



Apprehend And Disposition Under Kidnapping And Abduction of Women And Girls in India

KEYWORDS

Cognizable Crimes, Crimes in India, Kidnapping of Women and Girls

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ABSTRACT Crime rate reflect the quality of life and the human rights situation in the society. According to National Crime Records Bureau the rate of total cognizable crimes (IPC + SLL) was 540.4 in the year 2013 with an increase of 8.5% over 2012. In this paper data analyzed is taken from National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, India. In the last section, followed by results discussion is made.

Discussion

In Uttar Pradesh, person in custody or on bail during the stage of investigation at the being of the year were around 148% more than West Bengal and 3246 times more than Sikkim. During the year, 960% more person were arrested in Uttar Pradesh as compared to Gujarat and this number of persons was 6854 times more than Mizoram.

In Uttar Pradesh around 9596% more person were released or freed by police or magistrate before trial for want of evidence or any other reason when a comparison is made with Tamil Nadu. Under the head persons in custody or on bail during the stage of investigation at the end of the year an addition of 250% more persons was observed in Uttar Pradesh as compared to West Bengal and this number was computed 1462 times more than Nagaland. Persons in whose case charge sheets were laid during the year were found with an increment of 446% in Uttar Pradesh than Andhra Pradesh. Number of persons in Uttar Pradesh was 4911 times more than Manipur. The total number of persons under trial at the beginning of the year was turned to be 42% more in Uttar Pradesh as compared to Bihar. The total number of persons under trial during the year was turned to be 80% more in Uttar Pradesh than Maharashtra and persons under this category were observed 8926 times more than Mizoram. There was an addition of 912% persons found against whom cases were compounded or withdrawn in Uttar Pradesh than Gujarat.

An increased number of 57% persons were calculated in Uttar Pradesh as compared to Maharashtra under the head persons in custody or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year. Uttar Pradesh was found 21928 times than Maharashtra. Persons in whose cases trials were completed during the year were pinpointed an increase of 236% more persons in Uttar Pradesh than Andhra Pradesh. As compared to Uttarakhand 1318% additional persons were convicted in Uttar Pradesh. 112% more persons were acquitted in Uttar Pradesh than West Bengal.

Introduction

According to kidnapping laws in the United States derived from the Common Law of kidnapping, developed by courts in England, the crime of kidnapping was defined as the unlawful and non-consensual transportation of a person from one country to another. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, kidnapping was redefined as most notably eliminating the requirement of interstate transport. In general the taking of a person against his/her will (or from the control of a parent or guardian) from one place to another under circumstances in which the person so taken does not have freedom of movement, will, or decision through violence, force, threat or intimidation (legal Dictionary). According to data from the National Crime Records Bureau, a child goes missing every eight minutes, in India,

West Bengal was reported having the highest number of missing children with more than 12,000 missing in 2011. Madhya Pradesh was found next with 7,797 cases while Delhi had 5,111 cases (India realtime, 2012). Kidnapping and abduction of women (315,074) is found as third-most-reported crime followed by rape (243,051), insult to modesty of women (104,151) and dowry death (80,833). (National Crime Report Bureau). Kidnapping & Abduction has been increased by 804.6% (from 5,261 in 1953 to 7,592 in 2012) (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2014)

Results

Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal were observed with highest number of persons in custody or on bail during the stage of investigation at the beginning of the year representing the figures 3247, 2985, 2540, 1714 and 1308 whereas not even a signal person is observed in Mizoram with 1, 3, 10 and 14 persons in Sikkim, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir and Goa. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Gujarat maximum person were arrested with respective numbers 20565, 4639, 3352, 2689 and 1939. Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Goa were observed with 3, 6, 7, 8 and 12 persons arrested respectively.

Persons released or freed by police or magistrate before trial for want of evidence or any other reason were found at its peak in Uttar Pradesh (9599) with 1071, 413, 111 and 99 persons respectively in Assam, West Bengal, Manipur and Tamil Nadu. Under this head account was found closed in Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan and Sikkim. Persons in custody at or on bail during the stage of the investigation at the end of the year were 4389, 3491, 3265, 1656 and 1253 in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal respectively. None of the persons were reported in Mizoram whereas Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, and Jammu & Kashmir were reported with 3, 4, 6, and 10 persons respectively.

Maximum number of charge sheets laid during the year were 9824 (Uttar Pradesh) , 3656 (Bihar) , 2994 (West Bengal) , 1878 (Gujarat) and 1800 (Andhra Pradesh) with lowest number of persons in Manipur(2), Mizoram(3), Nagaland(5), Sikkim(5) and Meghalaya(12).

As far as persons under trial at the beginning of the year were concerned in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar maximum frequencies represented the figures 16959, 13997, 13245, 12461 and 11968 respectively.

No person was found recorded at the beginning of the year in Mizoram whereas Nagaland, Sikkim, Manipur and Goa were found with 4, 18, 53 and 60 persons respectively. If we talk about total number of persons under trial during the year data disclosed that Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra were at their extremes with number of person 26783, 15875, 15624, 15455 and 14901 respectively. Only 3 persons were found reported in Mizoram whereas in Nagaland, Sikkim, Manipur and Goa 9, 23, 55 and 72 persons were found observed. Cases were compounded or withdrawn mostly in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat with 415, 98, 45, 44 and 41 persons respectively. Under the same head not a single person was found reported in Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

If we put our concentration on persons in custody or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year maximum number of person occurred in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Bihar and Maharashtra with the respective numbers 21929, 15082, 14294, 14147 and 13984 respectively. Only 1 person was reported in Mizoram with 5, 18, 54 and 70 persons in Nagaland, Sikkim, Manipur and Goa.

During the year 4439 (Uttar Pradesh), 1471 (Bihar), 1416 (Assam), 1373 (Madhya Pradesh) and 1320 (Andhra Pradesh) persons were in custody whose cases trials were completed during the year. Manipur, Goa, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland were reported with 1, 2, 2, 4 and 4 persons respectively. Highest frequencies of persons convicted were 2155, 383, 370, 162 and 152 in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand respectively. Not a single person was found reported in Goa, Manipur and Meghalaya whereas 2 persons in Sikkim as well as in Mizoram were reported.

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