

## Sexual Violence Against Women in India

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### Abstract

Relational cruelty whether it is sexual or non-erotic remains a notable issue in the expansionist pieces of the world. Sexual malfeasance towards women in India is increasing day by day. In addition to sexual gratification, sexual malfeasance against women is regularly a result of disproportionate power status that is real and seen among people and is also strongly influenced by social factors and qualities. Inside sociological and conscience-driven societies, depictions of work and sex, and frames of mind as opposed to sexual anxiety. The committees that are depicted as female activists provide two people with the ability to approach. Sexual trends are probably going to occur in all societies that promote the prevalence of a male and the social and social mediation of women. Despite the fact that culture is an important factor for understanding sexual malfeasance as a whole, we must take a gender as to the social structures of the past, their qualities and shortcomings. This paper is an attempt to discuss various sexual offenses directed towards women in India.

**Key words:** Cruelty; Sexual malfeasance; Sexual violence; Stalking crimes

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### INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence has been in a raging time and women have always been targets of such exploitation. Sexual violence against women means violence against women

or a gender-based violence act that is likely to result in mental, physical, or sexual harm to women, including threats to do so. Sexual violence can occur at many places in metros, buses, trains and crowded places such as festivals, fairs etc. Women are suggested to touch them by hand or with other parts of the body, causing them to lose confidence in the male gender due to widespread adverse experiences during travel, sports, or festive crowds. Such behavior leads women to stigma, taboo and long-term effects on women's mental and physical health. Sometimes this leads to death and other disabilities among women, and when women try to get out of this wobbly society and choose their own partners, the precedents of respect kill false pride, shallow Believes, all contribute to creating an atmosphere of fundamentalist religious practices. Gender bias against women is also an act of oppressive sexual violence. And the reasons for sexual violence are not limited to cities only, but various forms of sexual exploitation are prevalent in rural areas of Indian society. There are practices and norms in India's social fabric where women, like polygamy, are also forced into widowhood in conservative religious practices either to marry or not to marry their brother (husband). They are also examples of such violence, which scare the psychology of women. One in five women has been physically and mentally abused by a man at some point in their lives. There is a dangerous risk from close relatives, neighbors and acquaintances. Not near strangers, but men, near their fathers, neighbors, husbands and others.

### 1. TYPES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

There are various types of sexual violence such as verbal, emotional, physical or sexual abuse or a combination of all of these.

#### 1.1 Rape

When a man coerces a woman into verbally or physically threatening a woman without her consent / consent

and rape, rape occurs when the victim cannot refuse or resist defending herself against the offender. Rape is the highest crime against women in India. Unreasonable touching around the genitals or minor girls, or even without consent, allows rape without the consent of a woman without their consent and without acquiring erotic knowledge of a woman. Now days a new trend of sexual violence or rape has been observed when rapists work in a group and record the act.

### 1.2 Sexual Assault

When a person has been forced to participate in sexual activities even without verbal or physical consent, when the person feels uncomfortable, threatened and afraid of unwanted sexual behavior.

### 1.3 Domestic Violence

When a person is being emotionally, psychologically, and physically damaged by another person's irritable behavior inside the home, it may be her husband or other person in the household. Most married women experience only physical or sexual violence by their husbands rather than any other. Domestic violence is widespread and affects women's health. Its existence in society is unfair. Yet no other major problem of this kind has been ignored or underestimated.

### 1.4 Stalking Crimes

When one person spies on another person who develops a feeling of fear in the other person's mind. Pursuing an offense under Section 354D (1) (1) under the IPC is an offense, which is inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013.

## 2. REASONS OF SEXUAL VOILENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In ancient India, perhaps the female gender was more vibrant and revered in the Vedic period, examples of which are reflected in the cave of Ajanta Ellora and other female monuments. But the development of social fabric was disrupted during the last few centuries as inter-religious, inter-ethnic, inter-communal insecurity and lack of trust inhabited the growth of a civilized mind. Women were kidnapped by foreign invaders in the 12th and 13th, possibly restricting society more towards women. Women were subjected to the weaker sex and suppressed by the male gender. One of the main causes of sexual violence against women is education, lack of awareness is such a sad behavior stamp, which leads to deceptive sexual behavior. Here the famous "psychoanalytic theory" of "Sigmund Freud" becomes relevant, where he projects that the behavior of most men involves a sexual attitude in the mind. According to him, human behavior is the result of his interaction with other humans.

## 3. JUDICIARY AND PROTECTION OF WOMEN

There are many types of crimes. He finds mention in many acts. These mentioned provisions have been enumerated in the Indian Penal Code 1860.

- Section 304-B – Dowry death
- Section 354- assault or criminal force to women
- Section 361- kidnapping from lawful guardianship
- Section 366- kidnapping, abducting or inducing a women
- Section 372- selling minor for purpose of prostitution
- Section 376- rape
- Section 376-A- intercourse by man with his wife during separation
- Section 376-B- intercourse by public servant with women in his custody
- Section 376-D- intercourse by any member of the hospital with any women in that hospital
- Section 494- remarriage
- Section 498- enticing or taking away or detain a married women
- Section 498-A- dowry cruelty.

These are the main offenses under IPC against women. Some crimes against all women are common and some crimes are applicable in relation to married women. Therefore, a woman can go to court if she is discriminated against. When we talk about the constitutional rights of women in India, we are mainly concerned with the areas where women are discriminated against and special laws are made to fight those fundamentalists. The most important issues are related to marriage, children, abortion, crimes against women and inheritance.

## 4. SUGGESTIONS

Awareness plays an important role in improving education because in developed cities, where girls are now choosing their partners more widely, they are being accepted in society and even the Supreme Court of India has given live-in to prominent individuals - The concept of relationship has also been approved. Recently a woman was allowed to give alimony through live-in-relationship. Although India is developing, we need to think better about technology to spread awareness about mental health and behavior.

Villages should be provided with at least one projector screen, where there are no schools to improve the health and hygiene of young girls and to spread awareness about their sexual rights and their health. Giving men information about hygiene, information about how a woman feels when she is being harassed by men and what the consequences are. "A single girl at night is not an opportunity but a responsibility to me ". Why a stranger

suddenly becomes a responsibility and what is the need to burden himself. You just need to keep your own business in mind and then it will reach home safe and sound. We have weakened the female gender so much that we do not just do a reality check. A lonely girl has intercourse at night, is not an opportunity nor is she a responsibility. Just bring a bit of maturity to the mindset that she deserves to be left alone without a start, followed by a vulgar person who is crowded or otherwise embarrassed by the male class. It is up to the younger generation to take Kudel into the fight against conservative oppressors so that women are given the fundamental right to choose their sexual behavior and partners rather than promoting a repressive society. Sexual violence against women is a direct violation of women's dignity and living a life without discrimination.

Women are the ones who enhance future generations. They work very hard without paying. Sexual violence has a negative impact on their reproductive health, due to which women can get unwanted pregnancies, miscarriages, still-born children etc. and most importantly it affects the maternal morality of women.

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## CONCLUSION

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Crime against women, crime means antisocial, immoral or sinful behavior. This can be a crime against the morality of the social system. Therefore crimes against women were directly or indirectly tortured by men and they are physically and mentally harassed. There are various crimes like rape, kidnapping of women.

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