

Role Of Enforcement Agencies In Redressing Violence Against Tribal Women

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Abstract

Even though there are constitutional provisions and other special legislations to protect women from violence crime against women especially women from vulnerable communities are increasing day by day. Present study is conducted in Wayanadu, Tribal populated district Kerala. By this study researcher tries to find out the role of enforcement agencies in redressing the atrocities against tribal women. Tribal women constitute only a minute percentage in Kerala and they are categorized into 36 groups across Kerala. Study has conducted in empirical mode with an objective of finding out the functions of police, court and law in addressing the issue of crime against women from vulnerable communities. Study conducted on 344 tribal women from Wayanadu district, who filed complaints towards the atrocities they have come across. After the analysis of the empirical study it is found that, enforcement agencies are performing poor, that will lead to the increase in crime against women.

Key words : Crime, Tribal women, Enforcement agencies, Judicial Administration

Introduction

Crime in India 2015 reported, crime against Scheduled Tribes Incidence of Crimes – National a total of 10,914 cases of crimes committed on persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (include atrocities as well as non atrocities cases) were registered in the country during 2015 against 11,451 cases registered in 2014, indicating a decrease of 4.7% during 2015 in comparison to 2014. It may be mentioned that during 2015, out of 10,914 cases of crime against STs, 6,275 cases under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST(POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST(POA) Act applied), 4,203 cases under various section of IPC wherein the SC/ST (POA) Act was not applied, 435 cases under other SLL crimes and 1 case of the Protection of Civil Rights Act was registered during 2015. Rajasthan has reported the highest number of such cases 3,207 which accounted for 29.4% of the total such cases (10,914 cases) reported in the country. Madhya Pradesh (1,531 cases) and Chhattisgarh (1,518 cases) also had significant share of 14.0% and 13.9% of total such crimes respectively.

Incidence of Atrocities against STs (Incidence: 6,275 Rate:6.0) A total of 6,275 cases of atrocities against person belonging to Scheduled Tribe (in which SC/ST(POA) Act applied) were registered in the country during 2015, showing a decrease of 8.1% (from 6,826 cases in 2014 to 6,375 cases in 2015) during 2015 over 2014. The highest incidents of atrocities against STs were reported from Rajasthan (1,409 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,358 cases) during 2015. The highest rate of atrocities against STs was reported from Kerala (34.0) followed by Rajasthan (15.3), Andhra Pradesh (13.8), Telangana (11.7) and A & N Island (10.5) compared to 6.0 at all India level during 2015.

Incidence of IPC Crimes against STs(in which the SC/ST(PoA) Act not applied i.e. Non-atrocities Cases) (Incidence: 4,203 Rate: 4.0) A total of 4,203 cases of IPC without the SC/ST(POA) Act (in which SC/ST(POA) Act not applied i.e. non-atrocities) were also registered in the country during 2015. The highest number of such cases were reported from Rajasthan (1,746 cases) followed by Chhattisgarh (816 cases), Odisha (696 cases), Andhra Pradesh (352 cases) and Telangana (302 cases). Among the above States, the highest rate of crime was reported from Rajasthan (18.9) followed by Andhra Pradesh (13.4) and Chhattisgarh (10.4) compared to all India level of 4.0. Table 7.8 contains State/UT-wise details on IPC cases where the SC/ST (POA) Act has been applied, as well as cases where this Act was not applied & number of victims in above two categories of cases and crime rate during 2015.

Study on “Grievances and Problems of Victims” summarized the grievances as - Inadequacy of the law in allowing the victim to participate in the prosecution in a criminal case instituted on a police report; Failure on the part of the police and prosecution to keep the victims informed about progress of the case; Inconvenience during interrogation by the police and lengthy court; Lack of prompt medical assistance to the victim; Lack of legal assistance to the victim; Lack of protection when the victims are threatened by the offender, Failure in restitution of victim.

Along with the social stigma and trauma which crime can produce these grievances become the secondary victimization of the victim. To minimize the grievances and trauma of the victim, the victim must get recompense from the violator who has tampered with his right to safety and peace; the victim must get the recompense from the society because it failed to provide him conducive atmosphere, worth living and protection from invasions; the victim must get the recompense from the State as it is the duty of the State to check the deviant behaviour and maintain peace and order in the State.

The role of enforcement agencies in tackling the crime against women has taken for analysis in this part. The role played by Law, Police as investigating and evidence supplying agency, Advocated and Courts as prosecution agency, Media and public as care and support giving agencies. There are lots of studies to provide a backdrop against which the government can be held answerable for failure in respect of its obligation to take appropriate steps to prevent such abuse of women.

Methodology

Objective –To find out the Role of Law in redressing crime against wome Role of Police in redressing crime against women Role of court in redressing crime against women

1.1 Role of Law

The Constitution of India is one of the most sovereign legal written documents guiding the destiny of this Nation. It is the sole protector of the privileges, legal and moral responsibilities of the society and is serving towards the welfare of people. Laws are passed as a protective measure, amended with suggestion, cooperation and need of various sections of the society, Law Commission, Women's Organization as well as various NGOs. Despite this, the after effects of these laws are short lived, they do have shortcomings, they are prone to loopholes and they also tend to reveal technical outlets which prove inadequate and impotent to combat the rising trend of these crimes.

To unravel the injustice women, undergo since ages, the Constitution has vested the legislature to enact special protective laws in favour of women. Till date, innumerable laws protecting the respect of women have undergone passing owing to which, one could easily rethink women in our society as a human enjoying an honoured position. But this delusion could seem short lived and even vanishing, the moment one starts delivering with facts. A collective bunch of these protective laws towards women can be counted as a modest attempt to fight the deep-rooted evils of dreadful crimes that make women suffer every other day.

For the present study, researcher examined quite a number of Articles of the Constitution of India, legislations, policies and judgments (details attached in Annexure 1 and 2)

Even though there are numbers of laws and special legislations for women, the rate crime against women is increasing day by day. According to the NCRB report, National Crime Records Bureau's (NCRB) shows that the number of rape incidents has, in fact, risen after the gang rape and murder of Nirbhaya, which shook the nation in 2012. After analysis of the state-wise rape cases for the last 10 years, India Today's Data Intelligence Unit (DIU) found the 10 states - from UP to Rajasthan and Kerala to Madhya Pradesh - have reported more than two-thirds of the total cases in 2019. These states have gradually turned from bad to worse for women over this 10-year period, irrespective of the ruling political parties. The reports conclude like India is Rape Pandemic because,

- Of the total reported rape cases in India, four out of five rape victims are from these 10 states,
- The number of total reported rape cases in these 10 states has almost doubled in the last 10 years,
- On average, the rape vulnerability of women in India has increased almost four folds over the last 10 years.

One more finding is that, No country for women

- Rajasthan is the worst state for women with a staggering 295 per cent rise in the reported rape cases in the last 10 years.
- Kerala is the second poor performer on this list. The state has reported 1,455 more cases in the last 10 years.
- The third most hostile state for women in India is its capital - Delhi - with a three-fold increase in the cases over the 10-year period.
- In the neighbouring state of Haryana, the number of reported rape cases has more than doubled in the last 10 years.
- Similarly, Jharkhand has shown a decadal growth of 97 per cent, with 719 cases in 2009 to 1,416 in 2019.
- Uttar Pradesh - where the state administration is under severe criticism over the alleged mishandling of the Hathras incident - reported almost double rape cases in the last 10.
- Among these 10 states, Madhya Pradesh is the only state with a negative decadal growth of -17 per cent.
- The other states - Maharashtra, Odisha and Assam have reported 55 per cent, 35 per cent and 9 per cent growth in rape cases, respectively, in the last 10 years.

Horror continues still after Nirbhaya

- The NCRB data shows that after the 2012 Delhi gang rape and murder case, states like Rajasthan, Kerala, Haryana and Jharkhand have reported.
- On average, these 10 states have reported 23,173 rape cases in the previous seven years.

Data shows after the Nirbhaya case, the government came up with the stricter laws, but it seems that these laws did not act as a deterrent for most of the perpetrators. The weak implementation of the law has resulted in a higher number of

rape cases in some of the states. The recent Hathras case has shaken the nation once again, and firm execution of the law is in demand.

Table No:1.a Sections included

Crime Head	only 1 Section	only 2 Sections	More than 2 Sections	Total
Rape	0	0	79	79
Molestation	21	43	54	118
Kidnap	3	6	0	9
Eve-teasing	80	41	0	121
Cruelty husband / relatives	17	0	0	17
Total	121 (35%)	90 (26%)	133 (39%)	344 (100%)
Not Including Prevention of Atrocity Act				83 (24%)
Included Prevention of Atrocity Act				261 (76%)
Total				344 (100%)

The Major sections included in the cases of crime against scheduled tribe women can be understood with the help of the table. No. 1a. Number of crime heads and sections are given in detail; among them cases with more than 2 sections were more in number. i.e. 65%. Only cases come under Cruelty by husband and relatives falls under charged with only 1 Section. The victims / complainants might not be know the sections can be incorporated to their cases, it will definitely according to the discretion of the police officials and depend upon how they approach the complainant or victim as investigation official.

Major IPC sections included in the cases were,

Rape - IPC sections 375, 376, 377

Kidnap – IPC 359, 360, 361

Molestation – IPC 354, 354A, 354B, 354C, 354D

Eve Teasing - IPC 509, 511

Cruelty by husband and relatives of husband – 498A

Another notable feature is that, 76% of the cases were registered under POA Act.

1.2 Role of Police as investigating and evidence supplying agency

In this section of the analysis the role of Police in the intervention of cases is discussed. As an enforcement agency Police has to register the case, record statements, register FIR, the investigate the case, arrest the accused, issue charge sheet, present both victim and accused before hospital for medical examination, to court for trial etc. Police plays a crucial role in dealing with case, from receiving the complaint till the disposal of cases. The treatment of Police on the complainant during the process of dealing the case can be understood from the table given below. It will be helpful to analyse the attitude of police towards the Scheduled Tribe women victims of violence.

Table No. 1.b Opinion on the Treatment of Police

Crime Head	Very Discomfortable	Discomfortable	Neutral	Comfortable	Most comfortable	Total
Rape	6	10	3	25	35	79
Molestation	16	21	5	56	20	118
Kidnap	1	2	1	2	3	9
Eve-teasing	19	14	3	62	23	121
Cruelty husband / relatives	1	2	2	8	4	17
Total	38 (11%)	72 (21%)	31 (9%)	93 (27%)	110 (32%)	344 (100%)

It can be understood from the table that, 32% of the respondents are not satisfied with the response of the police during the proceedings of the case while 69% were satisfied. Negative attitude of officials might be the reason for the discomfort of the respondents. Improper response during registration of complaint may lead to improper investigation and it will definitely against the will and wish of the complainant and it will lead to denial of justice to the women from vulnerable communities.

1.3 Other aspects associate with Investigation

Police has to register the case, record statements, register FIR, the investigate the case, arrest the accused, issue charge sheet, present both victim and accused before hospital for medical examination, to court for trial. The law commission in its report pointed out that medical examination should be done time, it often cursory or is not sent in time". The commission recommended some additions to the provisions in the CrPC, the most important being that the "report shall state precisely the reasons for each other conclusion arrived". Medical evidence is a crucial piece of information to establish the sexual offences cases. The police investigation has to rely upon the examining physician to collect the best evidence in the case – evidence from the body of the victim. If is seen that lady doctors in government hospitals hesitate to give frank medical opinion in rape cases for fear of appearing as cross-examination in the courts of law. In India, though about 80% of the rape cases are charge sheeted by the police, a large number of these cases ultimately end in acquittal because various factors like delayed reporting, unfavorable medical opinion, witness turning hostile etc. one important factor behind the failure of large number of cases in the courts of law is the negative opinion given by medical officers who examine the rape victims.

In USA and UK there are "Rape Crisis Centers" to advice the rape victims; rape Crisis Centers and experts to stay with the victims during cross-examination by the police. They also advice medical officers regarding types of evidence to be collected in sexual assault cases. Many hospitals in the USA now maintain "sexual assault evidence kit" containing items like, instruction sheet for the examining physicians, packages sterile cotton swabs and envelops marked for clothing, fibers, hair secretions etc. It is necessary that such evidences kits should be maintained in our hospitals and medical centers too.

There is a controversy in between reporting of cases and registration of the cases because of the unscrupulous officers in the police stations. Investigation of rape case requires extra-sympathetic handling of the traumatized victims. The investigation must try to establish proper rapport with the rape victims and help the latter to overcome shame, nervousness and reluctance. The investigator must impress on the victim that he is concerned not only with arrests and conviction of the offender but also the victim's welfare. Female victims also feel shy and embarrassed to answer delicate questions posed by male investigation officers. It will be useful if statements of rape victims are recorded, wherever possible, by female investigating officers. Increasing the strength of women investigating officers in the state police is not a solution for this, but to train them in supportive and sympathetic interviewing techniques. In countries like Australia increased use of female police officers and specially trained "Sex Crime Units" have produced positive results.

Table No. 1.c Other Aspects Associated with Investigation

Particulars	Yes	No	NA	Total
FIR registration at the time of reporting the case	203 (60%)	110 (31%)	31 (9%)	344 (100%)
Send for Medical Examination on time	87 (25%)	16 (4%)	241 (71%)	344 (100%)
Recording statement on time	199 (58%)	145 (42%)	0	344 (100%)
Investigating the cases on properly	189 (55%)	155 (45%)	0	344 (100%)
Arresting the Accused on time	197 (57%)	147 (43%)	0	344 (100%)
Issue of charge sheet without delay	141 (41%)	203 (59%)	0	344 (100%)
Informing Survivor about Free legal aid	272 (79%)	72 (21%)	0	344 (100%)
Informed about victim compensation fund	254 (74%)	90 (26%)	0	344 (100%)

It is clear from the table that, only 60% of FIR has registered on time. Medical examination is not required for 71% cases, but 25% of the cases have been referred for medical examination on time. 4% of cases were didn't sent for medical examination on time, if the medical examination cases not reported on time it will influence the prosecution and verdict of the case. Among the crime cases against scheduled tribe women in Wayanadu District, only 58% of complainant statements have been recorded on time. Only 55% are of the opinion that, investigation was going on properly. Only 43%

of the accused of the crime case against scheduled tribe women are arrested on time. 59% of the Charge sheets were issued in delay. Observation from the table can be concluded that, nearly half of the cases have under gone properly.

1.4. Police Disposal of Crime against Women

Report of Crime in India 2015, Disposal of Cases under Crimes Committed against STs by Police a total of 13,655 cases of crime against STs were for investigation in the country during 2015. Of these cases, charge-sheets were submitted in 8,050 cases, in 204 cases chargesheets were not laid but final report as true submitted. 3,242 cases were remained pending for investigation at the end of 2015. The chargesheeting rate at all India level was 97.5%. The details are given in Table 7.9. Disposal of crimes committed against scheduled tribes by courts during 2015 30,489 cases of crime against STs were for trial in the country during 2015. In 4,894 cases trials were completed. 1,349 cases ended in conviction and in 3,545 cases accused persons were acquitted or discharged. At the end of 2015, 25,321 cases were remained pending for trial. The conviction rate of 27.6% and pendency rate of 82.8% were reported under crimes against STs during 2015. The details are given in Table 7.10. Disposal of Persons Arrested for Committing Crime against Scheduled Tribes by Police & Courts Out of 17,141 persons under investigation, charge sheets were laid against 14,047 persons [Table 7.11]. Out of 58,161 persons under-trial, trials were completed in respect of 8,379 persons and 2,265 persons were convicted & 6,027 persons were acquitted.

Reported Cases of Crime against women are characterised with,

- Total Number of cases Registered under POA Act – 709
- Number of cases pending – 562 (79% Registered cases)
- Number of cases Acquitted or Discharged – 165 (23% Registered cases)
- Number of cases Convicted = 25 (4% Registered cases)
- ❖ **Total Number of ST women victims / Complainants – 344**
- ❖ **Number of pending cases (ST women Victims) – 209 (61% Registered cases)**
- ❖ **Number of acquitted or discharged cases (ST women Victims) – 166 (48% Registered cases)**
- ❖ **Number of cases Convicted (ST women Victims) – 24 (7% Registered cases)**

Without any reason Majority of the cases on crime against tribal women are pending, rate of Conviction is very low

From a sample study of 100 cases of rape, kidnapping and abduction done by a study group of the bureau of Police Research and Development it was found that only 34% cases trials were completed in six months. In 48% of cases within 6 months to 12 months, and in 17% of the cases, it took more than a year. The rate of disposal of rape case is about 18%. There should be all –out efforts to reduce the time taken in the courts for disposal of these cases in view of the trying and agonizing situation through the victims and the family members pass through the trial stage. Besides delay in disposal, punishment imposed by the courts in cases ending in conviction has been less than adequate. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prem Chand was assailed by various women’s organizations as a “display of patriarchal bias and a retreat to conservative ideology which views rape only as a n attack on a women’s chastity”.

One of the most important cause for rapid increase in the crime rate against women is that many of the crime committed against her goes unreported. Being afraid and hesitant to register the offences faced by her has resulted in increase in such crime. Another most important cause of increasing crime against women is less crime conviction rate against the crime committed against her. Every 1 in 4 women experience rape. In the city of Delhi, the number of rape cases reported doubled in the year 2013. It almost showed a rise of 60% over the last century. The problem is while the law has changed, the judiciary has tried to punish the criminals. But there is a big link missing in how conviction, prosecution and investigation happen. The role of police in ensuring the public safety has not be addressed adequately. The police in the Indian society lack pro-activeness. According to the present scenario, a woman hesitates go to the police station. If they go, their complaints are not registered, mostly if they belong to lower class. Society is not ready to accept that even a prostitute can be raped. If she knows the door of police station her complaint remains unregistered. Therefore, there has to be created a system where the law can reach the doorsteps of the victimized women.

Recent policy data confirmed that only 19% of men were convicted in rape cases. The conviction rates in the crimes committed against women is miserably low. Lack of evidence is the main cause for it. Investigation rate of such crimes are at slow pace and sometimes are deliberately botched. Many times, the policemen who are supposed to be the protector of law are the one who overrules their power and fades away the evidence with an ease. According to records of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the court tried 132 policemen for custodial rape, but only 4 are found to be convicted. The Ministry of Defense reported 17 rape cases and 10 murder cases against army personnel in the year 2003-2004. In the remaining crimes the investigation remained ongoing or the charges were proved false.

Table No. 1.d Disposal of Crime against Women

Crime Head	Cases Charge sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted / discharged	Quashed by the court	Cases withdrawn	Pending cases	Not Charge sheeted cases	Total
Rape	69	6	13	1	0	49	10	79
Molestation	103	11	40	6	4	42	15	118
Kidnap	8	2	0	1	0	5	1	9
Eve-teasing	88	4	41	5	5	33	33	121
Cruelty husband / relatives	14	1	2	0	1	10	3	17
Total	282	28%	247%	96%	28%	139%	40%	621%

Researches on crime against women have found the disposal of crime by police as well as by the courts. Observations from the primary data collected from Wayanadu are depicted in the Table No. 1.e. Among the 344 cases reported in last 5 years, 40% of cases are pending in the court. Only 7% of the cases got convicted, that is the Police or Court helped only 24 women in their grievance redressal. It is not because of the lack of laws or investigation agencies; it is not because of the non-reporting of cases on time or strong statements of the victims; finally not because of the absence of courts and judges in the apex level.... Justice is delayed to the women somewhere. It is known as “Delayed justice Denied justice”. These women still undergoing social stigma on sexual crimes as well as the trauma out of the crime; they face exclusion from their near ones all round them. Only the legal system can ensure justice and justice should be imparted to the women survivors especially from the vulnerable communities.

1.5 Courts as prosecution agency

Laws are made to ensure that the criminal justice system effectively addresses all “honour” crimes and killings to ensure accountability for the perpetrator(s) and promote the safety of the victims. Once the victim registered a case it is expected that the culprit should be punished if he is accused. But in India due to lack of strong and fair legal procedure in many case the accused in not punished and set free due to lack of strong legal support for the victim. It is very much important to understand in the study area what is the situation of confirmation of the case and the rate of punishment awarded to the culprit. The judges should be trained and updated to provide information on women’s human rights, violence against women, cultural sensitivities, “honour”-based violence, including its prevalence, defining characteristics, risk factors, and consequences, the needs of victims, victim experiences in court, and the impact of judicial behaviour on perpetrators and should seek to dispel harmful stereotypes about women and girls. Where specific “honour” crimes legislation or violence against women legislation has been enacted, judges should be educated about such laws. The low conviction rates have especially negative ramifications for those victims who have defied low crime reporting rates for rape and endured the trial process, but failed to receive the justice they sought.

The United Nations Handbook for legislation on violence against women recommends that laws require the appropriate ministerial branch to consult with police, prosecutors, judges and health and education professionals to develop regulations, guidelines and other protocols for implementation of laws on "honour" crimes within a specified timeframe of the law’s entry into force.

Table No. 1.eStatus of the Case in the Court

Crime Head	Registered cases	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted / Discharged	Cases in which Trials were Completed	Cases Disposed off by Courts
Rape	79	6	13	30	10
Molestation	118	11	40	48	15
Kidnap	9	2	0	4	1

Eve-teasing	121	4	41	53	33
Cruelty husband / relatives	17	1	2	8	3
Total	344 (100%)	24 (7%)	96 (28%)	143 (42%)	62 (18%)

Among the 344 crime case against women from Wayanadu, only 42% cases have completed their trials from the table it can be understood that, 46% of the cases were either acquitted / disposed off by the courts. It shows the unfortunate judicial administration over crime against women. Reports shows the crimes cases against women is increasing day by day, there should be strong decisions from the court to punish the accused according to the volume of the crime they committed. Verdict with justice can punish the culprits and it should be a message to the later perpetrators. Courts should have the willingness to execute maximum punishment for the accused that will one best practice to cut down the numbers of violence against women especially from vulnerable communities.

1.6. Rate of Punishment

Table No.1.f Rate of Punishment

Crime Head	Cases Charge sheeted	Persons Arrested	Charge sheeted	Persons Convicted	Persons Discharged/ acquitted
Rape	69	103	92	9	23
Molestation	103	123	119	11	82
Kidnap	8	26	24	2	0
Eve-teasing	88	132	103	13	96
Cruelty husband / relatives	14	22	20	4	6
Total	282	406	358	39	207

It can be understood from the table that rate punishment in the crime cases reported in Wayanadu. Among the 344 cases, 406 persons were arrested and 358 persons were charge sheeted and only 39 numbers of persons were convicted and 207 persons were discharged or acquitted. Nearly 1/3 of the persons charge sheeted got discharged / acquitted.

- ❖ Percentage of conviction– 7% only
- ❖ Pending cases– 40%
- ❖ Percentage of Acquitted cases- 28%
- ❖ Un charge Sheeted Cases -18%

1.7. Disposal rate of Cases by Police and Court

Table No. 1.g Disposal of cases by Police and Court

Police Disposal of Crime	
Charge Sheetting Rate	Pendency Percentage
282/344*100	139/344*100
81%	40%
Court Disposal of Crime	
Conviction Rate	Pendency Percentage
24/344*100	139/344*100
6%	40%

Table no.1g Show the reality of the verdict by the court on the crime cases against Scheduled Tribe women in Wayanadu. It is found that; conviction rate is 13 times lower than the cases charge sheeted. Among the 282 of the charge sheeted cases, only 74% (209/282*100) seems pending. This is crucial condition for the women in redressing the crime against them.

Findings of the study

- ✚ 65% cases registered with more than 2 sections. Cases come under Cruelty by husband and relatives falls under charged with only 1 Section.
- ✚ 32% of the respondents are not satisfied with the response of the police during the proceedings of the case because of the negative attitude of
- ✚ 60% of FIR has registered on time. Medical examination is not required for 71% cases, but 25% of the cases have been referred for medical examination on time. 4% of cases were didn't sent for medical examination on time, if the medical examination cases not reported on time it will influence the prosecution and verdict of the case.
- ✚ 58% of complainant statements have been recorded on time, 55% are of the opinion that, investigation was going on properly. 43% of the accused of the crime case against scheduled tribe women are arrested on time. 59% of the Charge sheets were issued in delay.
- ✚ Among the 344 cases reported in last 5 years, 40% of cases are pending in the court. Only 7% of the cases got convicted, that is the Police or Court helped only 24 women in their grievance redressal.
- ✚ Among the 344 crime case against women from Wayanadu, only 42% cases have completed their trials, 46% of the cases were either acquitted / disposed off by the courts.
- ✚ Among the 344 cases, 406 persons were arrested and 358 persons were charge sheeted and only 39 numbers of persons were convicted and 207 persons were discharged or acquitted. Nearly 1/3 of the persons charge sheeted got discharged / acquitted.
- ❖ Percentage of conviction– 7 only
- ❖ Pending cases– 40%
- ❖ Percentage of Acquitted cases- 28
- ❖ Un charge Sheeted Cases -18%
- ✚ It is found that; conviction rate is 13 times lower than the cases charge sheeted. Among the 282 of the charge sheeted cases, only 74% ($209/282 \times 100$) seems pending. This is crucial condition for the women in redressing the crime against them.

Conclusion

As enforcement agencies Law, police and court have equal responsibility to redress the crime against women. But for the study it is found that, percentage of conviction is very low. Acquitted cases and un charge sheeted cases consisting of 46% and 40% cases are not yet under gone final verdict. Nearly half of the women denied justice, even though they have undergone severe psycho social and economic problems.

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