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Crime Prevention and Public Policy

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the crime prevention and public policy to prevent the criminal act before the crime committed. The paper will deal with four main aspects to prevent crime strategies namely development prevention, community prevention, situational prevention and criminal justice prevention concerning public policy and its contribution. There are a variety of ways to prevent crime but the public policy also plays a very important way to prevent crime prevention. The person is not afraid of breaking rules for example not wearing a helmet and bracing traffic rules he doesn't feel the shame of anything, but that same person if not worship or follow his ritual or disrespect his elders he feels ashamed of himself that's when public policy come in light. The moral public policy creates a pathway to prevent crime prevention. The country like India where public policy and religion plays a vital role in an individual's life, this paper is going to discuss about how the public policy plays a role in crime prevention as well as the various approach and ways to prevent crime prevention in the society where public policy and individual identities are necessary in-person life. The Indian culture is diverse for example, if some tree has been recognised as a Hindu god then that particular tree will be available in all nearby areas of temple in the same way if a human being is embodied with a lot of morality and public policy then there is a possibility of crime prevention in that scenario. In this research, there will be various ways that will be suggested by which such public policy can be implemented where crime prevention can be possible with them.

Keywords: *Crime prevention, criminal offending, crime prevention strategies, development prevention, public policy, criminal justice prevention.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The violence against women is observed by women of all races, social strata, religion, and nationality in the world and all these crimes are performed mostly by men. Violence against women is the most prevalent violation of human rights by men. It has created such a large vacuum in the society that still society is struggling to create equal rights and opportunities for men and women. The violence against women in India is done in a very subtle form that many kinds of violence against women don't feel to be violence in this era. This violence is

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embedded in different cultures of the world that it becomes difficult for a normal person to identify that whether this is the culture that society is following or this is the violence that women are tolerating from several years. It is observed by the United Nations Declaration that violence against women is one of the major factors for discrimination of humanity on gender-basis. There are almost always three kinds of violence that women face in this world, physical, sexual and psychological violence in the family, beating up the female children in the homes, marital rape, violence related to dowry, traditional and cultural practices which are harmful to women, and violence related to exploitation. Secondly, physical, sexual and psychological violence in the society, rape, harassment, sexual abuse, intimidation in the workplaces, women trafficking and forced prostitution. Thirdly, physical, sexual and psychological disregard by the State, wherever it takes place.

Violation against women came into existence because of unequal powers given to men and women from ancient times from which the society became a male chauvinistic society and the discrimination and domination of women by men increased. Poverty, discrimination, social unrest and ignorance are usual ideas of violence of women in any society. Though the most interesting reasons behind facing violence for women are cultural forces aiming at the dignity of the women and all the traditional & customary activities and the acts of extremism which are deemed to be done by women in the society connected to race, sex, language and religion that determines the lower status of women in the family, community and society. In developing countries, the culture is been recognised and defended by the people that a kind of violence is in tradition. Like beating of wife/girlfriend, the people of the community say that it is the natural order and is celebrated in songs and weddings. This right of a husband to beat his wife is conviction in many societies and women to believe that physical abuse is justified under certain measures. They believe if a husband has justification to beat his wife, then he may do so which a symptom is of distorted thinking of some societies.

Women have a hard time imagining that men and women are equal. Women have become so used to violence, harassment, battery, sexual assault that when any violence is happening against women either in family or community, women also believe that they must have been in fault. The people who commit violence against women think that this is justified and acceptable. The media plays an important role in violence against women, images of some cases related to rape, sexual assault, harassment, slavery or any other violence, the way that some media portrays the story and bring it to the wider picture, portraying women as sex objects including pornography which is just one Google search away from any person whether it may be an adult, children or young people, it creates a poor mentality in the minds

of people and imbalance in shaping and building an environment where men and women are equal in every aspect. The death threats are most often seen by women only and it doesn't matter that from where she is coming from, socio-economic class, wealth, race, religion or culture. Each kind of violence restricts women to choose life and limits the confidence and abilities. Violence against women infringes the human rights of women and the fundamental freedoms that every woman living in this world is entitled to. Perpetration of fear in women is valid since women who experienced violence is demeaning and degrading. The physical violence comes with psychological violence and feeling of insecurity remains in women for forever which submits inequality in society. These are all obstacles in women's dignity, development and peace. Violence against women is one of the most disturbing concepts in society because of which women have to live as a subordinate position to men. We have to establish some legal frameworks to protect the human rights of women and the elimination of violence against women in society.

(A) Research Objective

1. To analyse the crime prevention methods and public policy in violence against women.
2. To analyse the various laws on prevention of violence against women.

(B) Research Question

1. What are the laws relating to violence against women in India?
2. How crime can be prevented through public policies in India?
3. Which public policy is going to prima facie prevent violence against women?

II. CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, ACT AND REGULATION TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2006

The act constitutes authorities to combat trafficking both at Centre and State levels. The amendment passed in 2006 mandates that prostitution is not an offence but it should be minimum 200 metres away from any public place. Though the issue of whether prostitution is a legitimate way of earning money if entered in the field by choice and this issue is still in conflict. This act provides severe punishment for trafficking for prostitution. It also stated that the powers given to such special police officer can lead to greater harassment to women prostitutes.

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

This act was made for prevention of giving money/property/assets from one family to another family at the time of marriage. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 applies to all religions in India. In 1984, the amendment was passed which stated that the presentation given in the marriage is allowed and not unlawful. The act and some provisions from Indian Penal Code then again made some restrictions on this clause to prevent crime against women for the matter of dowry. This act made minimum and maximum punishments for giving and receiving dowry and introduced a penalty for demanding dowry. The crimes like dowry death, cruelty related to dowry, suicide because of dowry, Indian Penal Code insert certain clause, laws and enactments for the crimes related to dowry in 1983.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

This act states that any act committed by the husband to commit violence against his wife and make the life of his wife miserable either by being cruel to her or by inappropriate conduct though even if the conduct is not physical ill-treatment also or forces the other person to have an immoral life. This act also contends that any act which is done by the spouse would not result in domestic violence if it is done concerning his/her safety and protection. Domestic violence is been stated as an act in which one-person actual abuse or threat to abuse that is physical, verbal, sexual, emotional and economic.

Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018

This act provided stringent punishment including death penalty to the rape convicts who committed rape of girls of below 12 years old. This act came into effect when a minor girl was raped in Kathua and a woman in Unnao. This act amended various provisions of Indian Penal Code, 1860, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. The Act was drafted mainly for the offences of rape of minor girls between the ages of 12 to 16 years. The act states that in these particular offences, the minimum punishment has been increased from 7 years to 10 years which can exceed to life imprisonment also. And the punishment for committing rape of minor girl child below 16 years is been exceeded from 10 years to 20 years which may extend to life imprisonment. The act states that committing gang rape of a minor girl below 16 years would lead to life imprisonment for the rest of life. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 also provides for speedy trial and investigation. It is prescribed in the act that six-month deadline should be in the rape case and within six months the case to be decided. And the deadline for the completion of proceedings is two months. It was also stated that there would not be any

anticipatory bail for the accused who has committed rape of a girl less than 16 years.

III. PUBLIC POLICY INCORPORATED FOR RESPECTING THE WOMEN

Girl empowerment is very necessary for socio-political society as it leads to the development of all the family members. It is widely stated that when a girl in the family is educated, all family gets the education. In today's world, women don't want much respect, what women want is equality. Women want that they should be treated equally everywhere and this want of women has become mandatory for the nation's development. Till the time the society will not have socio-political-economic equality between both the sexes, the nations will not be able to aim and achieve any wider goals in reality. In India's history, women are been treated as the most respectful person in the family. For example, when a marriage is commenced between bridegroom and bride and the bride goes to her husband's home, she's been said "Laxmi aayi hai" and it is believed that now the house-hold will progress in every aspect. The girl is to believe that she is the honour of the family and with her only, the family achieves a greater amount of respect and grace in the society. In India, most of the people are of this opinion and if this mindset is of every citizen of the country, no one can stop our country in achieving success with flying colours. A woman wants that she should get all the opportunities, freedom, equality, and liberty that in our nation, man gets. Except for all these factors that women want, they also want protection and safety. It is stated in various magazines, blogs, articles, etc. that India is not safe for women and it isn't as every day we see crimes against women and violence against women. Any parent who is the father or mother or brother or husband of a girl child is always in tension or anxiety that there love ones are safe in their respective areas or not. IT is not that parents don't want that their girl child should get all the rights and freedoms just like their brother gets, it is just that they are more curious about the safety of their girl in the family. Parents have always a fear in their mind that their girl child is safe or not. At this point of time, India is not safe for girls.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched a scheme "*Beti padhao, beti bachao*", which means if you literate a girl, then a girl will be saved on her own. But he forgot to mention that if a boy gets literate, then there will be no problem. Girls don't want much respect in India, what will they do of respect if they will not get equal rights, freedom and opportunities. If the society is capable enough to provide gender sensitization in every field and elimination of gender discrimination, then it will be beneficiary to proceed with further ideas of respect. If the nation becomes successful in providing equality and protection to women in every field, then India will become "*Mera Bharat Mahaan*".

IV. INDIAN SOCIETY AND RESPECT OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA

In ancient India, women were of higher status in the family and were given much more respect and honour than in the current times. They were highly educated and many were women Rishis also. They got equal opportunities, equality in the society, liberty of thought and freedom in comparison to men. There was no scope of child marriages and Sati in the ancient period. In the early Vedic period, women were praised and appreciated. It was in the later Vedic Period that society started discriminating and disrespectful to women. It was started with a violation of equal rights, not providing education to the girl child and so on and later it changed to Sati and child marriages and purdah. When the Mauryan empire came into the rise in power, society had adopted all the discrimination against the women. Men were marrying polygamously and Sati/child marriages were prevalent in the era. The women of higher strata had to put purdah on their face while they were in public. In the Gupta period, Manu stated that women would be dependent on their father at early stages of life, then she would be dependent on her husband for middle stages of life and then she would be dependent on her son for her later stages of life. The more the society was becoming male chauvinistic and patriarchal, the more and more rights were getting infringed of women. Women were important also in some aspects in higher strata of the society as when King was not having a decent successor or just had daughters, then daughters were very important. The rights of women were least in between Sultanate period to the later Mughals period in India. Women didn't have a right to marry with the husband of her choice, didn't have a say in public, was asked to not to roam around in the public after sunset, purdah system was prevalent, and many others.

Family planning is regarded as an important aspect from the ancient times. Men and women were getting married before they were attaining the age of 18 years. Since they were marrying so early, they were lacking with education and after marriage, both husband and wife were indulged in house-hold works after getting married. They didn't know how important both boys and girls are for society. They thought that if a girl would be born, she would not be living with them afterwards as she would go her groom's house as well as dowry had to be given at the time of marriage. So, both husband and wife kill the female child at the time of birth and therefore, female foeticide came into existence in the Indian society.

Public Policy in Preventing Violence Against Women

Public policy denotes that the things which are good for the public or in the interest of the public it has a very wide interpretation. *The expression 'Public Policy' used in section 48 sub-*

section 2 refers to the "Public Policy of India" and does not cover policy of the country, whose law governs the contract or of the country or place of arbitration. more contravention of law would not attract the bar of Public Policy, but the award must be contrary to Fundamental Policy of Indian law or The Interest of India or Justice or morality or Patently illegal.² And sometimes even policy of government can against the policy of the current ruling government which can be questioned in the court of law.³ In a general sense, public policy is a term related and referred to the public good and public interest. as mentioned above there are various laws to protect women from a crime like a woman assault but concerning prevent this there are various methods can be adopted and cultivate in the mind of upcoming generation to prevent such a heinous crime against women some of the ways to prevent women assault are elaborated below.

Focusing on Prevention to Stop the Violence against Women through Public Policy

Violence against women and girls is rooted in gender-based discrimination and social norms and gender stereotypes that perpetuate such violence. Given the devastating effect violence has on women, efforts have mainly focused on responses and services for survivors. However, the best way to end violence against women and girls is to prevent it from happening in the first place by addressing its root and structural causes.

Prevention ought to start early in life, by way of educating and operating with young boys and girls promoting respectful relationships and gender equality. Working with young people is a "satisfactory bet" for quicker, sustained progress on preventing and eradicating gender-primarily based violence. While public guidelines and interventions often forget this stage of existence, it is a critical time while values and norms around gender equality are solid.

Prevention includes assisting the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 57th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) that placed a robust recognition on prevention thru the promoting of gender equality, ladies' empowerment and their enjoyment of human rights. It additionally manner making the house and public areas more secure for girls and ladies, making sure ladies' monetary autonomy and safety, and growing girls' participation and choice-making powers—inside the domestic and relationships, in addition to in public existence and politics. Working with guys and boys facilitates accelerate progress in stopping and finishing violence in opposition to girls and girls. They can start to undertaking the deeply rooted inequalities and social norms that perpetuate men's control and strength over girls and make stronger tolerance for violence against ladies and women.

² Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. v/s Saw Pipes Ltd. 2003 (2) Arb. L.R.5 (SC)

³ Armour pharmaceuticals Ltd. v/s Govt. of A.P.

Awareness-raising and community mobilization, including through media and social media, is another important component of an effective prevention strategy.

V. SUGGESTION

Education for prevention

If we are educating one woman then we are educating the entire family so they should not just get educated they should more aware of their rights and power.

UN Women, in partnership with **the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)**, has developed a **global non-formal education curriculum** to engage young people in efforts to prevent and end violence against girls and women.

A first of its kind, **“Voices against Violence”** is a co-educational curriculum designed for various age groups ranging from 5 to 25 years. It provides young people with tools and expertise to understand the root causes of violence in their communities, to educate and involve their peers and communities to prevent such violence, and to learn about where to access support if violence is experienced.

The curriculum includes a Handbook for peer educators that will help them supply age-suitable periods, in addition to age-appropriate non-formal schooling activities. The youngest companies might also start with storytelling and games that set off them to reflect on consideration on gender bias and stereotypes, while older age corporations can arrange poster competitions, visit and volunteer with nearby shelters, or develop local network-based campaigns and projects to deal with unique styles of violence towards women and women.

Voices against Violence is a tool for young people around the world. It can be adapted to the national context, translated into local languages, and rolled out in schools and communities in partnership with youth organizations.

Training workshops have already started. Ready to start your own “Voices against Violence” journey. Download the handbook, sample activities, and how to deliver the curriculum safely among your constituencies.

Working with men and boys

At a nearby stage, women support Partners for Prevention (P4P), a UN joint programme for Asia and the Pacific that provides new knowledge and technical support to prevent gender-primarily based violence in the place. The Programme’s lengthy-term intention is to lessen the superiority of gender-based violence within the place through behaviour and attitudinal exchange amongst boys and guys, boom institutional capability and facilitate coverage

upgrades.

At a countrywide degree, Women supports a range of prevention activities, assisting studies to get facts on the attitudes, perceptions and behaviour of fellows and boys as well as young people related to diverse kinds of violence; supporting advocacy, awareness-raising, network mobilization and academic programmes, in addition to legal and policy reforms.

Women don't want respect they want equality if we inculcate the concept of equality in the mindset of the upcoming generation than.

VI. CONCLUSION

The public policy is an integral part of the society there are various ways which mentioned and discussed above regarding the inculcating the thoughts of equality in the mind of the future generation. we have to make them realise that women don't need respect firstly they want equality. The inculcation of the seed of respect is directly in every individual with various public policy through, education, workshops and much other stuff. The country like India where women are treated as a god and worshipped by the people at that country it is very easy to cultivate the respect with equality and make them realise that how much empower they are and inform about their rights. By cultivating such respect in the upcoming future generation going to less down the crime against women. Public policy which is introduced by the government which going to prevent such crime.

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