victims become homicide, under confident and weak (Aina and Kulshrestha, 2018). Society should change their views to prevent the crime against women. It can help to reduce the suicidal nature in victims. Women are not getting their basic human rights for the discriminations of society. The development of women empowerment can make them more strong and independent.

3.5 Present Impact of activities to reduce crime against women in India

At present the foremost important topic is woman advancement in modern India. There are some activities which are accomplished to reduce crime against women and develop the empowerment of women. The position of women has drastically changed in a few years in both the perspective of literacy and independence. It helps to create equality in men and women (Zakaliyat et al. 2018). Women of India did a remarkable job on the basis of politics, music, literature and many more. India's first lady prime minister is Indira Gandhi who is the idol of many women nowadays. Indian government has implemented a various number of acts in the law jurisdiction that can prevent crime against women such as the criminal law. Hindu marriage act, special marriage act, the child act and many more. In the earlier days the literacy percentage was 0.6% but now it has increased to 64.8% in 2001. Some educational universities are specially made for women. In rural areas the advancement of women is taking place remarkably. Government has started small schemes of education and skill training that can help women financially independent; it can also help them to boost their self-confidence. In the sports field also women are invincible. PT Usha, the Indian woman has done numerous records internationally. The noble creation of God is a woman that society needs to understand. Society needs to stop crimes which are occurred against women. To make a democratic society there will be a necessity of participation of the women.

It can be said in independent India women have achieved big progress or success in all sections of life. In free India, women have achieved remarkable progress in the field of science, technology, sports, literature, education, painting, music, administration and other arts. It can confidently pretend that India is the only country among the all developing countries of the world where huge numbers of women employ or hold high positions of administration. In Indian womanhood one of the proudest and most satisfying moments was when Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit was chosen as the president of the U.N. General assembly in 1953. However, none of these achievements can alternatively sum up the internal development in the social and financial status of women in Indian

societies. In both cities and villages there has been a great rising number of women going out of the house and becoming able to earn money by doing something. In the market of “employment” women have also given tough competition in every field to the men folk. The number of women workers or employees is increasing or improving since 1991. In addition, women are joined into the naval force, Army force and air force also. Moreover, it can be said that employment has provided economic independence to the women and the chance to feel their importance.

4. Findings and Discussions

A summary of the inferences and conclusions drawn after reviewing the existing body of literature would be accentuated in this section to reach a conclusion. Further, the inadequacies of the research and the key results will be deduced in this section.

4.1 Thematic analysis of secondary qualitative data

Theme 1: Women are safe or unsafe in the Indian environment

In order to identify the Indian environment as safe or unsafe, there is a significant requirement of focusing on the criminal activities that are physically and mentally hampering the demographics. Based on the views of Chacko (2020), it can be stated that the major crimes against women are acid attack, sexual harassment at workplace, rape, domestic violence, pornography and obscenity, as well as the demand for dowry. In accordance to one of the renowned newspapers, The Guardian, India has been identified as the most dangerous country for women (Moore and Gover, 2021). In addition to that, the survey of Thomson Reuters Foundation has identified that gender equality or gender gap has a major role in women’s safety and danger (Rao and Tiwari, 2020). Instead of the philosophical issue of rights, it has become a questionable situation in India that “Are women free and safe?”



Figure 1: Rape – Women are unsafe in India

(Source: Sandhya, 2020)

As influenced by Rego (2018), the most unfortunate aspect is that despite formal law, women are treated differently by the cultural forces and it takes place in terms of education and employment. The majority of women do not feel safe alone at work, on the streets, at home, or in the markets. They are unable to sense safe despite their learning related to existential anxiety. The survey also reveals that most of the women have responded that to cope with the jolting situation, they have modified their behavioral approaches to feel safe in India (Gupta et al. 2020). On that note, it is to bring in highlights that some of these modifications include the censoring of their clothes, speech, and body posture. Apart from that, they do not go alone unnecessarily, get permission to go out, and come home early at night. All these forceful behavioral modifications indicate that women are neither free nor safe in Indian environment (Sznycer and Patrick, 2020).

Theme 2: Increasing rates of crimes against women in India

According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there has been a 7% rise in crimes against women in India, in 2020 (Ghose, 2020). In more precise words, it can be stated that within 2018-2019, there has been a total of 7.3% increase in crimes against women. Assam has been reported as the city with the highest rate (in every one lakh population) of crimes against women. In that case, it is to mention that in 2018, the total number of cases of crime against women that have been registered is 378,236. On the other hand, the figure has been increased by 7.3% in 2019 with 405,861 cases (Caruso et al. 2017). In the same year, around 30.9% of cases under crime against women have been registered in terms of domestic violence. Additionally, 21.8% of cases have been related to the assault on women (Dash, 2021).

S. No.	State/UT	2017	2018	2019	Percentage State Share To All-India (2019)	Mid-Year Projected Female Population (In Lakhs) (2019)	Rate of Total Crime against Women (2019)+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES:							
1	Andhra Pradesh	17909	16438	17746	4.4	261.4	67.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	337	368	317	0.1	7.3	43.3
3	Assam	23082	27687	30025	7.4	168.9	177.8
4	Bihar	14711	16920	18587	4.6	576.2	32.3
5	Chhattisgarh	7996	8587	7689	1.9	143.8	53.5
6	Goa	369	362	329	0.1	7.6	43.1
7	Gujarat	8133	8329	8799	2.2	324.9	27.1
8	Haryana	11370	14326	14683	3.6	135.3	108.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	1246	1633	1636	0.4	36.1	45.4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3129	3437	3069	0.8	64.2	47.8
11	Jharkhand	5911	7083	8760	2.2	183.3	47.8
12	Karnataka	14078	13514	13828	3.4	325.1	42.5
13	Kerala	11057	10461	11462	2.8	182.9	62.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	29788	28942	27560	6.8	399.6	69.0
15	Maharashtra	31979	35497	37144	9.2	588.5	63.1
16	Manipur	236	271	266	0.1	15.5	17.2
17	Meghalaya	567	571	558	0.1	16.1	34.6
18	Mizoram	301	249	170	0.0	5.9	28.7
19	Nagaland	79	75	43	0.0	10.4	4.1
20	Odisha	20098	20274	23183	5.7	223.9	103.5
21	Punjab	4620	5302	5886	1.5	141.9	41.5
22	Rajasthan	25993	27866	41550	10.2	376.4	110.4
23	Sikkim	163	172	125	0.0	8.1	39.8
24	Tamil Nadu	5397	5822	5934	1.5	379.2	35.6
25	Telangana	17521	16027	18394	4.5	185.3	99.3
26	Tripura	972	907	1070	0.3	19.7	54.5
27	Uttar Pradesh	56011	59445	59853	14.7	1081.4	55.4
28	Uttarakhand	1944	2817	2541	0.6	54.6	46.5
29	West Bengal	30992	30394	30394	7.5	474.9	64.0
TOTAL STATE(S)		345989	363776	391601	96.5	6393.3	61.3
UNION TERRITORIES:							
30	A & N Islands	132	147	135	0.0	1.9	72.2
31	Chandigarh	453	442	515	0.1	5.4	95.2
32	D&N Haveli	20	38	49	0.0	2.3	21.6
33	Daman & Diu	26	16	33	0.0	1.3	25.2
34	Delhi UT	13076	13640	13395	3.3	93.1	144.0
35	Lakshadweep	6	11	38	0.0	0.3	115.2
36	Puducherry	147	166	95	0.0	7.9	12.1
TOTAL UT(S)		13860	14460	14260	3.5	112.1	127.2
TOTAL ALL INDIA		359849	378236	405861	100.0	6505.4	62.4

Figure 2: Crime against women in India, 2017-2019

(Source: NCRB, 2019)

Besides, 7.9% of rape cases and 17.9% abduction and kidnapping of women cases have been registered. NCRB further added that the registered crime rates in every one lakh of women population have been 58.8% (2018) and 62.4% (2019). While it comes to focus on the statistics of violence against women, it is indeed essential to mention that not only by husbands, women face violence from both marital and natal home. In case of the rape cases, it has been identified by the government statistics in 2018 that in every 15 minutes, one woman is raped in India (Mahadevia and Lathia, 2019). The statistics also indicate that there have been around 34,000 registered rape cases in that year. On the contrary, in terms of the harassment against women, 54% rise has been observed as sexual assault at Indian workplace within 2014-2017 (Yokoe et al. 2019).

Theme 3: Mental state of women for fear of crime in India

The fear of criminal activities has become quite commonplace in rural Indian women compared to the urban women in India. In the views of Bharucha and Khatri (2018), it can be said that the decision-making of Indian women of not going outside alone unnecessarily defines the

ultimate fear of criminal activities. The increasing rates of crimes against women have made the demographics to modify their behavioral approaches. As stated by Patel (2020), due to the fear of crime, the quality of living of Indian women is getting hampered and the negative impact goes on the mental or psychological state. The mental health gets affected and thus, several other aspects of living are impacted either directly or indirectly (Patel, 2019). By the means of the exemplary scenarios, this situation can be portrayed better.



Figure 3: Mental health of women victims of crime in India

(Source: Nakamura and Shunsuke, 2020)

For instance, a working woman or a school-going girl struggles with the fear of crime as they get molested while passing a specific road on the way to the destination, regularly. Another instance can be related to a victim of the acid attack, who is not able to lead the rest of her life with a healthy mental state (Agarwal, 2020). Such incidents not only physically damage a woman but also destroy the confidence level to move on in life. The same situation may take place with a victim of gang-rape, as well. The brutality leaves strong mental effects on women victims of crimes in India that they feel ashamed to continue a normal life. The circumstance becomes worst if the victims are teenagers because their entire life seems difficult to them. The lack of self-confidence and the fear of societal un-acceptance negatively impact their educational development (Varsha et al. 2021).

Theme 4: Efficiency of Indian policies and legislations in preventing crime against women

In order to prevent crimes against women, several policies and legislations are developed in India. On that note, it is to bring in highlights that some of the women-specific laws in India cover The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2013, and Criminal Law

(Amendment) Act 2013. On the other hand, the two women-related laws are The Indian Penal Code 1860 and The Indian Evidence Act 1872. However, the questionable situation arises on how much these regulatory frameworks are efficient in preventing crimes against women (Kumar, 2020). According to the legislation of dowry, prevention is sustained in terms of the giving or receiving of property, money, and goods. As per the domestic violence law, women are to be protected from any violent activities at home by the husband or any other family member (Deshkar and Kumar, 2018).

Sexual harassment law is enforced to protect women from any workplace sexual abuse by colleagues (Bhardwaj and Miller, 2021). On another hand, the criminal law is based on providing amendment of the Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code, as well as Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 to prevent sexual offences with women. Moreover, the Indian Penal Code 1860 and The Indian Evidence Act 187 are associated with the punishment of offences committed with women. Still, the questionable circumstance arises that despite all these regulatory frameworks why women in India are not safe and free. The most possible answer to this aspect can be about the lack of update in these regulatory frameworks that have given a major rise to rates of crimes against women in India. As opined by Rodriguez et al. (2019), the legal policies and procedures are required to be updated with more stringent provisions as the existing regulatory frameworks are not anymore sufficient to give justice to women in India. Crime against women can be elaborate according to Indian law as:

- a. Molestation: if a person touches your body with sexual intention
- b. Eve teasing: if the man makes any sound, utters a word, makes a specific gesture or shows certain things to insult women's self-effacement.
- c. Stalking: when a person has been followed by someone in a public space and trying to Contacting or attempting to make contact despite been expressing a clear indication of disinterest
- d. Voyeurism: when a person watches or captures someone image or video, unsuspecting the person been watched while doing something in private.

e. Sexual assault: when a woman without taking her consent is forced, pressurized, and threatened to involve in a sexual act with a man

f. Sexual harassment at workplace: a request or demand of unwelcome physical contact, sexual act or behavior by the co-worker at the workplace which makes the person feel humiliated.

g. Cruelty by husband or relatives: brutal behavior by the husband or their relative which forces wife to commit suicide or giving her physical and mental harm which affect the health of the women.

h. Dowry death: An unnatural death of recently married women or driven to suicide by brutal harassment and cruelty by husband and in-laws.

i. Kidnapping and abduction: taking away of a person by force against her will

j. Rape: when someone forcefully had sexual intercourse against a person's consent.

k. Acid Attack: when want to grievously hurt a person using acid.

4.2 Key findings and Discussions

Based on the thematic analysis of secondary qualitative data, it can be identified that the existing legislation regarding crimes against women in India is needed to be upgraded to prevent the rate of criminal attempts. From the analysis of Theme 1, this can be noticed as key findings that women are not at all safe in India. Several reasons are there behind such an unsafe situation with women. However, the most possible reason is indicative towards the built environment of India that fuels the criminal occurrences. It can be exemplified that the lack of efficiency in the police force may give rise to the number of rape cases in local areas of India. Likewise, this can be presented as an example that the lack of efficiency of cybercrime department may be a major reason behind the rapidly increasing sexual MMS scandals in India (Muralidharan et al. 2020). Thus, the overall aspect is that due to the lack of effectiveness of existing physical environment that has increased the risk of safety for women in India.

Through analysis of Theme 2, it can be observed as key findings that the rates of crimes against women are increasing in India with the shocking

number. Under the criminal activities, rape is one of the types of crimes that have damaged both the present and future of female demographics in India. Not only rapes but also domestic violence, sexual assault, and kidnapping are other types of crimes that have affected the rights of living with freedom for women in India (Singh et al. 2020). The most unfortunate aspect is that the rates of criminal activities with women are increasing year-by-year. The registered cases of local crimes are rising with jaw-dropping statistics. In such a situation, it is not wrong to state that women are not safe in the built environment of India. Another wretched fact is that women are in danger, no matter whether they are inside or outside the home because domestic violence has put the lives of women in real unsafe circumstance (Patil et al. 2020).

By analyzing Theme 3, it can be recognized as key findings that the mental health of women is damaged due to the fear of criminal activities with them. The horrible incidents, such as, rape and acid attacks, create a significant lack of self-confidence among women. Apart from that, for getting rid of such incidents, they have become bound to make modifications in their behavioural approaches related to the way of living (McDougal et al. 2018). However, it is indeed a nationwide shame that in this ongoing century of modernization and advancement, women are still compromising their quality of living in India. In that case, it is to mention that this particular scenario is an aspect, which has made India weak compared to other countries, worldwide. In international countries, women are capable of having healthy late-night weekend parties with male colleagues. On the contrary, the women in India are not going outside alone without any necessity (Chaudhuri and Morash, 2019).

As key findings, it can be identified from Theme 4 that the existing regulatory frameworks are not at all effective in reducing the rates of crimes against women in India. There is a large list of legislative prohibitions. However, the key focusing area is that they are not any longer enough to cope with this nationwide issue with women (Singh, 2020). There is an immediate and urgent requirement of upgrading all the existing laws that are related to the prevention of crime against women. On that note, it can be suggested that the Indian Penal Code is needed

to include punishments that will haunt the criminals to not to commit any shameful activities with women. In addition to that, several practical approaches can be undertaken locally as preventions of crimes against women. For instance, in every single street (both small and large) in India, the CCTV surveillance camera is to be installed (Shukla et al. 2021). The current regulatory frameworks are required to be updated and enforced in such a manner so that the fruitful results can be obtained in terms of the decreasing rate of crimes against women in India. The police force of India needs to be more aware for safety and security of women.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The entire study helps in concluding how and in which context India is referred as one of the unsafe country for women. The study also helps in summarizing the presence of strict legislations such as the criminal law, the child act and the domestic violence act, is working like a lemon and torture against women increasing. However, the recent data analysis helps in understanding that civilians and the overall society are more cautious to prevent the crimes and discriminatory acts. Besides, the survey data regarding crime helps to conclude the number of women rather than men faces crime and violence and the main reason behind this is gender bias. On the other side, the poor education system of rural areas for women also influences the crime against women in respect to the child marriage. The interesting fact that can be concluded from the study is that in spite of having proper legal rule against violence and crime, its increasing in India. Therefore, it is understood that India has a poor legal frameworks to control the violence and crime against Women. Therefore, the Government must take the responsibilities to take care of women by implementing the laws very seriously and prevent the crime against women to create a cruelty free world. Moreover, the below steps also can be taken by Indian government such as:

- Proper implementation of education system for rural area
- Implementation of legal and irony rules for underage marriage
- Increase of safety protocols at late night for women

- Implementation of artificial intelligence for generating alarm in against of any crime, happening in roadside

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