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**A study on violence against women in South Asia: An analysis of trends,  
patterns and responses in India**

**Abhishek Sharma**

## ABSTRACT

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*South Asian Countries comprises the Sub-Himalayan SAARC Countries. Violence against women is not random or anonymous and doesn't know any boundaries. Women and girls in South Asia face highest incidences of discriminatory practices and violence even before their birth and affect every aspect of child's future. In South Asia, more than 40 percent women are illiterate. Increasing no. of women are missing and are sold for immoral purposes. It a violation of basic human rights which leads to mental and physical consequences and may even lead to death at times. India is a home of more than 500 million women and many are exposed to unchivalrous and reprehensible behavior of their husbands, relatives, neighbours and strangers. The worst part is that, it is taken nonchalantly and insouciantly by our society. Many violence such as Rape by husbands and wife Mauling are at times not even considered as crimes. This thesis focuses on exploring various crimes against women in India and South Asia at large. This paper also describes an in-detail analysis of crimes against women in India and South Asia. It also enlightens the readers about various forms of violence against women, consequences and implications. A comprehensive and systematic identification is done to provide the data on failure and achievements, reviewing laws and learning from various organizations such as World Bank, UNESCO, WHO etc. It also presents various recommendations, legal and policy measures brought up to cure this problem. This paper will help people to gain knowledge on frequency of crimes on women and aware them to stop violence against women. The reports which will be subsequently discussed can be given to crime agencies, Ministry of Women and Child department of India to take better decisions. This approach can also be used globally.*

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**Key Words-:** SAARC, South Asia, Wife Mauling, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank

## INTRODUCTION

South Asia comprises the contemporary political entities of Indian Sub-Continent and associated islands, therefore it includes the history of India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives. Gender based violence is not a new narrative in South Asian Countries. In this part of the world, the unbending and rigid culture has led to discriminatory practices towards women which may lead to grave physical and mental consequences. While sex is a biological category, gender is a social stigma for one. The Inter-American Conventions on the prevention,<sup>1</sup> defines the term as “any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women. It is a widespread violation of fundamental human rights (UN Women 2011). The inexorable culture and long-established violence have led to acceptance of violence as a part of their life. A study showed that, one out of every three women have faced violence in an intimate relationship in their life.<sup>2</sup> Another report in 48 population based studies across the globe reflects that, 10 to 69 per cent of the women reported having been mentally and physically assaulted by an intimate relationship during their life.<sup>3</sup> It will be appropriate to discuss the indelible and ineffaceable plight of women country by country for better understanding-:

### **PAKISTAN**

Talking about the horrendous situation of women in Islamic Republic of Pakistan, domestic violence is regarded as a private matter. shockingly, Pakistan is the only country in the South Asian, which do not have any law against domestic violence (South Asian Conference 2011).<sup>4</sup> As the word private means, it occurs in the family, and therefore not an accurate and appropriate focus for assessing, intervening or policy changes. According to a survey on 1000 women in Punjab, more than 350 women were admitted to hospitals on account of beaten up by their husband.<sup>5</sup> There is no specific system in Pakistan to deal with this sensitive issue.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "CONVENTION OF BELEM DO PARA", Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, available at <https://www.oas.org/en/CIM/docs/Belem-do-Para%5BEN%5D.pdf> (Last Visited 7 May 2020)

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organization (WHO). Violence against women. A health priority issue. Geneva, 1997.

<sup>3</sup> Krug EG, Mercy JA, Dahlberg LL, Zwi AB. The world report on violence and health. Lancet 2002; 360:1083-8.

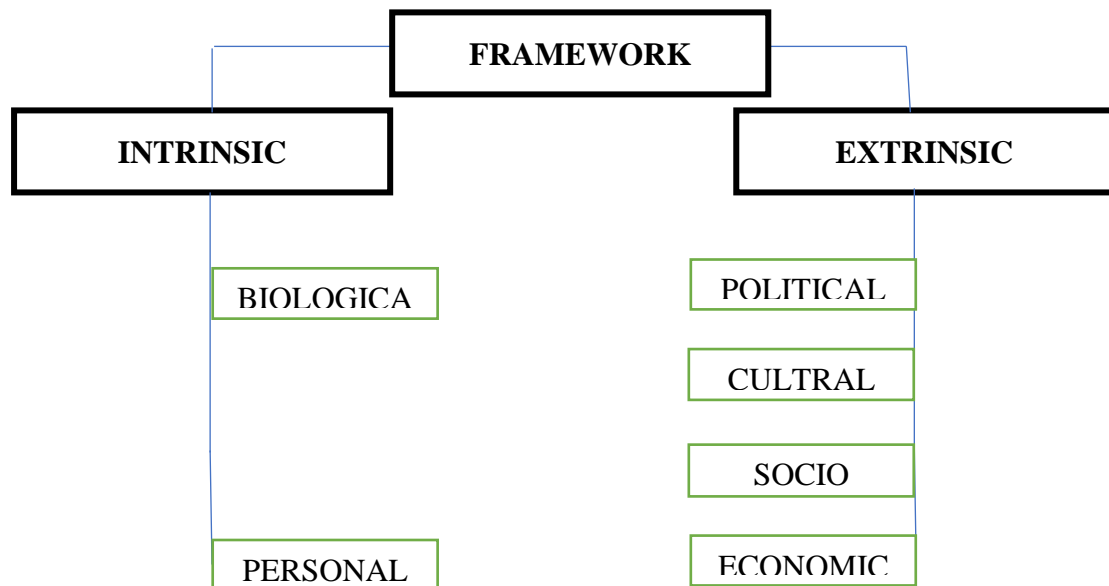
<sup>4</sup> See generally, AAWAZ, operated in 4,500 villages and settlements in 45 Districts across Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, reaching more than 10 million citizens, of which 8 million benefited directly from improved services, reduced violence, and increased political participation.

<sup>5</sup> Parveen Azam Ali, Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association · April 2008, available at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/51428650>

<sup>6</sup> Mustafa, Sadaf, WOMEN EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN: IS THE LEVEL ENOUGH FOR EMPOWERMENT, 1 August 2016, available at [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321081476\\_WOMEN\\_EDUCATION\\_IN\\_PAKISTAN\\_IS\\_THE\\_LEVEL\\_ENOUGH\\_FOR\\_EMPOWERMENT/citation/download](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321081476_WOMEN_EDUCATION_IN_PAKISTAN_IS_THE_LEVEL_ENOUGH_FOR_EMPOWERMENT/citation/download) (Last visited 11 May 2020)



- Pakistan ranks 151 out of 153 countries on global gender parity index<sup>7</sup>, which only managed to surpass Yemen and Iraq, published by World Economic Forum.
- The gap has further widened to 94 percent in health and survival. It means women in the country do not have adequate access to health to health care.
- The largest percentage of reported abuse by women was associated with marriages – child/underage marriage: 39% overall (42% urban, 34% rural).<sup>8</sup>
- World bank has suggested certain remedial measures for improvement in healthcare<sup>9</sup>, such as, expanding community-based family planning policies, training and supporting women female health providers.
- Then there are intrinsic and extrinsic factors which leads to biased gender violence<sup>10</sup> across different parts of Pakistan.



<sup>7</sup> Amin Ahmed, Pakistan ranks 151 out of 153 countries on global gender parity index: World Economic Forum, 17 December 2019, available at <https://www.dawn.com/news/1522778> (Last visited 11 January 2020)

<sup>8</sup> Infra, 10

<sup>9</sup> THE WORLD BANK, IMPROVING HEALTH CARE IN PAKISTAN, available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/webarchives/archive?url=httpzxxweb.worldbank.org/archive/website00811/WEB/OTHER/85063066.HTM> (Last visited 11 May 2020)

<sup>10</sup> Rabia Manzoor, Violence against women in Pakistan: Evidence from Punjab, International Journal of Advanced Research (2013), Volume 1, Issue 6, 356-365 available at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259848723> (Last visited 12 May 2020)

## INDIA

The atrocious and dreadful position of women in India is not a hidden truth. According to World Bank, Indian population constitutes 48% of females in 2018<sup>11</sup> but her position is feeble and frail and regarded as a puppet of her husband. In the Vedic society, she was idolized, worshiped and venerated which soon deteriorated and trivialized post Vedic, Medieval and post- Independence period.

This illustration shows gender-based violence at various stages of her life

Prenatal



- (Pre- birth elimination of girl child)
- Physical battery

Infancy



- Female Infanticide
- Biasness in access to education, healthcare, nutrition and healthcare

Childhood



- Child Sexual Abuse (no consent)
- Child marriage
- Child trafficking for immoral means

Adolescence\*



- Rape, Molestation, Incest,
- Sexual harassment at work place
- Adduction and kidnapping

Youth and Childhood



- Marital rape (rape behind closed doors)
- Dowry related abuse
- Homicide
- Desertion (after marriage)

Old Age

- Abuse of widows

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<sup>11</sup> Retrieve at <https://tradingeconomics.com/india/population-female-percent-of-total-wb-data.html> (Last Visited 11 May 2020)

- Inadequate access to nutrition, medical facilities, care

\*Stage from Puberty to Adulthood, it refers to unmarried women

### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

India has 63 million (6.3 crore) missing women and 21 million unwanted girls, government says.<sup>12</sup> Almost 28 years ago, Amartya Sen wrote about this problem of 'missing women' in India. Economic survey of 2018 acknowledges it as one of the most pressing problems in India. If a significant chunk of population is missing, does it reflect a true democracy?

- ❖ **Domestic violence:** Domestic violence against women figures out to be at the top in 2018 in India as per National Crime Records Bureau.<sup>13</sup> The data shows, in 2018 89,097 cases related to crimes against women was registered across India. These figures reflect that not much has improved when these are compared to the figure of 86,001 cases registered in 2017. Out of total no. of cases registered under IPC, 31% were registered under 'cruelty by husband or relatives.' To further add, this was followed by 'assault on women with an intent to outrage her modesty' stood at 27.6%. The cases of the 'kidnapping and abduction of women stood at 22.5% and the rape cases stood at 10.3% of the overall crime figures.<sup>14</sup> A sickening total of 50,74,634 cognizable crimes which comprised 31,32,954 IPC and 19,41,680 Special and Local Laws crimes were registered in the year 2018.
- ❖ **Dowry Deaths:** Law makers have tried to minimize the violence against women by their husband by inserting Section 498A<sup>15</sup> in the Indian Penal Code in the year 1983, Section 304B<sup>16</sup> in the Indian Penal Code and Section 113B<sup>17</sup> in the Indian Evidence Act, in the year 1986. However, statistics reveals an alarming increase in the number of suspicious deaths of women in the matrimonial home due to non-fulfillment of dowry. National

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<sup>12</sup> Annie Gowen, India has 63 million missing women and 21 million unwanted girls, government says, 29 June 2018, available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/01/29/india-has-63-million-missing-women-and-21-million-unwanted-girls-government-says/> (Last visited 12 May 2020)

<sup>13</sup> DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TOPS CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN 2018: NCRB, 9 JANUARY 2020, AVAILABLE AT [HTTPS://WWW.NATIONALHERALDINDIA.COM/NATIONAL/DOMESTIC-VIOLENCE-TOPS-CRIME-AGAINST-WOMEN-IN-2018-NCRB](https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/national/domestic-violence-tops-crime-against-women-in-2018-ncrb) (LAST VISITED 12 MAY 2020)

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<sup>14</sup> Supra, 13

<sup>15</sup> Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty. —Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

<sup>16</sup> which made dowry death a specific offence punishable with a minimum sentence of imprisonment for 7 years and a maximum imprisonment for life.

<sup>17</sup> Presumption as to dowry death: When a person who treated her wife with cruelty could be presumed to have killed her for dowry.

Crime Records Bureau recorded 4668 dowry deaths in the year 1995 which further rose to 6787 in the year 2005 and more than 8000 every year.

- ❖ **Rape behind closed doors:** There is a strong myth that women are safe within the family. India is still one of those countries that still hasn't criminalized marital rape. The Sexual course by a husband with her wife who is not under the age of 15 years is not a rape. The Supreme Court and various High Courts are flooded with writ petitions to criminalize marital rape. According to National Crime Record Bureau, out of the rapes committed in in 2015, women already knew the perpetrators. Although latest data is not available, 2011 statistics mentions that 71% rape crimes go unreported.
- ❖ **Education:** Why are so many girls not getting education in India. A girl in India is forced to work where the strong odor of red chillies makes her eyes cry as she ground them into a paste of onions.

Year	Age between 11-14	Age between 14-16
2008	10.3%	20%
2018	4.1%	13.5%

Source: Annual Status of Annual Report<sup>18</sup>

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights in its report last year ,had said around 40 percent of 15 to 18-year-old-girls were out of school and among them almost 65 percent were engaged in household work.

**1.2.1.1** Here is the list of Indian States and territories ranked by women safety given by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. Although the latest data available is from 2016, it still serves the purpose.

S.NO	STATE/UT	2016	% SHARE	RANK BASED ON INCIDENCE BASED
1	Uttar Pradesh	49262	14.5%	1
2	West Bengal	32513	9.6%	2
3	Maharashtra	31388	9.3%	3
4	Rajasthan	27422	8.1%	4
5	Madhya Pradesh	26604	7.8%	5
6	Assam	20869	6.2%	6
7	Odisha	17837	5.3%	7

<sup>18</sup> School has been a right for Girls in India since 2009. So why are they not going? Available at <https://time.com/5614642/india-girls-education/> (Last visited 12 May 2020)

8	Andhra Pradesh	16362	4.1%	8
9	Telangana	15374	4.5%	9
10	Delhi	15310	4.5%	10
11	Karnataka	14131	4.2%	11
12	Bihar	13400	4.0%	12
13	Kerala	10034	3.0%	13
14	Haryana	9839	2.9%	14
15	Gujarat	8532	2.5%	15
16	Chhattisgarh	5947	1.8%	16
17	Jharkhand	5453	1.7%	17
18	Punjab	5105	1.5%	18
19	Tamil Nadu	4463	1.3	19
20	Jammu and Kashmir	2850	0.8%	20
21	Uttarakhand	1588	0.5%	21
22	Himachal Pradesh	1222	0.4%	22
23	Tripura	1013	0.3%	23
24	Chandigarh	414	0.1%	24
25	Meghalaya	372	0.1%	25
26	Goa	371	0.1%	26
27	Arunachal Pradesh	367	0.1%	27
28	Manipur	253	0.1%	28
29	Sikkim	153	0.0%	29
30	Mizoram	120	0.0%	30
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	108	0.0%	31
32	Nagaland	105	0.0%	32
33	Pondicherry	95	0.0%	33
34	Daman and Diu	41	0.0%	34
35	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	28	0.0%	35
36	Lakshadweep	9	0.0%	36

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

## **BANGLADESH**

Women in Bangladesh are dismayed and dejected. The Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees equal rights for both women and men. Article 28 (1) states that, The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Still gender based violence is much rampant. A research conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics<sup>19</sup> pointed out some of the key points:-

- ❖ **Violence (Physical):** Women of age group (20-39) are the most exposed in Bangladesh to marital sexual violence within 12 months of their marriage. More than 50% of women received medical treatment consequences of physical violence.
- ❖ **Violence (Sexual):** More than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the women have faced sexual violence. Women of age group 20-34 are more vulnerable.
- ❖ **Violence (Psychological):** Psychological violence against newly married women is extremely common and constantly practiced by their husbands in Bangladesh, as over 80% have ever experienced it in their life time.
- ❖ **Violence (Economic)**
- ❖ **Violence by non-partners**

In an interview Ayesha Khanam<sup>20</sup>, talking to a UN volunteer agreed that social attitude and perception towards women hasn't changed sufficiently in Bangladesh. Whether it's in the bedroom or the boardroom, attitude towards women is menace and peril. Moreover, with religious revitalization and [weakened] democracy, women's rights have suffered quite a setback in recent times. She believed that lack of education played a big role here. Mainstream curriculum and media have ignored human rights and gender issues for decades. It is vital to remember that women are both targets of development and agents of development.

## **NEPAL**

Women in Nepal counts for more than half the population today and they will continue to be the majority of population Nepal in 2030. The rape and murder of Nirmala Pant, a 13year old girl from kanchanpur shook the entire Nepal. It has been 12 years of the formulation of law against marital rape in Nepal which makes it one of the rare Asian country to do so. A survey was conducted in Nepal among 362 married women going to the health post for their checkups. Amongst them, 56.6 percent of women had faced spousal rape on a daily basis or frequently after her marriage. They were forced into sexual activity by their husbands even during the time of

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<sup>19</sup> The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics is the centralized official bureau in Bangladesh for collecting statistics on demographics, the economy, and other facts about the country and disseminating the information.

<sup>20</sup> President of Bangladesh Mahila Parishad

illness, pregnancy, right after delivery and menstruation. Girl child education is still a western thought in Nepal. Due to cultural beliefs, inadequacy of funds, lack of awareness and lack of motivation amongst parents makes it even a tougher task.

### **BHUTAN**

There is no law in Bhutan specifically addressing violence against women and providing for a comprehensive approach to address violence against women. The Constitution includes two provisions related to violence against women, notably article 8 (5) which stipulates that “a person shall not tolerate or participate in acts of injury, torture or killing of another person, abuse of women, terrorism, children or any other person and shall strive to take adequate steps to prevent such acts.”. Sexual violence is not included in the legal framework but rape is considered a criminal offence (Penal Code, sect. 177 & 178)

### **SRI LANKA**

The constitution of Sri Lanka in article 12(2) sets out the principle of non-discrimination on the ground of sex and other specified grounds. Article 12(4) further call for positive state action for the special advantage of women. After years of civil conflict, Sri Lanka has shown good amount of advances regarding women in terms of health and education. Contrary to this, rising rate of VAG has demanded extra efforts from activists in the south Asian country. Sri Lankan representative for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Lene K. Christiansen stated the trend back in 2008, before the end of the war: “The occurrence of gender-based violence is considerably reported to be high, cutting across different class, race, religion and ethnicity. Whereas some affirmative steps to address gender-based violence through enactment of laws have been done, but it remains hidden in the private domain.” A 2013 United Nations Survey highlighted this culture of throughout the Asia and Pacific region. Out of the 10,000 men who were surveyed from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, 50 percent reported using physical or sexual violence against their female partner. Nearly 15 percent had committed rape and 65 percent of which committed the crime on multiple occasion. Shockingly, only 5 percent told that they had been convicted and jailed for their crimes.

### **MALDIVES**

19.5% of women aged 15-49, who had ever been in a relationship, reported experiencing physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner. At the national level, 29.2% of women aged 15-49, who had ever been in a relationship, reported experiencing emotional abuse by a partner at least once. Childhood sexual abuse (before the age of 15) was found to be relatively common in

the Maldives. Among girls under 18 years of age who took part in the Study, 22% reported emotional abuse by a partner and 7.3% reported physical and/or sexual partner violence.

## LEGAL MEASURES AND POLICIES IN INDIA

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In South Asia, India has some of the most extensive laws and a large legal setup to protect the rights of women. The state has implemented legal reforms and designed programmes aimed at the women empowerment.

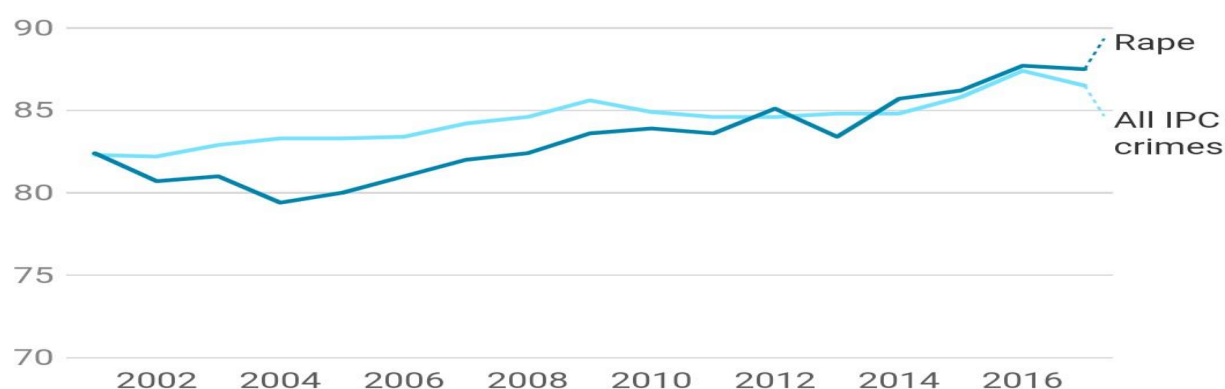
- **Section 498A of IPC:** It addresses the physical and mental cruelty committed by the husband and his relatives.
- **The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:** The punishment for taking and giving dowry is a cognizable and non bailable offence. In case of unnatural death of the women, burden of proof shifts on the husband.
- **Section 304B of IPC:** It was introduced to strictly deal with dowry prohibition and punish offences for dowry harassment and death.
- **Section 174 of CrPC, 1974:** To provide for investigation by police in matters where suicide is committed by women or death of women occurring in suspicious circumstances within 7 years of marriage.
- **Section 312 of IPC:** Causing Miscarriage
- **Section 314 of IPC:** Death caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage
- **Section 322 of IPC:** Voluntarily causing grievous hurt
- ❖ **Women's Movement:** Various Movements such as RUWSEC in Tamil Nadu, MAVA in Mumbai, MASOOM in Pune and IFSHA in Delhi are some of the major organizations which are working with Young boys and girls to sensitize everyone about violence against women.
- ❖ **The Pre-natal Elimination of Females (PBEF):** The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulations and Prevention of Misuse) Act, was passed in 1994. This Act banned the practice of using ultrasound scans with a view to identifying the sex of the child.
- ❖ **The National Commission for Women:** It was set up as a statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990[37] to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women. It recommends remedial legislative measures to facilitate and redress the grievances and advice the Government on policy matters affecting women.



- ❖ The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- ❖ Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

## WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

**1. Alternate forums for resolving cases of Law:** In spite of the efforts to expedite cases of sexual violence against women, a huge backlog remains which could be eroding trust in the police and the law. According to the latest data available from NCRB, in 2001 there were 82.4% rape cases pending in India and 82.2% other criminal cases.<sup>21</sup> This has further increased to 87.5% and 86.5% respectively. The chart below reflects the same figures.



**Source: National Crimes Record Bureau**

For example, United Kingdom Association of Women Judges, Worlds Court of Women in America, International Tribunal on Crime against Women in Belgium are examples by which India can take inspiration.

**2. Public Hearing:** Public Hearing means to build awareness on VAW. This aims at breaking the shame and guilt associated with violence. One such is example is Vimochana. It is a group of women in Bangalore, and the Asian Women's Human Rights Counsel which organized a public hearing in January in India which included 2000 strong women comprising local, national and international audience. The Dilaasa Project,<sup>22</sup> Mumbai, is a unique project which aims at

<sup>21</sup> **Sneha Alexander, Vishnu Padmanabhan**, Justice system let's women down, 11 December 2019 available at <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/how-india-s-justice-system-lets-down-women-11576044613471.html> (Last visited 13 May 2020)

<sup>22</sup> To provide social and psychological support to women coming to the Department, To assist the key trainers of the five hospitals to train their hospital staff on an ongoing basis, To network with other organizations working on women's issues for mutual support and sharing, explore more at <http://www.cehat.org/researchareas/project/1489666774> (Last visited 13 May2020)

establishing and running a crisis center for women survivors of violence within the hospital by assisting the Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

**3. Support Services:** To provide range and quality of psychological counselling for survivors of counselling. Women with mental illness need more care and protection.<sup>23</sup>

- ❖ Sarthak (New Delhi): Provides trauma counselling services to survivors of different forms of violence.
- ❖ Nirmaan (Goa): A programme on intervention on issues relating to family violence.
- ❖ Prajwala (Hyderabad): It offers trauma-counselling services to rescued girls who have been trafficked for immoral purposes.
- ❖ Kunjal Paanje (Kutch): It was sponsored by All India Radio. It was a 30 minutes weekly serial every Thursday at 8:00 pm. It focused on gender-based biasness in Kutchi Society such as Female foeticide, girl education, dowry issues, unnatural death etc.
- ❖ Here is a list of Organizations working on Violence against Women in India
  - Abhay Ashram
  - Central Social Welfare Board India
  - Forum Against Oppression of Women
  - Men Against Violence and Abuse
  - Recovering and healing from Incest
  - Sakshi
  - Jagori
  - Asmita Resource Centre for Women
  - Adithi
  - Ahmedabad Women's Action Group

**4. Alcohol Consumption:** Expressing concern over the increase in crimes committed under the influence of alcohol in the state, the Madras High Court Wednesday said it wanted to hold the Tamil Nadu government as an abettor of such offences.<sup>24</sup> NCRB stated that: "70-85 percent women are complaining about alcohol-related crimes which is due to the excessive intake of liquor by people. A survey conducted by the NCRB shows 2,026 girls and women in 2014 were sexually exploited, 1,423 were kidnapped, 1,286 were raped, 11,206 faced different forms of violence and

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<sup>23</sup> Indian J Psychiatry, Violence Against Women. What are the Solutions?, April-June 2015, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4462781/> (Last visited 15 May 2020)

<sup>24</sup> Press Trust of India, Madras HC says Government too responsible for alcohol related offences, 27 March 2019, available at [https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/madras-hc-says-govt-too-responsible-for-alcohol-related-offences-119032701012\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/madras-hc-says-govt-too-responsible-for-alcohol-related-offences-119032701012_1.html) (Last Visited 16 May 2020)

crime.<sup>25</sup> Alcohol ID cards could be provided to regulate the distribution of alcohol, if banning alcohol isn't a viable option for economy.

**5. Control over Media:** Sexual content must be blocked, for example pornography. Pornography is banned in India but still it can be accessed by various means.

**6. Judiciary:** Indira Jaising, Additional Solicitor General of India, aptly stated "It's time for India's courts to gaze inward and throw out deeply embedded patriarchal notions that stop judgments from being fair to women. Sexism within the system has to go before it does more damage in the country."<sup>26</sup> Referring to a High Court judge in Orissa in his judgment once famously held that "It was not possible for a man, acting alone, to rape a woman in good health."

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<sup>25</sup> Times of India, 85% crime against women due to alcoholism: NCRB, April 25, 2019, available at <https://www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com> (Last visited 16 May 2020)

<sup>26</sup> Jaising I. Blind to what, your honour. Times of India. 30 December 2012 ,available at <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/sunday-times/deep-focus/Blind-to-what-Your-Honour/articleshow/17815724.cms> (Last visited 16 May 2020)

## CONCLUSION

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United Nation (Women) remedial measures for stopping VAW. UN Women in a partnership with World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) has developed a global non formal education curriculum. It provides young people with expertise to understand the root causes of violence in their communities and educate and involve their peers and communities to prevent such violence. UN Women supports Partners 4 Prevention (P4P) that provides new knowledge and technical support to prevent gender-based violence in the region. In September 2019, World Bank said that 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. he Bank supports over \$300 million in development projects aimed at addressing GBV in World Bank Group (WBG)-financed operations, both through standalone projects and through the integration of GBV components in sector-specific projects in areas such as transport, education, social protection, and forced displacement of Women and Girls. Lessons from South Asia is the first report of its kind to gather all available data and information on GBV in the region. World Bank in a partnership with research institution has also compiled a comprehensive review of the global evidence for effective interventions to prevent or reduce violence against women and girls. The need of the hour is to educate women, get her jobs and make her self-reliant. Equality should not be seen in Black and White but should be brought into reality as guaranteed by our Constitution under Article 14. Time has come when we need to stand together and make hard hitting tough laws which will protect the victims from this spiteful act. The society should learn to give motherly treatment to this beautiful creature of the world.