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## WOMEN SAFETY AND SECURITY – WITH REFERENCE TO STATE OF TELANGANA

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### ABSTRACT

Women constitute half of the world's population. They play a vital role in the development of family and the nation. They are entering in to all fields of life with par with men. However, in achieving this equality, they are facing many problems concerning safety and security. From cradle to grave, they are facing many hurdles in life. The situation of women is not different in any part of the country. From rural areas to metropolitan cities, many incidents are happening on women. They are becoming victims of domestic violence, sexual harassment, stalking, honor killing, rape, dowry deaths, trafficking, murder, etc. Every women is facing these problems both inside and outside the house without any age discrimination. Even in employment and other works, they are paid less than men and if this continues they cannot be economically safe and secure. The crime rate on women are increasing and this is only because of the male domination society in India. Women are, considered as objects and not given importance in decision-making process. If this is the situation can gender equality be achieved, which is one of the goal of Sustainable Development Goals. The main objectives of the study are to evaluate how laws are protecting women, to evaluate women safety in state of Telangana, to evaluate whether the SDG's goals are being achieved by the nations, to suggest measures for women safety and security.

**Keywords:** Women, Sustainable Development Goals, Gender equality, sexual harassment.

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**Introduction:**

There is a high rise of crimes in Telangana against women from 2020 to 2023, according to the Crimes in India (CII) report released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). The number of crimes against women was 17,791 in 2020; it rose to 20,865 in 2021 or 17.278 percent increase, according to the NCRB report.<sup>2</sup> The number of crimes against women was 22,065 in 2022; it rose to 23,679 in 2023. The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development had taken many measures for the safety and security of women like investigation tracking system for sexual offences, which is an online investigation tool. The ministry said that central government from 2016-17 to 2021-22 under Nirbhaya Funds had given rupees 238.06 crores to the Telangana state for the safety and security of women. However, Telangana state had utilized only rupees 200.95 crores and had failed to utilize around 16 percent of the funds.<sup>3</sup> According to the 5<sup>th</sup> round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 30% of women in India between the ages of 15-49 have experienced physical, sexual or domestic violence.<sup>4</sup> Both the central and state governments are taking many measures for the safety and security of women. The central government had started Nirbhaya Fund, 181 helpline, One Stop Centres (OSCs), Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC) scheme, Meri Saheli etc. The Telangana government has established the Telangana State Commission for Women for the protection of the women, achieve gender equality and gender justice. The main functions of the Commission is to improve the lives of women, eliminate gender discrimination, inclusion of women in various programs, empowerment of women. Mostly cases like domestic violence, dowry deaths, sexual harassment, rape, indecent representation of women, cybercrimes, trafficking etc., are reported to the Commission. The Telangana government has also started Special Cell to report online harassment, SHE Teams, Women Safety Wing (WSW). Even though many measures are started for the protection of women, still the crimes on women are not reducing. The change should come within the society to respect women and give equal importance to women. The people should come out of the patriarchal mindset and stop objectification of women.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tehrangana/2022/aug/29/17-per-centrise-in-crimes-against-women-in-tehrangana-ncrb-2492480.html> visited on 2-3-2025 at 9:30 A.M

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/101222/sexual-crimes-against-women-on-the-rise-in-tehrangana.html> visited on 2-3-2025 at 9:40 A.M

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.forbesindia.com/article/brand-connect/government-initiatives-for-womens-safety-best-practices/79383/1> visited on 3-3-2025 at 9:30 A.M

**International Scenario:**

Crimes and violence against women and girls is a global phenomenon cutting across cultures and has crucial implications on individual and society<sup>5</sup>. Any violence against female gender i.e. female of any age, is a direct attack on the right of that gender and has been considered as a violation of human rights under international laws<sup>6</sup> for which Inter-Parliamentary Union takes the lead to encourage parliaments and their members to take necessary action and measures to harmonize their national laws at par with international instruments for the protection of human rights<sup>7</sup>. Some of the international instruments for the protection of woman are as follows<sup>8</sup>:

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
2. Convention on the Political Rights of Woman, 1952
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966
4. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966
5. Declaration on the protection of Woman and Children in Emergency and Armed conflict, 1974
6. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms for Discrimination Against Woman, 1979
7. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Woman, 1993
8. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Woman, 1999
9. Universal Declaration on Democracy, 1997

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<sup>5</sup> Studies and reports on violence against woman, *VAWnet, An online Resource library on Gender based violence* <https://vawnet.org/sc/studies-and-reports-violence-against-women> visited on 07/03/2023 at 8:32pm

<sup>6</sup> UN Human Rights Treaties, *Stop violence against woman- A Project of the Advocates for Human Rights*, The Advocates for Human Rights

[https://www.stopvaw.org/un\\_treaties\\_on\\_violence\\_against\\_women](https://www.stopvaw.org/un_treaties_on_violence_against_women) visited on 07/03/2023 at 8:45pm

<sup>7</sup> Instruments of international law concerning woman- Ratification and Implementation

<http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/law.htm> visited on 07/03/2025 at 8:54 pm

<sup>8</sup> *ibid* 7

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948** does not directly deal with violence against woman but has outlined rights which are fundamental in human existence and which has received a binding acceptance in customary laws. Though it does not deal directly with it but the Human Rights Council monitors violence against woman in many countries.

**Convention on the Political Rights of Woman, 1952** provides that women shall have the right compete election to all the publicly elected bodies without any discrimination on equal terms with men and hold all public offices established by national laws<sup>9</sup>.

**International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966** though not directly provides for the protection of woman from violence but indirectly provides for right to life, liberty and security deriving its strength though UDHR which provides for life<sup>10</sup>, liberty and security<sup>11</sup> of a person under Section 3. But with increasing violence against woman, ICCPR, in 2014 obliged the state parties to accord protection to woman from violence and gender based violence<sup>12</sup> further in 2019 gender based violence against woman has been considered as a deprivation of right to life<sup>13</sup>.

**International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966** protects many basic rights of woman but implicit and most important right protected is the right to the highest

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<sup>9</sup> Convention on the Political Rights of Woman, [https://treaties.un.org/doc/treaties/1954/07/19540707%2000-40%20am/ch\\_xvi\\_1p.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/treaties/1954/07/19540707%2000-40%20am/ch_xvi_1p.pdf) visited on 08/03/2025 at 10:13 am

<sup>10</sup> Protection for Right to Life- Section- 6, ICCPR

<sup>11</sup> Right to liberty and security of person, Section- 9 ICCPR

<sup>12</sup> General Comment No. 35, adopted in December of 2014, specifically addresses State Parties' obligation to protect women from domestic violence and gender-based violence against women:

"States parties must take both measures to prevent future injury and retrospective measures, such as enforcement of criminal laws, in response to past injury. For example, States parties must respond appropriately to patterns of violence against categories of victims such as intimidation of human rights defenders and journalists, retaliation against witnesses, violence against women, including domestic violence, the hazing of conscripts in the armed forces, violence against children, violence against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity, and violence against persons with disabilities."

*International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, General comment No. 35 Article 9 (Liberty and security of person), (16 December 2014), U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/GC/35,*

[https://www.stopvaw.org/international\\_covenant\\_on\\_civil\\_and\\_political\\_rights\\_iccpr.html](https://www.stopvaw.org/international_covenant_on_civil_and_political_rights_iccpr.html) visited on 08/03/2023 11:05 am

<sup>13</sup> General Comment No. 36, adopted in September of 2019, also addresses gender-based violence against women as a deprivation of the right to life:

"Any deprivation of life based on discrimination in law or in fact is ipso facto arbitrary in nature. Femicide, which constitutes an extreme form of gender-based violence that is directed against girls and women, is a particularly grave form of assault on the right to life."

*International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, General Comment No. 36, Article 6: right to life, (3 September 2019) U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/GC/36, 61.*

[https://www.stopvaw.org/international\\_covenant\\_on\\_civil\\_and\\_political\\_rights\\_iccpr.html](https://www.stopvaw.org/international_covenant_on_civil_and_political_rights_iccpr.html) visited on 08/03/2023 11:05 am

standard of physical and mental health, which finds place in many laws, policies and cases of violence against woman<sup>14</sup>.

**Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Woman, 1979** like earlier conventions too, did not explicitly provide for the violence against woman but it considered that the violence against the woman is not the root problem but the discriminations flourishing in all other forms is also the root cause for the violence and the state parties are obliged to prevent the violence against woman by removing discrimination against woman of any kind. General Recommendation 19<sup>15</sup> includes gender based violence against woman and domestic violence<sup>16</sup> as a form of discrimination against woman under CEDAW. An extension of this the Optional Protocol adopted to the convention which provides for two procedures as compliance measures, firstly to make communications to the CEDAW under Article 2<sup>17</sup> after exhausting all the domestic remedies under Article 4.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Article 12 (1) “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.”

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights> visited on 08/03/2025 at 11:19 am

<sup>15</sup> “The definition of discrimination includes gender-based violence, that is, violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. Gender-based violence may breach specific provisions of the Convention, regardless of whether those provisions expressly mention violence.”

*Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, General Recommendation 19, Violence against women (Eleventh session, 1992), U.N. Doc. A/47/38 at 1 (1993), available at [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1\\_Global/INT\\_CEDAW\\_GEC\\_3731\\_E.pdf](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/INT_CEDAW_GEC_3731_E.pdf)* f. Visited on 08/03/2025 at 12:10 pm

<sup>16</sup> Recommendation 19 also specifically addresses domestic violence as a form of discrimination against women, stating:

“Family violence is one of the most insidious forms of violence against women. It is prevalent in all societies. Within family relationships women of all ages are subjected to violence of all kinds, including battering, rape, other forms of sexual assault, mental and other forms of violence, which are perpetuated by traditional attitudes. Lack of economic independence forces many women to stay in violent relationships. The abrogation of their family responsibilities by men can be a form of violence, and coercion. These forms of violence put women's health at risk and impair their ability to participate in family life and public life on a basis of equality.”

*Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, General Recommendation 19, Violence against women (Eleventh session, 1992), U.N. Doc. A/47/38 at 1 (1993), available at [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1\\_Global/INT\\_CEDAW\\_GEC\\_3731\\_E.pdf](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/INT_CEDAW_GEC_3731_E.pdf)* f. Visited on 08/03/2025 at 12:13 pm

<sup>17</sup> Article 2 of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW

“Communications may be submitted by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, under the jurisdiction of a State Party, claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention by that State Party. Where a communication is submitted on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals, this shall be with their consent unless the author can justify acting on their behalf without such consent.”

*Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, 2131 U.N.T.S 83, UN Doc. A/RES/54/4, entered into force Dec. 22, 2000, available at <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPCEDAW.aspx>. Visited on 08/03/2023 at 12:27 pm

<sup>18</sup> Id Article 4

### National Scenario:

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.

- Article 14 of the Indian constitution guarantees equality before law.<sup>19</sup>
- Article 15 prohibits discrimination and gives special provisions for women.<sup>20</sup>
- Article 16 gives equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.
- The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39(a)); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d))

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1. The Committee shall not consider a communication unless it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been exhausted unless the application of such remedies is unreasonably prolonged or unlikely to bring effective relief.

2. The Committee shall declare a communication inadmissible where:

- (a) The same matter has already been examined by the Committee or has been or is being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;
- (b) It is incompatible with the provisions of the Convention;
- (c) It is manifestly ill-founded or not sufficiently substantiated;
- (d) It is an abuse of the right to submit a communication;
- (e) The facts that are the subject of the communication occurred prior to the entry into force of the present Protocol for the State Party concerned unless those facts continued after that date.

<sup>19</sup> Article 14 of Indian Constitution- Equality before law The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

<sup>20</sup> Article 15 of the Indian Constitution-Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to

(a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or

(b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children

(4) Nothing in this article or in clause ( 2 ) of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

**Legislations:**

1. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956: An Act for the prevention of immoral traffic.
2. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry.
3. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 – to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisement or in publication writings figures or in any other manner and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
4. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987, to provide for the more effective prevention of the commission of sati and its glorification and for matters connected herewith or incidental thereto.
5. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
6. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 –to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected herewith or incidental thereto.

The Central Government has also taken a number of initiatives for safety of women and girls, which are given below:

- The Government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for safety and security of women, for which Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraising/ recommending the proposals / schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.
- In order to facilitate States/UTs, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2019 called “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” to monitor and track time-bound investigation in

sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018.

- MHA has launched the “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/ UTs in 2018-19.
- MHA has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/ UTs.
- MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers has commenced. 2,575 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Narayan Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence



Collection Kits to States/ UTs as orientation kit as part of training.

- Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced the scheme of One Stop Centres to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalization of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours' emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence.
- Further, Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.
- MHA has issued advisories to all State Governments/UTs, advising them to ensure thorough investigation, conducting of medical examination of rape victims without delay and for increasing gender sensitivity in Police.<sup>21</sup>

### **Crimes against Women:**

There are many crimes committed on women like domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, honour killing, cybercrimes, trafficking, etc. The main reasons for crimes against women are patriarchal mindset, objectification of women, law enforcement with regard to punishment, lack of sex education, lack of infrastructure facilities for women. Some incidents of the heinous crimes like honour killing, rape and domestic violence are discussed below:

**Honour Killing:** The worst form of crime against women is honour killing. The elders of the family for the reputation of the name and pride of the family kill the lady or the man whom she loved and married. Mostly this honour killing takes place when high caste girl eloped with low caste boy and married him. The elders do not respect her love and kills her or the boy and she becomes the victim of the honour killing. Even in this 21<sup>st</sup> century many honour killing cases are seen. In the state of Telangana from the last few years many honour killing cases have happened and this shows the brutal nature of humans in name of caste and pride of the family. Many women are victims of this honour killing and some cases of

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<sup>21</sup> <https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1575574> visited on 4-3-2025 at 10:00 A.M

honour killing happened in Telangana are-

- Sanjana and Neeraj Panwar were in love and married against the wish of the family members. They lived together for nearly one year and on the evening of May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022 the relatives of Sanjana brutally murdered Neeraj Panwar in front of his grandfather in Begum Bazaar, Hyderabad.
- Syed Ashrin Sulthana and Billipuram Nagaraju were students of Government Junior College in Marpally in Vikarabad district. Nagaraju belonged to SC and Ashrin is a Muslim and they loved each other from childhood. They married against the wish of the family of Ashrin and just after three months of their marriage Nagaraju was murdered in Saroornagar in Hyderabad on May 4<sup>th</sup> 2022 at 8:45 P.M by the relatives of Ashrin on the public road when all were seeing.
- Avanthi and Hemanth, who knew each other for more than eight years decided to marry and they belonged to different castes. They got married against their parent's wishes and knowledge in 2020. Hemanth and Avanthi were kidnapped by the family members of Avanthi. Avanthi escaped, but Hemanth Kumar was strangled to death. The main accused in the case were her family members and her parents were also involved in this case.
- Pranay from Dalit Christain Community married a woman from another caste. Pranay was murdered on 14 September 2018 in Miryalaguda in front of his wife Amrutha Varshini, who was five months pregnant.
- Swathi who was from the Reddy community eloped with Naresh, who was born under another caste. They married in Mumbai on March 27, 2017 against the wishes of their families. Naresh was hit with an iron rod and later burnt. When the body didn't burn completely, the accused poured petrol and set it ablaze again. Srinivas, the father of Swathi collected the remains in a bag and dumped it in Musi river.
- Ramakrishna of Lingarajupalli and Bhargavi of Yadagirigutta were in love and married in August 2020 against the wishes of Bhargavi's parents. The father-in-law

of the deceased allegedly offered money to a gang to kill him.<sup>22</sup>

Mostly honour killing cases are seen in states like Rajasthan, Bihar, U.P. In South India this honour killing cases are rare. But with the latest cases happening it clearly shows the spread of this brutal culture in name of caste and pride of the family in state of Telangana.

**Rape:** Rape is the worst crime against women and it degrades her dignity. It is punishable under the Indian Penal Code under section 375.<sup>23</sup> Crime against women accounts for over nine per cent of the total crime reported in Telangana in 2021, of which 2,382 are rape cases.<sup>24</sup> According to Telangana Police Annual Report 2024, there is high increase of rape cases. In 2023 the rape cases were 2285 and it rose to 2945 in 2024, which is 28.94% increase.<sup>25</sup> Few rape cases in state of Telangana-

- On November 27, 2019, Disha was stranded at the Shamshabad tollgate and was allegedly abducted by the accused. The four accused the tyre of her two-wheeler and approached her on the pretext of help, and then dragged her into a walled deserted compound nearby. They raped her brutally and killed her and also burnt her body.<sup>26</sup>
- On May 31, 2022 two men sexually assaulted a 12-year-old girl while she was on her way to her grandmother's house. The driver of the cab she had boarded took the minor to his friend's house in Kondurg in Ranga Reddy district in Telangana where both of

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<sup>22</sup> <https://english.sakshi.com/news/telangana/rise-honour-killings-telangana-grave-concern-155451> visited on 4-3-2025 at 5:00 P.M

<sup>23</sup> A man is said to commit "rape" who, except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the six following descriptions:—

(First) — Against her will.

(Secondly) — Without her consent.

(Thirdly) — With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested in fear of death or of hurt.

(Fourthly) — With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.

(Fifthly) — With her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.

(Sixthly) — With or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age. Explanation.—Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence of rape.

(Exception) — Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.]

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/telangana/2022/jan/01/ts-records-2382-rape-cases-in-21-2401795.html> visited on 4-3-2025 at 5:30 P.M

<sup>25</sup> <https://thesouthfirst.com/telangana/telangana-police-annual-report-2024-rapes-and-cybercrimes-up-silence-on-lagcherla-violence/> visited on 30-8-2025 at 2:30 P.M

<sup>26</sup> <https://lexlife68840978.wordpress.com/2019/12/19/analysis-disha-rape-and-murder-case/> visited on 4-3-2025 at 6:00 P.M

them sexually assaulted her. The accused dropped her off the next morning. Police arrested both the accused who were identified as Shaik Kaleem Ali and Mohd Luqman Ahmed Yazdani.<sup>27</sup>

- According to Ramgopalpet inspector Saidulu, a 17-year-old girl was lured and raped by a 23-year-old person. The victim knew the accused Suresh and she went to Tank bund to celebrate his friend's birthday on April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2022. The accused took her in car to necklace road and raped her in isolated place. After receiving the complaint, a case was registered U/S 376 IPC, 3 and 4 of POCSO Act and arrested the accused Suresh.<sup>28</sup>
- The gang rape of a 17-year-old girl in Road No.44, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad, sparked outrage in Telangana. The minor girl while returning home after attending a party at Amnesia pub was gang raped by six persons and out of them five were minors.<sup>29</sup>

**Domestic Violence:** Hyderabad has recorded a total of 3,211 domestic violence cases, in May 2021 alone. While 982 cases were reported in Hyderabad commissionerate limits, Cyberabad recorded 1,157 cases and Rachakonda reported 1,072. Meanwhile, a total of 7,618 cases have been reported in Telangana.

A report by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies stated that most victims lodge complaints by directly approaching the SHE Team offices, and sometimes via WhatsApp.<sup>30</sup>

## Conclusion:

Crimes against women are increasing even after the enactment of many laws. Only enactment is not sufficient proper enforcement is necessary. The children should be taught about respecting women from childhood itself. The people should come out from the notion of patriarchal mindset and stop objectification of women. Women should be taught self-protection techniques to take care of themselves during attacks on them. Infrastructure facilities should be increased for women. The government should give strict punishments to the accused

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<sup>27</sup> <https://www.opindia.com/2022/06/multiple-rapes-hyderabad-5-incidents-just-over-a-week-car-rape/> visited on 4-3-2025 at 6:15 P.M

<sup>28</sup> *ibid*

<sup>29</sup> <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/hyderabad-jubilee-hills-gang-rape-case-four-minors-released-on-bail/articleshow/93155925.cms> visited on 4-3-2025 at 6:30 P.M

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tehrangana/2021/may/27/with-lockdown-implementation-tehrangana-sees-spike-in-domestic-violence-2308014.html> visited on 5-3-2025 at 6:00 P.M

who committed crimes against women so that others will fear and won't commit crimes on women. As Mahatma Gandhi said, "*the day a woman can walk freely on the roads at night, that day we can say that India has achieved independence*". The governments should work and frame policies to achieve this and see that women can freely move on roads.