

Sexual Violence against Women and Children

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Abstract: *In India Sexual Assault is one of the crime that is increasing day by day. From many years women and children have been sexually harassing by men, not only in India it's in everywhere. There are many laws to protect women and children against sexual abuse, still Sexual Abuse Cases are increasing. In most of cases victims are known to the accused. I found that on an average total news on 55 cases have published in both the newspapers, and out of the 55 cases in 30 cases victims are known to the accused and in rest of 25 cases victims are unknown to the accused and I found other data on other parameters as well. The aim of the research is to find out the number of cases that have published in Times of India and Hindustan Times (New Delhi-Print Edition) of August 2018 and do a Comparative Analysis by giving an average.*

Keywords: *Women, Children, Sexual violence, sexual abuse, newspaper*

INTRODUCTION

In India Sexual Assault is one of the crime that is increasing day by day. From many years women and children have been sexually harassing by men, not only in India it's in everywhere. There are many laws to protect women and children against sexual abuse, still Sexual Abuse Cases are increasing. In 2012, an Act had introduced to protect children under the age of 18 from sexual offences, called POCSO Act (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences), it works as a safeguard for children and on the other side all the citizens have right to equality as a fundamental right either male or female, although the cases of women sexual assault is more than men. To make laws is not enough to protect victims unless it is not implemented strictly. Government of India always shows their concern on women empowerment, gender issues and child welfare schemes but these goals can be achieve only when women and children are free from sexual violence as well because women empowerment is not only to take education and job, it means a woman should have also free from every violence and in case of children we consider that childhood is the most precious part of each and every children to enjoy but for a child sexual abuse victim it is difficult to survive a joyful life because it has a long term effect on a child's health and most of the cases of child sexual abuse unnoticed and unreported due to lack of sensitivity of law enforcement agencies. So, the role of parents, teachers and others are more important to protect children from sexual offences.

Sexual Assault happens in home, outside, workplace, schools and mostly the victims are known to the accused, the latest report of NCRB(National Crime Report Bureau) shows that total number of rape cases had registered 38,947 under POCSO, IPC section 376 and other related sections and out of these in 36,859 victims were known to the accused, by father, brother, cousin, neighbor, husband, teacher, employer, boyfriend, relatives, friend. As per consideration of this report victims are not safe even at their home and that is very bad situation because for a person home is the first place to stay without fear but sometimes it becomes dangerous.

Either India is developing in many fields but some surveys show that situation of India in Sexual Offences is very dangerous, Thomson Reuters Foundation (2018) did a survey with the help of 548 experts on women's issues and found that India is the most dangerous country for Sexual Violence against Women.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (2007) conducted a survey on Child Sexual Abuse and found 53% children in India are the victims of sexual abuse. So, according to this survey every second child in India is the victim of child sexual abuse.

Tamul and Paul (2013) conducted a study that on all the alleged sexual assault victims came to the department of Forensic Medicine, Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati, Assam for medical examination during the year 2010 from 1st of January to 31st of December and found that total of 382 cases that shows female victims of 98.43% and other are male. Out of all the victims, 98.43% (376 cases) were female and in other (6 cases) were male.

The other problem that I found while doing this research that in India there is no strict law on marital rapes, there is just a small provision in Domestic Violence act, 2005 that it shall be consider as domestic violence and a woman can be appeal for divorce (Judicial Separation) and in IPC section 375 there is a provision that Rape of wife above 15 years of age is not punishable. The UN Population Fund states that more than 2/3rds of married women in India, aged between 15 to 49 have been beaten, raped or forced to provide sex but still there is no strict law.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The aim of the research is to find out the number of cases that have published in Times of India and Hindustan Times (New Delhi- Print Edition) of August 2018 and do a Comparative Analysis by giving an average.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This piece of research will be based on two newspapers content, the number of cases that have published in two newspapers and Compare both by giving an average of this particular beat of August 2018. I have taken the Times of India and Hindustan Times(New Delhi- Print Edition) to do this Comparative Analysis. for findings of my research I have used questionnaire tool. For perfect data I have developed 10 questions which got answered by 72 people. As per public respond I will complete this study .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

a.) DATA ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPERS :

1. State-wise Data Analysis of Sexual Assault against Women and Children

DATA

Times of India		
Sr. No.	State	No. of Cases
1	Haryana	4
2	Rajasthan	1
3	Uttar Pradesh	6
4	Gujarat	1
5	Maharashtra	1
6	Kerela	1
7	Tamil Nadu	1
8	Telangana	1
9	Bihar	2
10	West Bengal	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	9
12	Nagaland	1
13	Uttarakhand	2
14	Assam	2
15	Chattisgarh	1
16	Other States	0
	Total	34

Table 1.1

Hindustan Times		
Sr. No.	State	No. of Cases
1	Haryana	10
2	Rajasthan	2
3	Uttar Pradesh	7
4	Gujarat	1
5	Maharashtra	7
6	Kerela	1
7	Telangana	1
8	Bihar	2
9	Jharkhand	3
10	West Bengal	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	10
12	Assam	1
13	Other States	0
	Total	46

Table 1.2

ANALYSIS

Average =

$$\frac{\text{No. of cases in TOI} + \text{No. of Cases in HT}}{2}$$

For example:

$$\frac{34 + 46}{2} = 40 \text{ cases (On an average)}$$

Result:

Figure 1 (based on Table 1.3), shows that the highest news published of sexual assault cases are of Madhya Pradesh(10 cases, 25%), Haryana(7 cases, 17.50%), Uttar Pradesh(6 cases,15%), Maharashtra(4 cases, 10%), Bihar(2 cases, 5%) and Gujarat, Kerela, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Nagaland, Uttrakhand, Assam, Chattisgarh(1 cases/per state, 2.50%) and there is no news of Sexual assault has published in these newspapers about rest of the states. Overall 40 cases' news have published in both the newspapers of states. This table shows that problem of "Sexual Violence against women and children in India" are on very critical stage because in these cases, many of the cases that are old and still in newspapers those cases' news are publishing such as accused is absconded or searching is still going on.

Average			
Sr. No.	State	No. of Cases	%
1	Haryana	7	17.50%
2	Rajasthan	1	2.50%
3	Uttar Pradesh	6	15%
4	Gujarat	1	2.50%
5	Maharashtra	4	10%
6	Kerela	1	2.50%
7	Tamil Nadu	1	2.50%
8	Telangana	1	2.50%
9	Bihar	2	5%
10	Jharkhand	1	2.50%
11	West Bengal	1	2.50%
12	Madhya Pradesh	10	25%
13	Nagaland	1	2.50%
14	Uttrakhand	1	2.50%
15	Assam	1	2.50%
16	Chattisgarh	1	2.50%
17	Other States	0	0.00%
	Total	40	100.00%

Table 1.3

Graphical Representation of Table 1.3 :

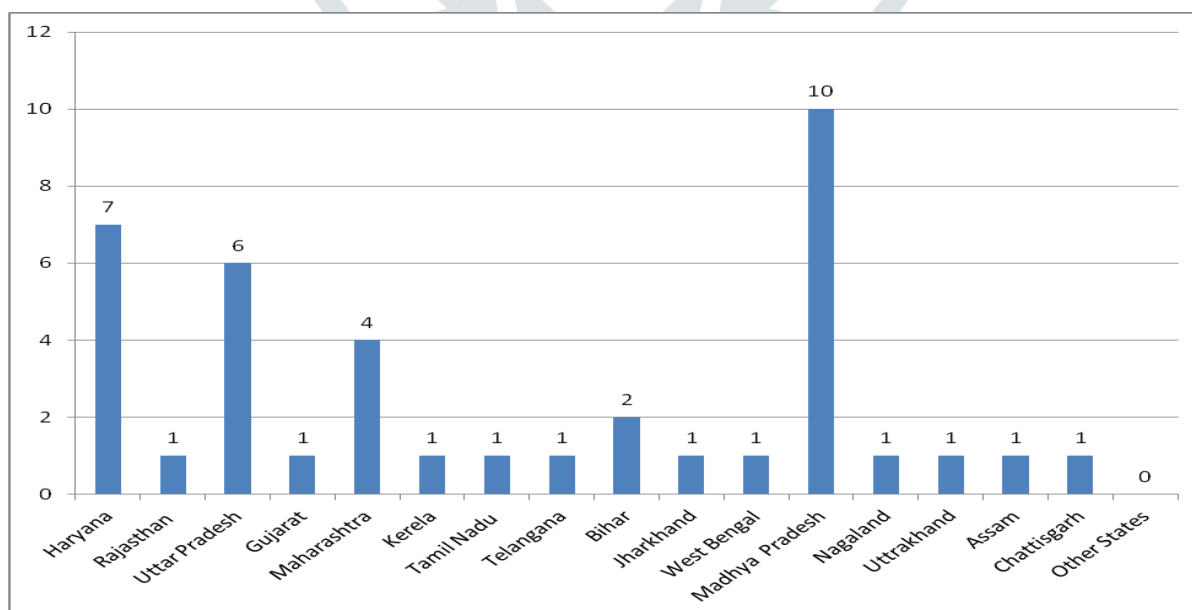


Fig.1

2. Union Territory-wise Data Analysis of Sexual Assault against Women and Children

DATA

Times of India		
Sr. No.	U.T.	No. of Cases
1	Chandigarh	1
2	Delhi	21
3	Others	0
	Total	22

Table 2.1

Hindustan Times		
Sr. No.	U.T.	No. of Cases
1	Chandigarh	1
2	Delhi	7
3	Others	0
	Total	8

Table 2.2

ANALYSIS

Average =

$$\frac{\text{No. of cases in TOI} + \text{No. of Cases in HT}}{2}$$

For example:

$$\frac{34 + 46}{2} = 40 \text{ cases (On an average)}$$

Average			
Sr. No.	U.T.	No. of Cases	%
1	Chandigarh	1	6.67%
2	Delhi	14	93.33%
3	Others	0	0%
	Total	15	100%

Table 2.3

Graphical Representation of Table 2.3 :

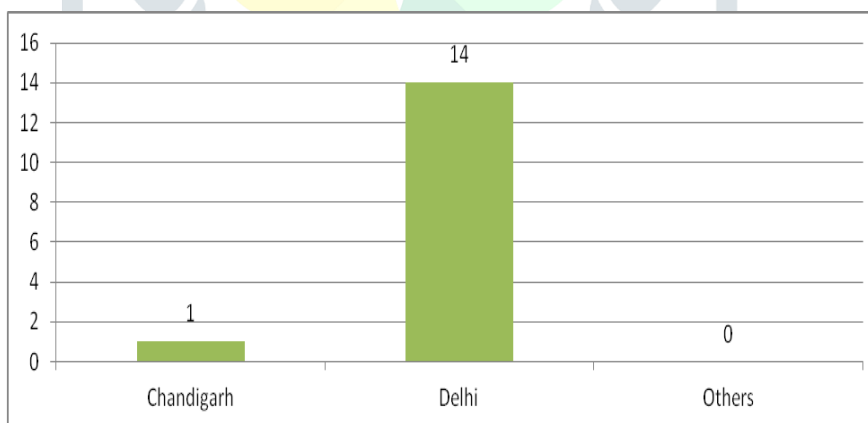


Fig.2

Result:

Figure 2 (based on Table 2.3), shows that the news published on sexual assault in both the newspapers that comes under union territory are highest in Delhi (14 cases, 93.33%) and in Chandigarh (1 case, 6.67%). This data analysis shows that there are more rape cases happen in Delhi than other union territories and there is no news of sexual assault has published in both the newspapers about rest of union territory.

3. Region-wise Data Analysis of Sexual Assault against Women and Children

DATA

Times of India		
Sr. No.	Region	No. of Cases
1	North	35
2	West	2
3	South	3
4	East	3
5	Central	10
6	North-East	3
	Total	56

Table 3.1

Hindustan Times		
Sr. No.	Region	No. of Cases
1	North	27
2	West	8
3	South	2
4	East	6
5	Central	10
6	North-East	1
	Total	54

Table 3.2

ANALYSIS

Average =

No. of cases in TOI + No. of Cases in HT

2

For example:

$$\frac{56 + 54}{2} = 55 \text{ cases (On an average)}$$

2

Average			
Sr. No.	Region	No. of Cases	%
1	North	31	56.36%
2	West	5	9.10%
3	South	3	5.45%
4	East	3	5.45%
5	Central	11	20%
6	NorthEast	2	3.64%
	Total	55	100.00%

Table 3.3

Graphical Representation of Table 3.3:

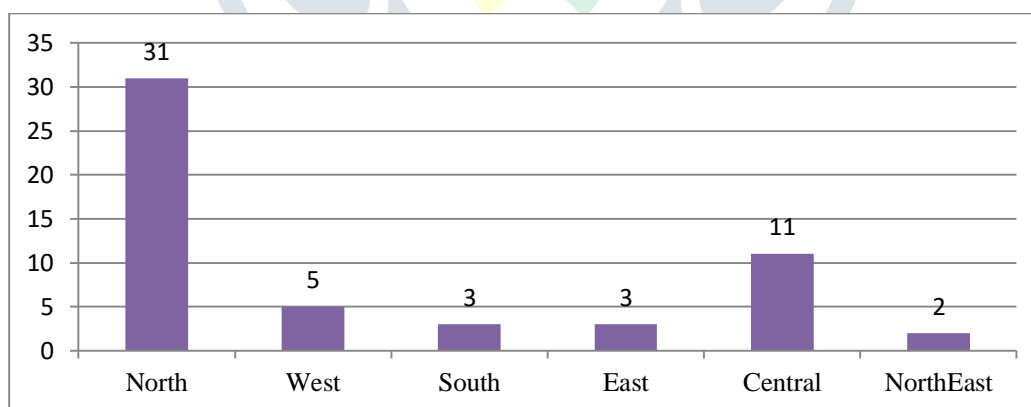


Fig.3

Result:

Figure 3 (based on Table 3.3), shows that on an average news published of North region (31 cases, 56.36%) is highest among all the regions and in Central (11 cases, 20%) has published, these two regions have highest news and rest of regions have as follows: West (5 cases, 9.10%), South (3 cases, 5.45%), East (3 cases, 5.45%), North-East (2 cases, 3.64%).

4. Gender-wise Data Analysis of Sexual Assault against Women and Children

DATA

Times of India		
Sr. No.	Gender	No. of Cases
1	Female	54
2	Male	2
	Total	56

Table 4.1

Hindustan Times		
Sr. No.	Gender	No. of Cases
1	Female	53
2	Male	1
	Total	54

Table 4.2

ANALYSIS

Average =

No. of cases in TOI + No. of Cases in HT

2

For example:

$$\frac{56 + 54}{2} = 55 \text{ cases (On an average)}$$

Average			
Sr. No.	Gender	No. of Cases	%
1	Female	53	96.36%
2	Male	2	3.64%
	Total	55	100%

Table 4.3

Graphical Representation of Table 4.3:

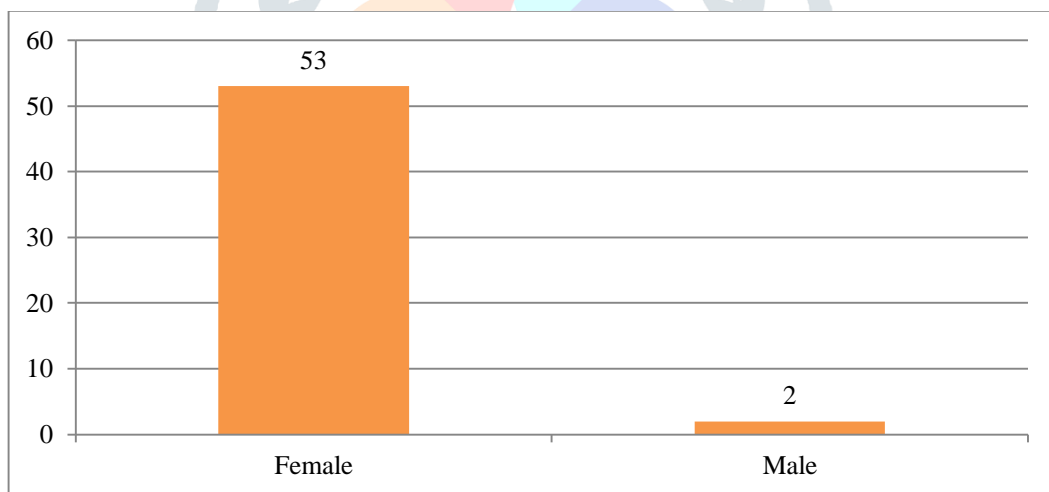


Fig.4

Result:

Figure 4 (based on Table 4.3) represents that women victims are more than men in case of sexual assault. According to this Figure women victims have (53 cases, 96.36%) and men victims have (2 cases, 3.64%). So, this figure also shows that crime against women are increasing and women are more in number who suffer from Sexual violence.

5. Age-wise Data Analysis of Sexual Assault against Women and Children

DATA

Times of India		
Sr. No.	Age Category	No. of Cases
1	Infant(0-5 yrs)	9
2	Minor(6-17 yrs)	30
3	Adult(18+)	17
	Total	56

Table 5.1

Hindustan Times		
Sr. No.	Age Category	No. of Cases
1	Infant(0-5 yrs)	6
2	Minor(6-17 yrs)	30
3	Adult(18+)	18
	Total	54

Table 5.2

ANALYSIS

Average = $\frac{\text{No. of cases in TOI} + \text{No. of Cases in HT}}{2}$

2

For example:

$$\frac{56 + 54}{2} = 55 \text{ cases (On an average)}$$

Average			
Sr. No.	Age Category	No. of Cases	%
1	Infant(0-5 yrs)	8	14.55%
2	Minor(6-17 yrs)	30	54.55%
3	Adult(18+)	17	30.90%
	Total	55	100.00%

Table 5.3

Graphical Representation of Table 5.3:

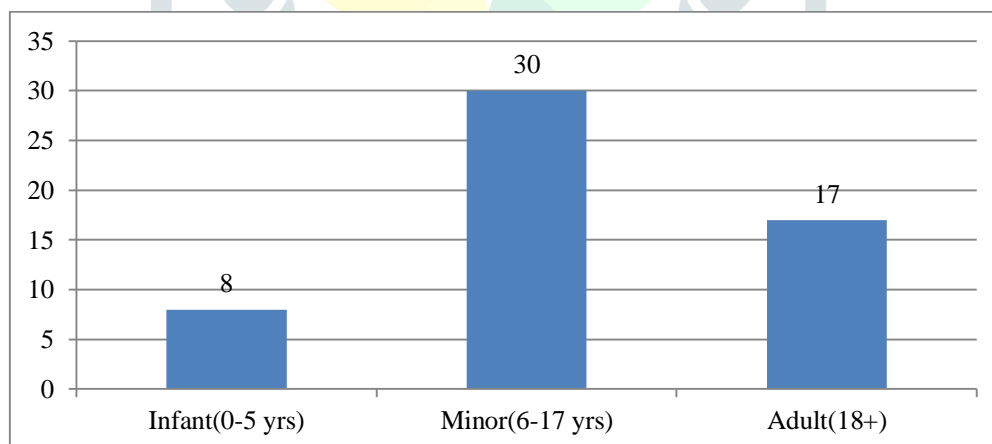


Fig.5

Result:

Figure 5 (based on Table 5.3), shows that as per the news published in both the newspapers Minor children victims of sexual violence are highest in number among all the age groups. With the classification of three age groups Infant (0-5 years), Minor (6-17 years) and Adult (18+), I found that Minor have (30 cases, 54.55%) that is highest, Adult have (17 cases, 30.90%) and Infant have (8 cases, 14.55%).

6. Relation-wise Data Analysis of Sexual Assault against Women and Children

DATA

Times of India	
K/U	No. of Cases
Known	37
Unknown	19
Total	56

Table 6.1

Hindustan Times	
K/U	No. of Cases
Known	22
Unknown	32
Total	54

Table 6.2

ANALYSIS

Average =

$$\frac{\text{No. of cases in TOI} + \text{No. of Cases in HT}}{2}$$

For example:

$$\frac{56 + 54}{2} = 55 \text{ cases (On an average)}$$

Average		
K/U	No. of Cases	%
Known	30	54.55%
Unknown	25	45.45%
Total	55	100%

Table 6.3

Graphical Representation of Table 6.3:

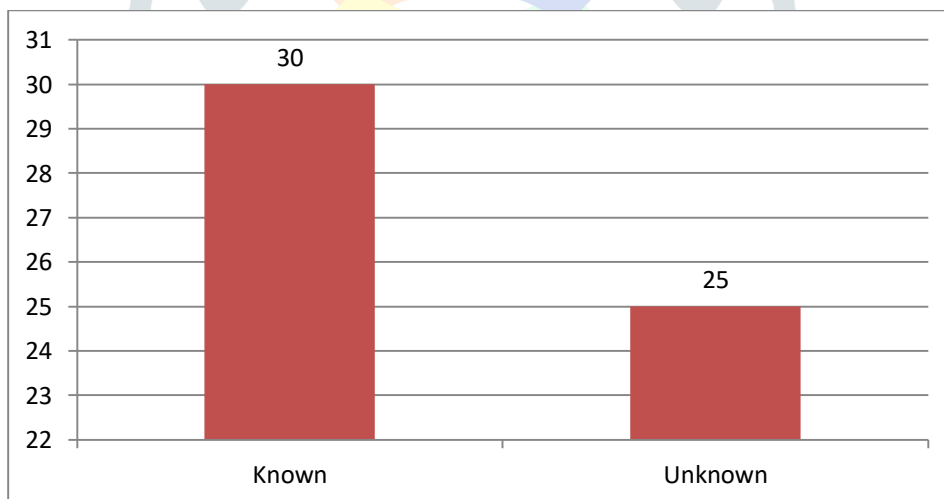


Fig.6

Result:

Figure 6 (based on Table 6.3), represents that more than 50% cases accused are known to the victim. According to the average of both the newspaper in (30 cases, 54.55%) victims are known to the accused and in (25 cases), victims are unknown to the accused. It also shows that even at home and with their known persons women and children are not safe.

7. Problems with victims based Data Analysis of Sexual Violence against Women and Children

DATA

Times of India	
Problem	No. of Cases
Suicide	0
Pregnancy	1
Murder	5
Total	6

Table 7.1

Hindustan Times	
Problem	No. of Cases
Suicide	3
Pregnancy	4
Murder	3
Total	10

Table 7.2

ANALYSIS

Average =

$$\frac{\text{No. of cases in TOI} + \text{No. of Cases in HT}}{2}$$

For example:

$$\frac{6 + 10}{2} = 8 \text{ cases (On an average)}$$

Average	
Problem	No. of Cases
Suicide	2
Pregnancy	2
Murder	4
Total	8

Table 7.3

Graphical Representation of Table 7.3:

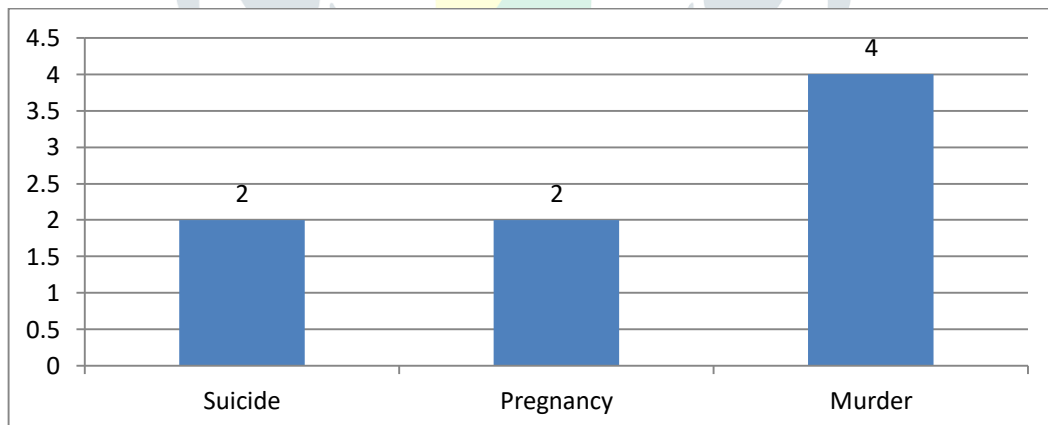


Fig.7

Result:

Figure 7 (based on Table 7.3), shows that in (7 cases) victim murdered by the accused, in (2 cases) victim committed suicide and in (2 cases) women have been pregnant. These problems with victims I found at the time of finding data and I got to know that in sexual assault victims are also suffer from these problems.

b.) DATA ANALYSIS THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRES :

Gender categories of the respondents.

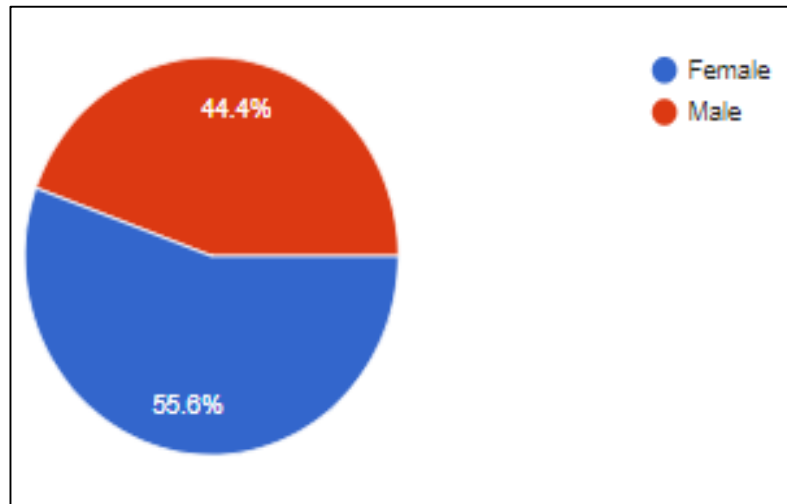


Fig.8

Result:

According to **Figure 8**, 55.6% respondents are female and 44.4% are male.

1. According to you, which one is the reason of rape:

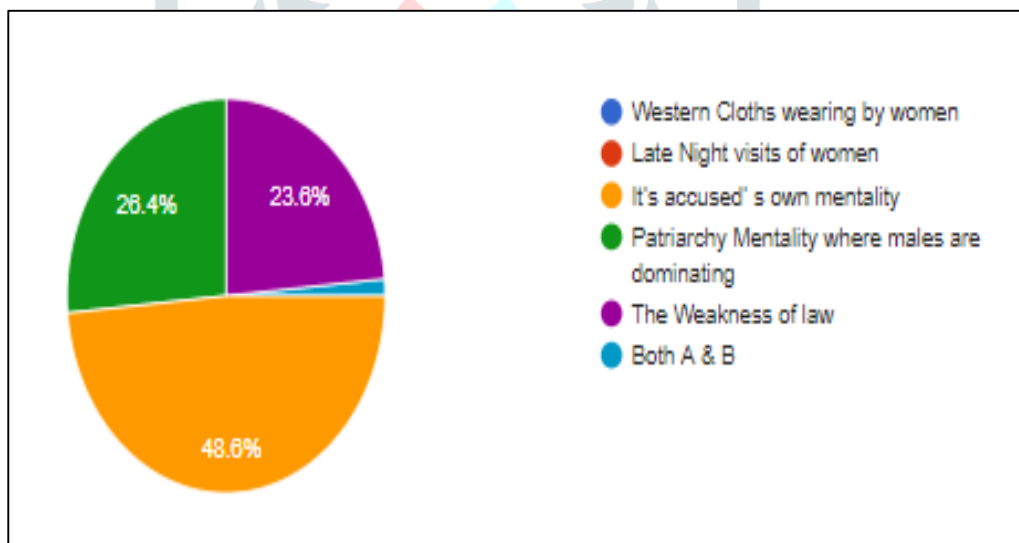


Fig. 9

Result:

According to **Figure 9**, 48.6% people responded that it is the own bad mentality of a accused if he does a rape, 26.4% people say that the reason of rape is patriarchy mentality where males are dominating, according to 23.6% respondents the main reason is that our law is weak and 1.4% people say that late night comings of women and wearing western cloths are the reasons of rape.

2.) According to you, a rape Punishment should be:

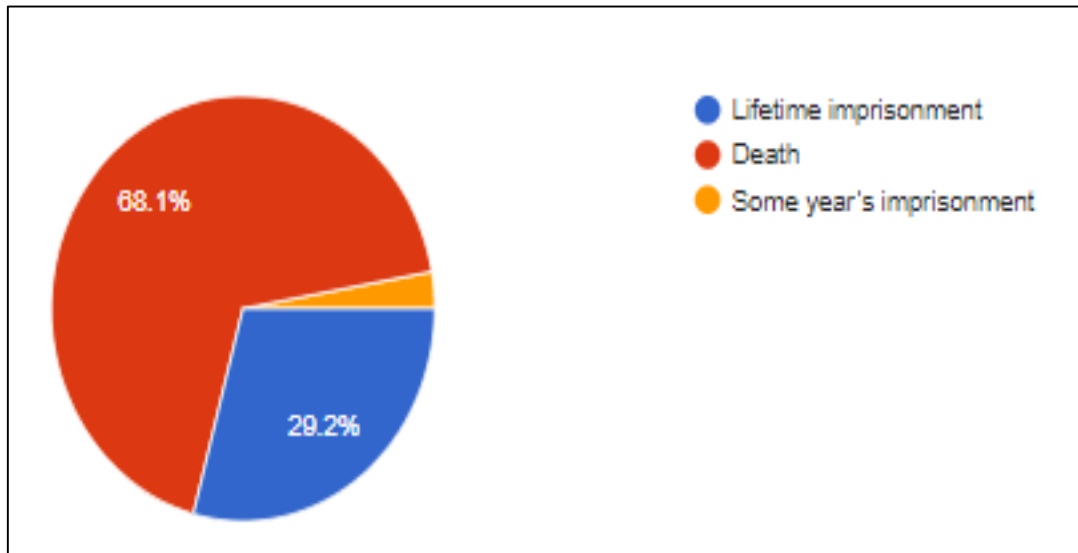


Fig.10

Result:

According to **Figure 10**, 68.1% people responded that punishment of rape should be Death and 29.2% think that it should be Lifetime Imprisonment & 2.7% respond that it should be some year imprisonment.

3.) What action Government should take in case of juvenile Rapists:

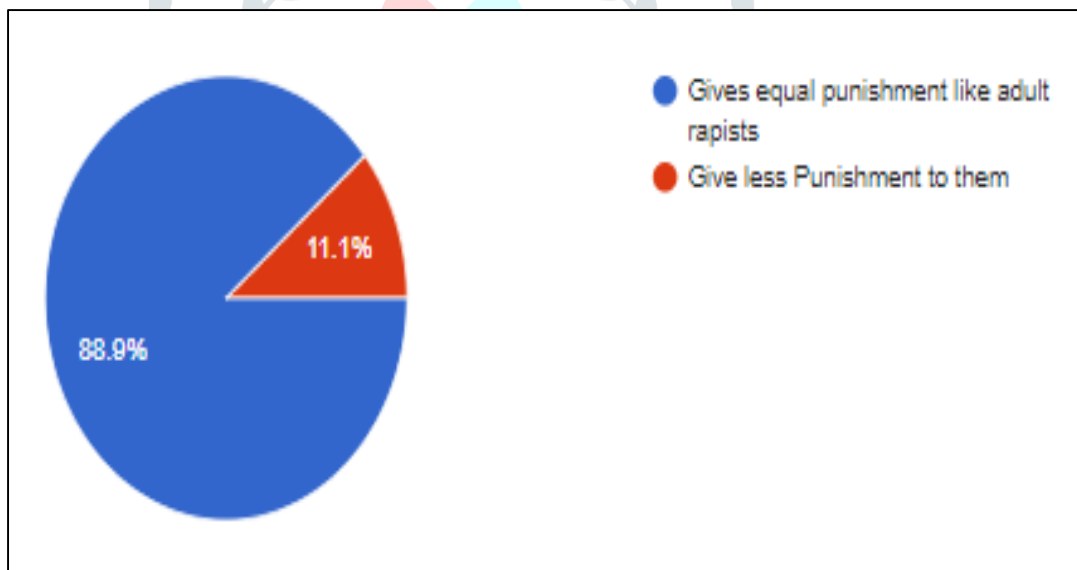


Fig.11

Result:

According to **Figure 11**, 88.9% people views Government should has gives equal punishment to juvenile rapists and 11.1% views are give less punishment to the Juvenile rapists.

4.) According to you, mostly who are the accused in Sexual Assault Cases:

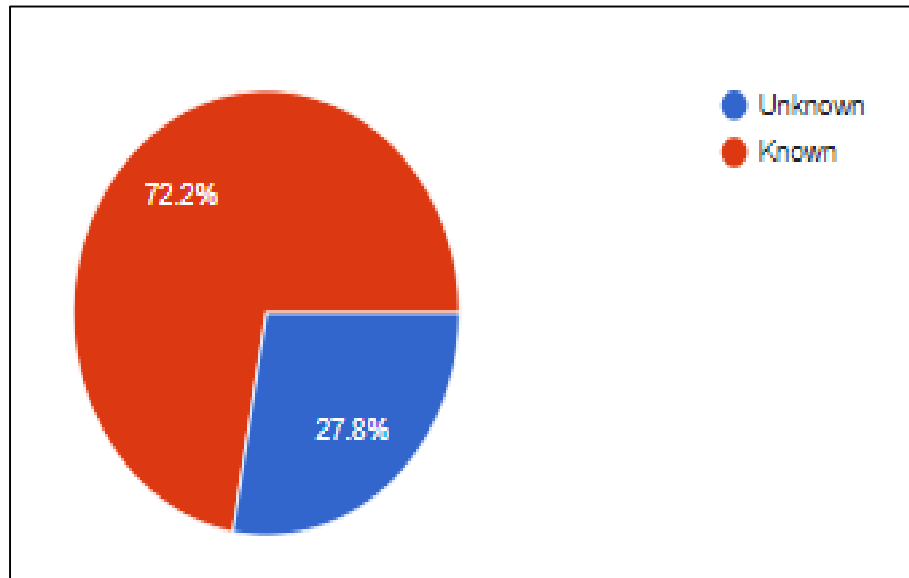


Fig.12

Result:

According to **Figure 12**, 72.2% people’s views are that mostly in sexual assault cases abuser is known to the victim and 27.8% people responded that abuser are unknown to the victim.

5.) According to you at which place women are safe?

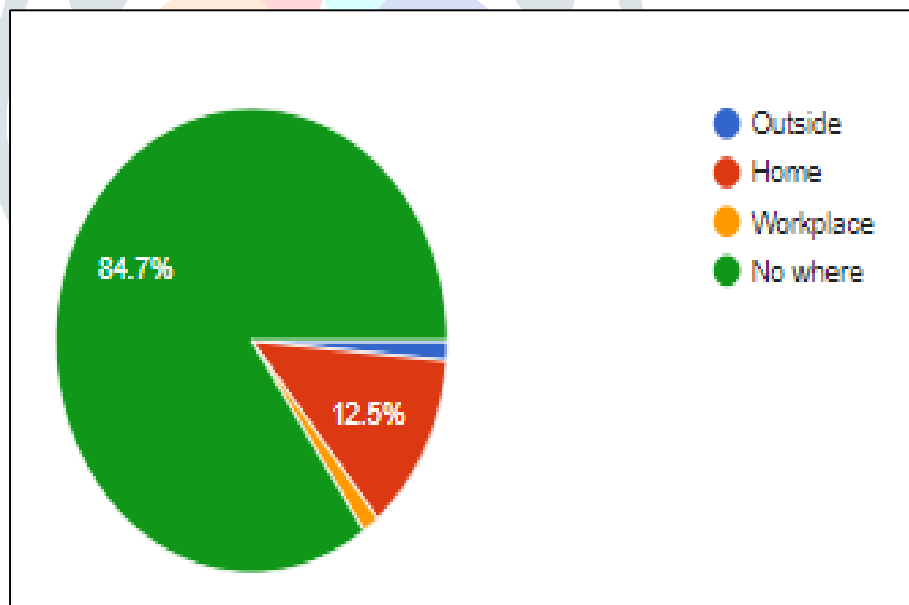


Fig.13

Result:

According to **Figure 13**, 84.7% people responded that there is no place where women are safe, 12.5% say that at home women are safe, 1.4% responded that women are safe at workplace and rest 1.4% think that women are safe at outside.

6.) According to you, where children are more safe:

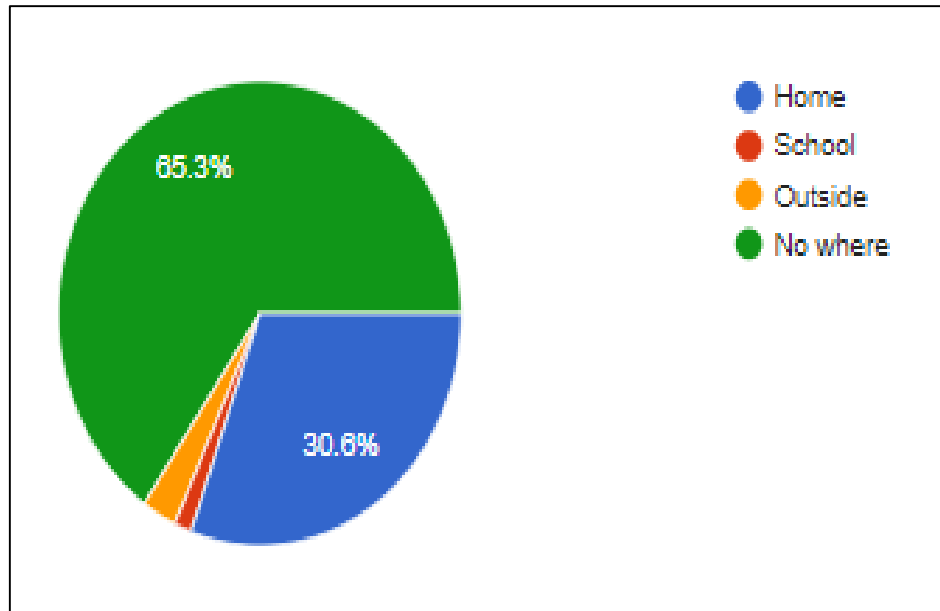


Fig.14

Result:

According to **Figure 14**, 65.3% people responded that there is no place where children are safe, 30.6% say that at home children are safe, 1.4% responded that children are safe at workplace and rest 2.7% think that children are safe at outside.

7.) While reading a newspaper have you ever noticed that Sexual Abuse Cases:

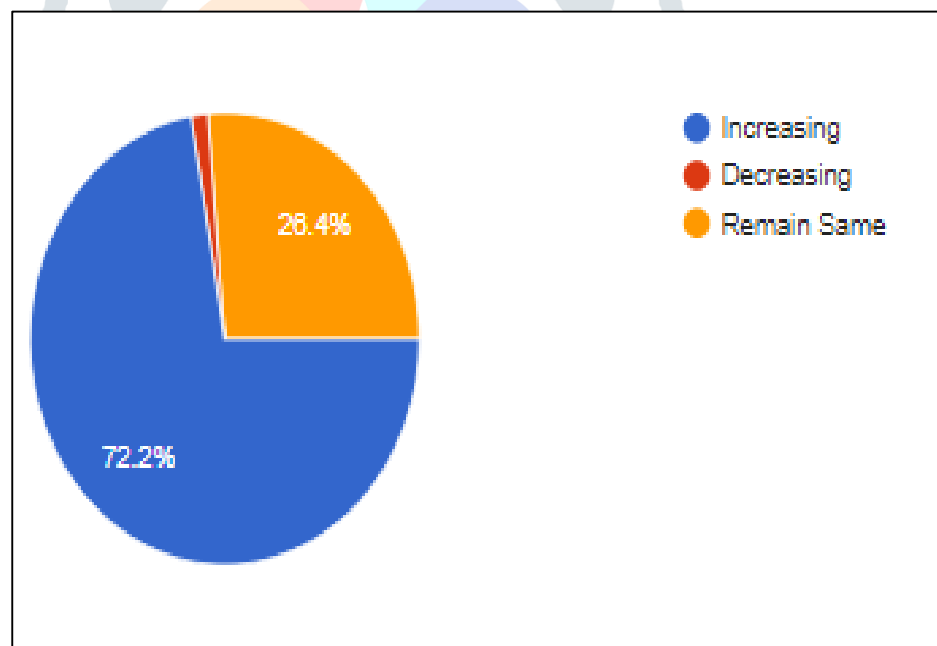


Fig.15

Result:

According to **Figure 15**, 72.2% people responded that sexual abuse cases are increasing day by day and 26.4% say that cases are remain same and rest of the 1.4% responded that case are decreasing.

8.) As per your point of view which media is more helpful to force Government to take fast action on sexual assault cases :

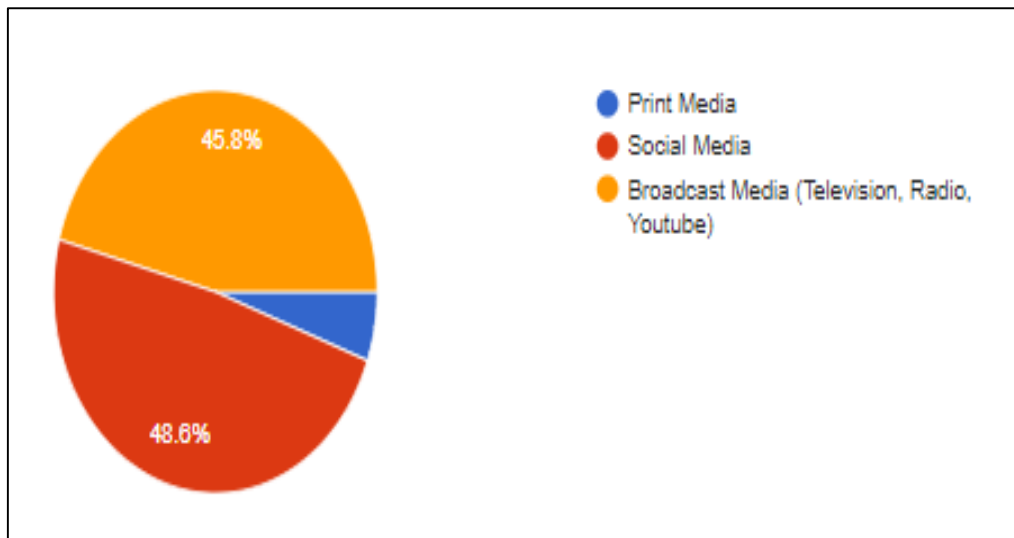


Fig.16

Result:

According to **Figure 16**, 48.6% people’s point of view is Social Media is more helpful to force government to take fast action on sexual assault against women and 45.8% views are Broadcast Media is more helpful and only 5.6 % believe on Print Media.

9.) Do you agree that Government has to more strict on Marital Rapes?

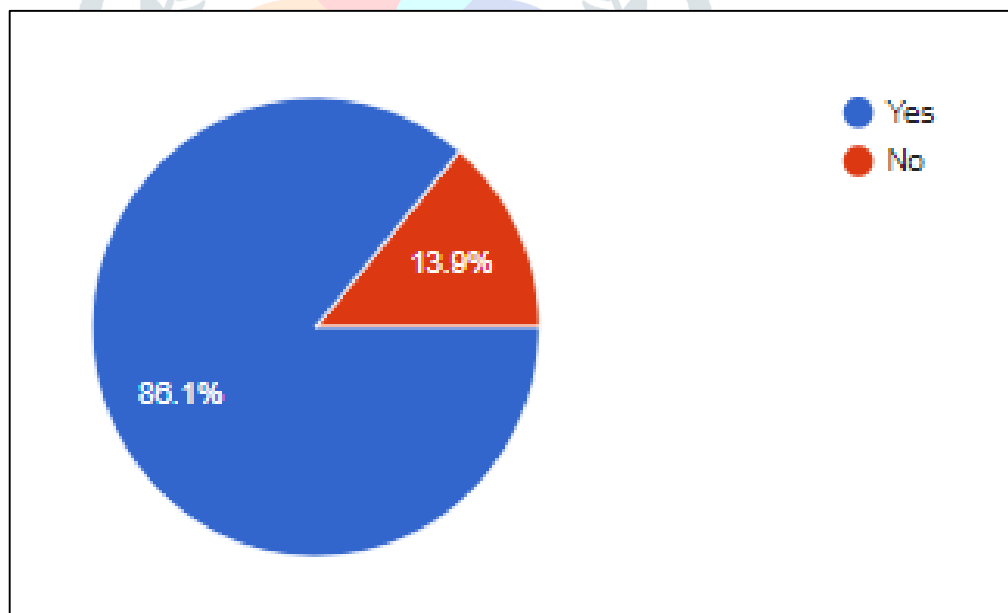


Fig.17

Result:

According to **Figure 17**, 88.1% people responded that Government should more strict on marital rapes and 13.9% responded that government need not to be strict.

10.) If a separate law is made on Marital Rapes so can the marital rape will stop?

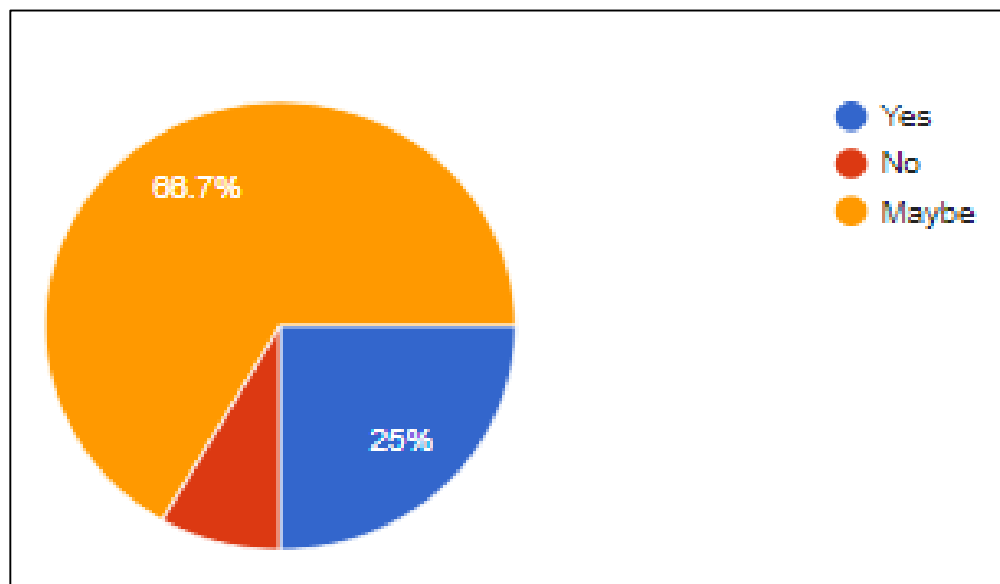


Fig.17

Result:

According to **Figure 17**, 66.7% people responded that if a separate law will make on marital rapes so maybe it will stop but 25% people believe that it will stop and 8.3% think that it would be no change.

CONCLUSION

The overall conclusion of this research is that on an average total number of news on 55 cases have published in both the newspapers, and out of the 55 cases in 30 cases victims are known to the accused and in rest of 25 cases victims are unknown to the accused. In 55 cases, 38 cases comes under to the POCSO Act because that are related to children and others are related to IPC section 376 and other related sections. According to my survey 53 cases related to female victims and 2 are related to minor male victims. Highest cases found in these states 10 cases in Madhya Pradesh, 7 cases in Haryana and 6 cases in Uttar Pradesh and in Delhi there are 14 cases. In North region there are 31 cases that are highest among all regions. Out of 55 cases, in 4 cases accused have killed the victim. And in 2 cases victim committed suicide and in 2 cases women have been pregnant and in some cases there are more than one victim so in this research I found total victims are 173.

I also found that mostly the people have concern about the problem of sexual abuse but still cases are increasing due to patriarchy system or either it is weakness of law and more than 50% people reviews are that sexual abuse is increasing. And there is need to do many changes such as I found there is no strict law on marital rapes and 88.1% people agreed that Government has to more strict on marital rapes as well.

SOURCES

- Times of India and Hindustan Times (Print Edition-New Delhi) of August 2018.

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