

Chapter 17

Study of Judgments in India

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ABSTRACT

The praiseworthy peculiarity killings in India have been a longstanding issue, well established in friendly, social, and familial elements. Honor killings, frequently executed against people who oppose customary cultural standards in regard to rank, religion, or between position relationships, certainly stand out both locally and universally. These demonstrations of viciousness, serious for the sake of protecting family honor or station virtue, have brought up basic issues about equity, common liberties, and law and order in India. This exposition looks at the advancement of legal perspectives and approaches towards honor killings in India, breaking down eminent decisions that have molded lawful talk and affected cultural discernment. By diving into the legitimate standards, points of reference, and cultural ramifications of these decisions, this paper looks to give a far-reaching comprehension of the legal reaction to respect killings in India and the continuous mission for equity and responsibility even with settled in social practices.

STATISTICAL DATA

While precise data on honor killings in India can be challenging to obtain due to underreporting, available statistics indicate a significant number of cases. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of reported honor kill-

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ings has fluctuated over the years. While there has been a decline in recent years, the issue remains a serious concern in certain regions of India. (*Global Human Rights Club: Arizona State University*)

In 2019, NCRB reported 24 cases categorized explicitly as honour killings, though experts suggest the actual numbers could be higher due to underreporting and misclassification. The conviction rate for honour killings remains low, often attributed to inadequate evidence, lack of witness protection, and social stigma. Until 2014, the Indian government did not keep an extensive record of honor killings. Originally to this, these types of fatalities were often considered to be suicides or homicides because there were no laws specifically targeting honor-based violence. In the period between 2014 and 2016, the Indian Supreme Court recorded 288 instances of honor murders. But according to information gathered by the non-governmental group Evidence, from 2012 to 2017, there were 187 incidents in Tamil Nadu alone. (*Honor Killing In India: An Analysis On Indian Statutes: K.Vikas*)

The Indian Population Statistics poll (IPSS) launched a poll in Delhi in the second quarter of 2007 and found that there were about 655 occurrences of honor murders reported in India. In juxtaposition with Haryana, where the percentage reached as high as 35%, Uttar Pradesh was responsible for 25% of these instances, according to the survey data. In the northwest of India, honor killings made up approximately forty per cent of the total. Two North Indian states that are well-known for honor killings have been highlighted and analyzed in this study due to their high honor killing rates. It indicates that the northwest portions of India are responsible for approximately forty per cent of all honor killings. (*The Modern Face of Honor Killing: Factors, Legal Issues, and Policy Recommendations 2010* Author(s): Vitoshka, Diana Y)

DATABASE SELECTION AND ARTICLE RESEARCH

In the above Journal there have been various Studies which have been done “Oxford Human rights Journal”, “Survey of Times of India on Honour Killing”, “Indian journal of criminology”, “Feminist Legal Studies”, “Economic and Political Weekly”, Articles were also taken from “Legal services India” and “IP Blog post Leaders” under the Criteria that they were on the study of Honour killing in India. Case studies were also taken like “Romesh thappar vs State of Madras”, “Manoj Babli case Judgment”, “Shakti Vahini vs The union of India”, “The Nirupamma Pathak case”, smt Lakshmi Kacchawa vs State of Rajasthan” and the “Rajasthan Prohibition Act”, “Murder References of 2010 and 2007”, “National Crime Bureau Reports”, “Indian Population Statistics Poll” .

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