

ABSTRACT**A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 2013******VISHAL SONI¹&MINALI GUPTA²**

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 (henceforth, “the Act”) had come into enforcement on 3rd February, 2013. Its demand came from the common people living in India who are generally apathetic to the processes of law. The Act came into force due to the protests of the general public against the 2012 Delhi gang rape case. It was the case which brought the demand for stronger and stricter law for safeguarding women.

The current research article focuses on the Delhi gang rape case, the unaccustomed demand for the Act not seen in any other law and the basic background of the Act.³This research article also discusses key changes that came by the Amendment Act in the world of law governing crime, amendment in the current law and the impact.⁴ The research article critiques the Act for both its pros as well as cons. Basic criticism is that the Act is ineffective in providing measures to prevent the occurring of heinous crimes against women in future. It is also said that the Act is “a toned down version” of what the Justice Verma Committee.⁵ To illustrate this, a comparison between the Committee’s report and the Act is made.⁶ Furthermore, the final Act is compared to the draft ordinance of the Act to highlight any differences and their impact.

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³ Stenhammer, Anne F. “UN Women condemns gang rape of Delhi student.” *Press release-UN Women* (2012).

⁴ The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. Accessed on June 9, 2017.

http://www.ycce.edu/admin/pdf/Anti-rape_bill_2013.pdf;

⁵ Editorial. “Justice J S Verma committee report on rape laws.” *The Times of India*. January 23, 2013.

⁶ Joshi, Sandeep. “Failure of governance root cause of crimes against women: Verma committee.” *The Hindu (Chennai, India)*. January 23, 2013.