**CONTENT ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS ON SEXUAL ATROCITIES FACED BY GIRL CHILDREN IN KERALA**

**SHAHLA. P.M.**

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**DECLARATION**

I, SHAHLA P. M., do hereby declare that this dissertation entitled **"CONTENT ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS ON SEXUAL ATROCITIES FACED BY GIRL CHILDREN IN KERALA”** is a record of original research done by me under the supervision and guidance of

Dr. T. Mohamed Saleem, Assistant Professor, Farook Training College, and it has not been submitted by me for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Title or Recognition before.

Farook college

 30.10.2013. **SHAHLA. P. M.**

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**CERTIFICATE**

I, Dr. T. Mohamed Saleem, do here by certify that this dissertation entitled "**CONTENT ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS ON SEXUAL ATROCITIES FACED BY GIRL CHILDREN IN KERALA**” is a record of bonafide study and research carried out by **SHAHLA. P. M.,** under my supervision and guidance.

Farook College **Dr. T. Mohamed Saleem**

 30.10.2013. Supervising Teacher

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**CONTENTS**

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER PAGE No.

 I **INTRODUCTION** 1 - 8

 II **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE** 9 -59

 III **METHODOLOGY** 60 -75

 IV **ANALYSIS 76** -

 V **SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS**  -

 **AND SUGGESTIONS**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** -

**APPENDICES**

**LIST OF TABLES**

| **Table No.** | **Title** | **Page No.** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Table showing the Population (0-6years) 2001-2011-india  |  |
| 2. | Table showing the Crime against children (IPC) in the country and percentage variation in 2011 over 2010. |  |
| 3. | Table showing the age group-wise victims of rape cases |  |
| 4. | Table showing the Different type of sexual atrocities |  |
| 5. | Table showing the offender’s relation and proximity to rape victims 2011 |  |
| 6. | Table showing the Check List on Type of Sexual Atrocities |  |
| 7. | Table showing the Check List on Nature of Sexual Atrocities |  |
| 8. | Table showing the Check List on Age of Victim |  |
| 9. | Table showing the Check List on Age of Culprit |  |
| 10. | Table showing the Check List on Relationship Between Victim and Culprit |  |
| 11. | Table showing the Percentage Analysis of Types of Sexual Atrocities |  |
| 12. | Table showing the Percentage Analysis of Nature of Sexual Atrocities. |  |
| 13. | Table Showing the Percentage Analysis of Age of Victim |  |
| 14. | Table showing the Percentage Analysis of Age of Culprit |  |
| 15. | Table Showing the Percentage Analysis of the Relationship between Victim and Culprit |  |
| 16. | Table showing the Percentage Analysis of Types of Sexual Atrocities Based on Data from District Crime Record Bureau |  |
| 17. | Table showing the Percentage Analysis of Nature of Sexual Atrocities Based on Data from District Crime Record Bureau |  |
| 18. | Table showing the Percentage Analysis of Age of Victim Based on Data from District Crime Record Bureau |  |
| 19. | Table showing the Percentage Analysis of Age of Culprit Based on Data from District Crime Record Bureau |  |
| 20. | Table showing the Percentage Analysis of Relationship between Victim and Culprit Based on Data from District Crime Record Bureau |  |
| 21. | Month wise Percentage Analysis of News Paper Reporting |  |

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Appendix No.*** |  |
| I | Check List On Types of Sexual Atrocities |
| II | Check List on Nature of Sexual Atrocities |
| III | Check List on Age of Victim |
| IV | Check List on Age of Culprit |
| V | Check List on Relationship between Victim and Culprit |
| VI | Data collected from District Crime Record Bureau, Kozhikode |
| VII | Data collected from District Crime Record Bureau, Malappuram |

**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

* Need and significance of the study
* Statement of the problem
* Definition of key terms
* Objectives of the study
* Design of the study
* Scope and limitations of the study
* Organization of the report

**INTRODUCTION**

 The new born infant is a helpless human being. He/she has neither friends nor enemies. He/she is not aware of the social customs and traditions. He/she is not even keen to achieve any ideal or value. But they grown older, they are influenced by the informal and formal agencies of education. They develop their physical, mental, and emotional self and social feelings. Education instill in the child a sense of maturity and responsibility by bringing in him/her the desired changes according to his/her needs and demands of ever changing society. Education is a conductive process which develops child individuality in all its aspects – physical, mental, emotional and social.

 Education is a process in which and by which knowledge, character and behaviour of the young are shaped and moulded (Drever.2007). According to Secondary Education Commission, 1952, “the educational system must make its contribution to the development of habit, aptitudes and qualities of character which will enable its citizens to bear the responsibilities of democratic citizenship and counteract all those fissiparous tendencies which hinder the emergence of a broad national and secular outlook”. A good society is the by-product of a good education. In short, Education frames our character, inculcates values, strengthening democracy, improves the society, helps for economic prosperity etc. Each and every individual want to be educated. Education for all is one of the main objectives of UNESCO, which works to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults by 2015. Right to education bill passed in India to provide education facilities to all her citizens.

 Educating women is the key for social change. Social and economic development of any society determined by education of women. According to Bringham young (1869) “you educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a woman; you educate a generation”. This statement is enough to understand the importance of education of women. Our state Kerala became a model for whole world for many aspects of development only because of its high literacy rate among women.

 But attaining high literacy rate among women is not so easy affair. There are a number of hurdles – social as well as economic- which prevents us to achieve the target. Gender discrimination against women takes away their opportunity for education. They are compelled to fetch water from long distance. But boys are lucky to be preferred to go to school. Religion also discourages women for attaining education. Compare to male counterparts the mobility of girls is limited which prevents them to move long distance for education. All these factors are responsible for low literacy rate of women and high drop- out rate among them.

 In addition to all said reasons, sexual atrocities against women also create a big challenge to education of women. In a market oriented world women is treated as a mere commodity. Society forgets about a soul in her but prefers her body. Hence they are haunted from womb to grave yard. They are raped irrespective of their age. They are not safe in public places and even in their homes. They are harassed by strangers as well as their fathers. They are exploited by all in many forms- Physically and mentally. Such cases are reported even from educational institutions either by their classmates or by their teachers. All these forms of sexual atrocities against women adversely affect their educational achievements.

 Kerala – popularly known as God’s own country gradually converted into Satan’s own country. Once Our state was known for its achievements especially in female literacy/education and their presence in socio- political platforms. Nowadays Kerala is known for Alcoholism, high suicide rate, sexual harassments against women etc. Kerala fastily moving backwards to middle ages.

 This study tries to analyze various aspects of sexual atrocities which are reported by local print media and compares it with the records kept in District Crime Record Bureaus. It raises the importance of their protection and who will be responsible to protect them, where they are secure.

1. **NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

 Adult behaviors deeply rooted in childhood experiences. Personality development takes place according to the good or bad experiences of an individual. UNICEF (2000) studied that one the most affected groups are children who witness violence. Such children have an increased risk for emotional and behavioral problems such as anxiety, depression, poor self-esteem, poor school performance, disobedience, nightmares, and physical health complaints.

 The girls are not safe even though in the womb. In the present condition they do not get care even from their home. They live with fear. It will largely affect their personality, education etc. The evil eyes are always looking to them. Each and every moment, they will be attacked by someone. Young girls are at constant risk of being sexually abused or raped by not only neighbors, but also their relatives even their fathers. So it is seems that if India is fourth in the list of countries where girl or women are sexually harassed the most. Kerala must top of the list of states reporting the maximum atrocities.

 While observing the countless instances of violence against girls in newspapers, there felt a need to study and analyze different facts about the social problems, the violence against the girls in Kerala as reported in the regional news papers. Hence the study is to analyze the sexual atrocities against girls, based on the regional newspaper reporting.

1. **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

 The study is entitled as “CONTENT ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS ON SEXUAL ATROCITIES FACED BY GIRL CHILDREN IN KERALA”.

1. **DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS**

 The key terms in the study are defined for their meaning as used in the study.

1. **Content analysis**

 Analysis of the manifest and latent content of a body of communicated material (as a book or news paper) through a classification, tabulation, and evaluation of its key symbols and themes in order to ascertain its meaning and probable effect.

1. **Regional**

 Regional is used to describe things which related to particular area of a country or of the world. In the present study Malabar regional newspapers have selected for analysis.

1. **Sexual Atrocities**

In Cambridge Learners Dictionary (2003) ‘Atrocity’ means when someone does something extremely violent and shocking. In chambers 21th Century Dictionary (1997), atrocity means an act of wickedness or cruel behavior. In this study the Sexual atrocity means that the sexual assault on girls.

1. **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The major objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analysis the extent of atrocities against girl children, in Kerala.
2. List out the different types of sexual harassment faced by them.
3. To find out the role of media on reporting these type of atrocities.
4. To suggest possible solution to reduce the rate of atrocities against girls.
5. **DESIGN OF THE STUDY**
6. **Tool used for the study**

 The present study is to analyze the atrocities against girls on the basis of news reporting by various newspapers. The data were collected from seven Malayalam Newspapers. Different type of check list were prepared for collecting the data and they are,

1. Check list on types of sexual atrocities
2. Check list on nature of atrocities
3. Check list on age of victim
4. Check list on age of culprit
5. Check list on relationship between victim and culprit.
6. **Collection of Data**

 Seven regional newspapers were selected for collecting the data. News related to atrocities was collected from first February to July 31-2013, that is six months data. Apart from this official data were collected from District Crime Record Bureau (DCRB) in Kozhikode and Malappuram districts.

1. **Statistical techniques used**

 Percentage analysis used for analyzing and interpreting data

1. **SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

 The present study aims at analyzing the sexual atrocities faced by girls as reported in a regional newspapers. The society have distinct role in giving definite shape to the personality of the child. The education also has an important role to build a good citizen. The sexual evils are increasing day by day.

 The present study will be helpful for formulating policies to prevent child abuse and protect their policies. It will helpful the NGO’s and other agencies working in their field to frame their programs.

 Maximum efforts were taken by the investigator to make the study precise. But the study has the following limitations also.

* The content analysis done only the newspaper in the Kozhikode edition.
* The study was confined to girl child only.
* Only Malayalam newspaper is selected for the present study. No consideration is given to Medias like TV, journal, articles, periodicals etc.
* The authentic departmental data were collected only from two District Crime Record Bureaus in Kozhikode and Malappuram. Districts.
* In spite of these limitations, the investigator expects that the study will highlight the atrocities on girl child.
1. **ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT**

 The report of the study is organized in five chapters.

**Chapter 1**: Presents a brief introduction of the study, need and significance of the study, statement of the problem, definition of key terms, objectives, Procedure and limitations of the study.

**Chapter 2**: Presents theoretical overview and summary of related studies.

**Chapter 3**: Presents a detailed account of the methodology. This chapter also provides description of objectives, tool used for data collection, data collection procedure, consolidation of data and analysis.

**Chapter 4:** Contains details analysis of data and discussion of results.

**Chapter 5**: Deals with the major findings and conclusion of the study, educational implication of the study and suggestions for further research.

**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

* Theoretical Overview
* Review of Related studies

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Researcher takes the advantage of the knowledge which has accumulated in the past as a result of constant human endeavor. Research can never be undertaken in isolation of the work that has already been done on the problems which are directly or indirectly related to a study proposed by a researcher. One of the important steps in the planning of any research study is a careful review of the research journals, books, dissertations, websites and other sources of information on the problem to be investigated. Therefore, a review of the related literature must precede any well planned research study. The review of literature has been presented under the following heads.

1. THEORETICAL OVERVIEW
2. RELATED STUDIES
3. **THEORETICAL OVERVIEW**

Atrocity in general is a coercive mechanism to assert one's will over another, in order to prove or feel a sense of power. It can be perpetrated by those in power against the powerless, or by the powerless in retaliation which attempts to deny their powerlessness. Any hierarchical social system has an in-built gradation of domination and subordination, as well as institutionalized violence and victimization. This is perpetuated by various means — subtle pressure through the power of ideology, the mechanism of internalized social norms, and the system of social sanctions which penalizes non-compliance. Often the threat of violence is enough for exerting power, while sometimes an atmosphere of terror is created towards the same end. Thus, the problem of defining violence is complex. For the purposes of this study, violenceis defined as physical violence, threats, physical and mental harassment ~ in brief, all open and overt expressions of coercion (cf. Kelkar & Krishnaraj, 1985).

The global campaign for elimination of violence against girl child in the recent years indicates the enormity as well as the seriousness of the atrocity committed against women or girl that are being witnessed the world over . Human History is replete with countless instances of maltreatment of children. The problem of emotional, physical and sexual violence on children in India is quite alarming. It involves not brutal, nasty and immoral treatment of children by adults but also their neglect that causes serious physical, moral and psychological harm to them.

Sexual harassment is bullying or coercion of a sexual nature. According to Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ‘it is unlawful to harass a person (an applicant or employee) because of that person’s sex. “Harassment can include sexual harassment or unwelcome sexual advance, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature”.

 The term sexual harassment was used in 1973 in ‘satum’s Rings’, a report authored by Mary Rowe to the president and chancellor of Massachusetts Institute of Technology about various forms of gender issues. Rowe was stated that she believes she was not the first person to use the term. Since sexual harassment was being discussed in women’s group in Massachusetts in the early 1970s. But MIT, the large organization to discuss the topic (in the MIT academic counsel) and to develop relevant policies and procedures about it.

According to the Indian constitution, sexual harassment infringes the fundamental right of women to gender equality under article 14 and her right to life and live with dignity under article 21. The atrocities or abuse against girl children can be conveniently taken as sexual atrocities/harassment which categorized into tree major type: rape, physical and mental harassment.

1. **Rape**

Rape is a type of sexual atrocity/harassment usually involving sexual intercourse, which is initiated by one or more persons against another person without that person’s consent. The term rape originates in Middle English and comes from the Latin ‘rapere’, to mean ‘to seize and take away by force’.

The definition of the rape varies both in different parts of the world and at different times in History. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, defined it as ‘sexual intercourse without valid consent’ and the WHO defined it in 2002 as ‘physically forced or otherwise carried penetration-even if slight-of the vulva or anus using a penis, other body parts or an object. In 2012, the FBI changed their definition from ‘the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will’ to ‘the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of victim.

 In some Jurisdiction, the term ‘rape’ has been phased out of legal use in favor of terms such as ‘sexual assault’ on criminal sexual conduct. Other countries or Jurisdiction continue to define rape to cover only acts involving penetration of the vagina, treating all other types of non-consensual sexual activity as sexual assault.

There are several types of rape generally categorized by reference to the situation in which it occurs, the sex or characterization of the victim and the characterization of perpetrator or culprit.

1. **Date rape**

 It is a non-domestic rape committed by someone who knows the victim. This constitutes the vast majority of reported rapes. It can occur between two people who know one another usually in social situations, between people who are dating as a couple and have had consensual sex in the past, between two people who are starting to date, between people who are just friends, and between acquaintances. They include rapes of co-workers, schoolmates, family, friends, teachers and other acquaintances, providing they are dating. The term date rape is often referred to as ‘acquaintance rape’ or ‘hidden rape’ and has been identified as a growing problem in western society. College and University campuses are prime locations for date rape to occur due to the high volume of students interested in sexual relationships. A college survey conducted by the United States' National Victim Center reported that one in four college women have been raped or experienced attempted rape. This report indicates that young women are at considerable risk of becoming a victim of date rape while in college.

1. **Gang rape**

Gang rape occurs when a group of people participate in the rape of a single victim. Rape involving at least two or more violators (usually at least three) is widely reported to occur in many parts of the world.

One study showed that offenders and victims in gang rape incidents were younger with a higher possibility of being unemployed. Gang rapes involved more alcohol and other drug use, night attacks and severe sexual assault outcomes and less victim resistance and fewer weapons than individual rapes. Another study found that group sexual assaults were more violent and had greater resistance from the victim than individual sexual assaults and that victims of group sexual assaults were more likely to seek crisis and police services, contemplate suicide and seek therapy than those involved in individual assaults.

1. **Spouse rape**

 Also known as marital rape, wife rape, husband rape, partner rape or intimate partner sexual assault (IPSA), is rape between a married or de facto couple. Research reveals that victims of marital/partner rape suffer longer lasting trauma than victims of stranger rape.

1. **Rape of children**

Rape of a child is a form of child sexual abuse. When committed by another child (usually older or stronger), it is a form of child-on-child sexual abuse. In child-on child sexual abuse a prepubescent child is sexually abused by one or more children or adolescent youths, and in which no adult is directly involved. When committed by a parent or other close relatives such as grandparents, aunts and uncles, it is also incest and can result in serious and long-term psychological trauma. When a child is raped by an adult who is not a family member but is a caregiver or in a position of authority over the child, such as school teachers, religious authorities, or therapists, to name a few, on whom the child is dependent, the effects can be similar to incestual rape.

1. **Statutory rape**

The term ‘statutory rape’ is used in some common law jurisdiction to refer to sexual activities in which one person is below the age required to legally consent to the behavior. Although it usually refers to adults engaging in sex with minors under the age of consent, and very few jurisdiction use the actual term statutory rape. In statutory rape, overt force or threat need not be present. The laws presume coercion, became a minor or mentally challenged adult is legally in capable of giving consent to the act.

1. **Prison rape**

Prison rape refers to rap occurring in prison. It has come into common usage to refer to rape of inmate by other inmates, and less commonly to the rape of inmates by staff, and even less commonly rape of staff by inmates. The Mathura rape was an incident of custodial rape in India on 29 March 1972, where in Mathura, a young tribal girl, was allegedly raped by two policemen on the compound of Desai Ganj Police station in Chandrapur district of Maharastra.

1. **War rapes**

War rapes are rapes committed by soldiers, other combatants or civilians during armed conflict or war, or during military occupation. Rapes in war are often systematic and thorough, and military leaders may actually encourage their soldiers to rape civilians. War rape has been considered a war crime only since 1949. Article 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention explicitly prohibits war time rape and enforced prostitution. These prohibitions were reinforced by the 1977 Additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Therefore during the post-war Nuremberg Trials and Tokyo Trials mass war rape was not prosecuted as a war crime.

1. **Corrective rape**

It is a hate crime in which a person is raped because of their perceived sexual or gender orientation. Corrective rape is a use of rape against people who do not conform to perceived social norms regarding human sexuality and gender roles, often lesbians are raped by heterosexual men and gay men are raped by women, with a goal of punishment of abnormal behavior and reinforcement of social norms. Corrective rape and the accompanying violence can result in physical and psychological trauma, mutilation, HIV infection, unwanted pregnancy and may contribute to suicide.

1. **Mental Harassment and Physical Harassment**

 Mental harassment is humiliating, intimidating or abusive behavior which is often to detect leaving no evidence other than victims’ reports or complaints. This characteristically lowers a person’s self-esteem or causes them torment. This can take the form of verbal comments, engineered episode of intimidation, aggressive action or repeated gestures, sexual dialog etc.

Pornography is one of the forms of mental harassment. It is a systematic practice of exploitation and subordination on sex that differentially harms women through dehumanization. Pornography diminishes the worth and civil status of women or girl.

Child molestation occurs when an individual sees a child as a sexual object and advances on this idea. It is a form of physical harassment. It includes fondling or masturbation of the victim, sexual kissing or forced exposure to sexual media. Attempt to rape and kidnap also include in the physical harassment.

In modern times “aggression has become an endemic facet of human existence” (Menon 2001) and women and children are the most vulnerable and affected one. “The list of crimes that are committed against girl or women seems amaranthine, varying from simple harassment, physical and mental torture, to even denying the very right to exist” (Saxena, 1999). It is sexualisaton of torture like rape that stands out as the major crime against women or girls.

According to the report of National Crime Record Bureau,

* A rape is committed every 54 minutes,
* Molestation every 26 minutes,
* Kidnapping or abduction every 43 minutes,
* Eve-teasing every 51 minutes,
* Dowry death every 51 minutes,
* Criminal offence against women every 7 minute.
1. **Crime Against Women**

 Development along with its progressive changes in personal lifestyle, living standards, varies economic growth caused by urbanization and changes in social ethos contribute to violent attitude and tendencies towards women and witness increase in crime against women. Such incidents are a matter of serious concern and its containment is a necessity so that the women of India attain their rightful share and live in dignity, freedom, peace and freedom from crimes and aspersions.

 The state has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities, and to provide support services especially to working women. Although women may be victims in any of the crimes, be it murder, robbery, cheating or any other crimes, the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as ‘crime against women’. These are broadly classified under two categories: crime identified under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and crimes identified under the Special laws (SLL)

1. Crimes identified under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)
* Rape (sec. 376 IPC)
* Kidnapping and abduction for different purposes (sec. 363-373 IPC)
* Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-b IPC)
* Torture, both mental and physical (Sce.498-AIPC)
* Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
* Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age)(Sec. 66-B IPC)
1. The crime identified under the special laws (SLL)

Provisions of law affecting women have been reviewed periodically and amendment carried out to keep pace with emerging demands. The special social enactment to safeguard women and their interests, specifically are:

* The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
* The Plantation Labor Act, 1951
* The Family Court Act, 1954
* The Special Marriage Act, 1954
* The Hindu Marriage Act,1955
* The Hindu Succession Act,1956
* The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
* The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961(Amended in 1995)
* The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
* The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
* The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
* The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
* The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1979
* The Criminal Law(amendment) Act, 1983
* The Factories Act, 1986
* The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
* The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
1. **Sex Crimes and Sex Laws**

 The first Indian law commission was accordingly appointed to draft the Indian penal code. A draft code was submitted by them on 14 October, 1837. On 26 April, 1845, another commission was appointed to revise the Code. The bill after long deliberation was presented to the legislative council in 1856 and was passed on 6 October, 1860. This Act XLV of 1860 super ceding all rules, regulations and orders of Criminal Law in India became the Indian Penal Code. The administration of criminal justice in India today traces its history to the year 1833 when Macaulay moved the House of commons to codify the whole criminal law in India with a view to bring about unity.

 The charter Act 1833 introduced a single legislature for Hindus and Muslims alike in presidency towns as well as for provincial areas. Though India became independent on 15 august, 1947, the basic penal code with minor amendment has remained the same. The enactment is so wide in its objective that it has needed only a few amendments till date. The Indian penal code is the substantial law and the criminal procedure code is the adjective law, “Men rea”, intention, motive, knowledge, mistake of law, accident are some of the mental element that play an important part in Indian Criminal Law.

According to Indian penal Code, there mentioned six major sex crimes. They are rape, Outranging female modesty, Unnatural offence, Eve teasing, Adultery, Obscenity and Crimes concerning prostitution. In Indian Penal Code each atrocity are deals with different sections. Some of the major sections related to the topics are given below.

1. **Section 375- Rape**

 In Indian penal codea man is said to be commit “rape” who except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a women under circumstances falling under any of the six following descriptions:-

First: - against her will

Secondly: - without her consent

Thirdly: - with her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested in fear of death or of hurt.

Fourthly: - with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.

Fifthly: - with her consent, when at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.

Sixthly: - with or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.

Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence of rape. Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age is not rape.

1. **Section 376- Punishment of Rape**
2. Whoever, expert in the cases provided for by subsection, commits rape shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine unless the women raped is his own wife and is not under sixteen years of age in which cases, he shall be punished with imprisonment to two years or with fine both: provided the court may, for adequate and special reason to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than seven years.
3. Whoever
	1. being a police officer commits rape
* Within the limits of the police station to which he is appointed; or
* In the premises of any station house whether or not situated in the police station to which he is appointed; or
* On the women in his custody or in the custody of police officer subordinate; or
	1. being a public servant ,takes advantages of his official position and commits rape on a women in his custody as such public servant or in the custody of public servant subordinate to him; or
	2. being on the management or on the staff of a jail ,remand home or other place of custody established by or under any law of the time being in force of a woman’s or children’s institution takes advantage of his official positions and commits rape on any inmate of such jail, remand home, place or institutions; or
	3. being on the management or the staff of a hospital, takes advantage of his official position and commits rape on a women in that hospital; or
	4. Commits rape on a women knowing her to be pregnant; or
	5. Commits rape on a women when she is under 12 years of age; or
	6. Commits gang rape shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may be and shall also be liable to fine.

Provided that the court may, for adequate and special reason to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment of either description for a term of less than ten years. Where a woman is raped by one or more, a group of persons in furtherance of their common intension, each of the persons shall be deemed to have committed gang rape within the meaning of this subsection. ”women’s or children institutions” means an institutions whether called an orphanage or a home for neglected women or children or widow’s home or by any other name, which is established and maintained for the resumption and care of women or children. “Hospital” means the precincts of the hospital and includes the precincts of any institution for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or of persons requiring medical attention or rehabilitation.

Consent given by women of unsound mind is of no avail where, there for a man had carnal knowledge imbecile mind and the jury found that it was without her consent she being in capable of giving consent from defect of understanding it was held that its act amounted to rape. Similarly consent given intoxicated women is no consent. Where the accused made a girl of 13 years drunk whilst she was insensible, violated her person, he was held to have commuted to rape. If a girl does not resist intercourse in consequence of misapprehension, this will not amount to consent or her part. Where a medical man, to whom a girl of fourteen years of age was sent for professional advice had canal connection with her, she making no resistance from a bona fide belief that he was treating her medically, it was held that he could be convicted of rape. There is a distinction between vulval penetration and vaginal penetration. In order to constitute the statute merely requires medical evidence of penetration, and this may occur and the hymen remain intact seminal emission is not necessary to establish rape. What is necessary is that there must be penetration.

1. **Section 354- Assault Of Criminal Force To Women With Intent To Outrage Her Modesty**

 Whoever assault or uses criminal force to any women, intending to outrange or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine, or with both. The supreme court of India has held that when any act done to or in the presence of women is clearly suggestive of sex that act will fall within this section. The essence of a women’s modesty is her sex. The culpable intention of the accused is the crux of the matter.

1. **Section 377- Unnatural Offence**

 Whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, women or animal, shall be punishment with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine. Penetration is sufficient to constitute the carnal intercourse.

 Bestiality, sodomy, buggery as also lesbianism are also dealt with under this section. Cases of bestiality do occur among young and vigorous villagers, who go out to graze cattle in fields far away from the gaze of the human eye. Owing to loneliness and proximity of the animals they are excited to commit this abominable crime. Some of these men have mental abnormalities. The crime of bestiality is also seen in some ignorant men, who have a superstitious belief that they are cured of gonorrhea by committing sexual intercourse with a she-ass.

1. **Section 497- Adultery**

 Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of another man without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years or with fine or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor.

1. **Investigation of Sex-Related Crimes**

The nature of proof in sex offences, unlike most other crimes, traditionally has required some corroboration other than the victim’s testimony. Sex crimes also arouse the concern of the community, and there is likely to be political and public pressure on the police to solve the case. If not handled properly, this pressure can contribute to a faulty and hasty investigation. Statistically, we know that most rapes are committed by a single individual acting alone; almost one-third occur in or near the home; almost three-fourths occur between 6:00 pm. And 6:00am and more than half of the victim are under the age of 25. According to victimization surveys, a large percentage of rapes are never reported. Statistically, lower-income women are more likely to be raped. Location makes little difference in rape statistics; urban, suburban, and rural locations account for approximately the same number of rapes per 1,000 residents. Rape offenders are more likely to be young, between the ages of 14 and 19; individual between 25 and 34 represent the second largest grouping.

 The issue of mutual consent is frequently a key defence contention. However, it should be noted at the outset that the concept of mutual consent is not well defined in the law, and what be perceived as consent may not in fact be the case. Minor children cannot generally give consent. Plus, the phenomenon known as ‘date rape’ has generated new case law. Within the rubric of mutual consent lies a number of acts that may involve full consent between the parties, but that nevertheless are illegal within a particular jurisdiction. Examples of these include prostitution, adultery, homosexual acts, and other sex acts, such as anal intercourse. The most serious sex- connected crime from the perception of the public is forcible rape or sodomy, coupled with murder. It is important to recognize, though, that all rapes and serious sexual assaults must have a high priority in the investigative universe.

The legal definition of rape generally involves the following elements:

* Sexual penetration, however slight, of the victim’s vulva;
* By a person or persons without the victim’s consent;
* Or with a minor child.

There are two aspects of sex crime investigation must receive priority handling. The first is seeing that the victim receives proper medical attention and a physical examination that can establish rape or sexual assault.

 The second is protection of the crime scene and, if a suspect is apprehended immediately or shortly thereafter, the collection and protection of his clothing- particularly under-garments. The attitude and demeanour of the investigator is crucial during these initial stages. A progressive law enforcement agency will have developed relationships with hospital emergency rooms and victim support groups that can be of great assistance.

 The medical practitioner conducting a rape examination is expected to follow a set of standard procedures that are a part of the case during its investigative and trial stages. In rape cases there may be more than one crime scene requiring protection.

 After the victim has received medical attention, a follow-up interview is conducted. In many jurisdictions this interview is conducted by a female investigator if one is available. Under ideal circumstances it is prudent to have a psychologist who is familiar with sex crimes advice the investigator as questioning proceeds (this is not done in the presents of victim). The psychologist should not take part in the interview, although in some cases it may be advisable to permit a representative from a victim support group to be present.

 The first officer on the scene will likely conduct a preliminary interview. These interviews are critical; patrol officers should be trained in handling them. Also, the time, manner, and nature of the interview may be affected if considerable time passes before medical authorities permit the victim to be interviewed by the investigator. For example, if there is serious physical or emotional trauma, the doctor may not permit an immediate interview. In such a case, the investigator must depend on the information from the initial interview.

 The interview should be conducted in private, preferably with an impartial observer such as a nurse or female officer. Generally, the officer with the most experience should conduct the interview. However, circumstance may dictate otherwise-for example, if the victim is more comfortable with a female officer with less experience. If the victim alleges a rape, the officer should assume that one has occurred and operate on this assumption. If time permits, the next stage of the interview should attempt to build on the victim’s statements, taking care not to challenge or question statements. The interview should take into account such factors as age, psychological state, willingness to co-operate, and special circumstances. This involves an ability to ‘size up the situation’.

 The goal of the preliminary interview should be to establish:

* A physical description of the offender or offenders
* The location or locations where the crime took place;
* The identification of possible witnesses;
* Specific actions of the offender that are volunteered by the victim;
* Circumstances leading up to the attack;
* Information on any weapon or vehicle that may have been used;
* Specific information on the actual location of the assault (bed room, back of a vehicle, etc.).
1. **Physical Evidence**

The investigator must be aware that the lives of victims, as well as alleged suspects, can be ruined through carelessness. The crime scene and the collection of physical evidence represent an important part of the initial phase of the investigation.

The collection of physical evidence in rape and sexual abuse cases should follow the recommendations outlined. A sex crimes investigation kit should also be available to the investigator. The investigator should recognize that sex crimes may occur in multiple locations. Care should be taken to quickly identify multiple crime scenes and immediate step should be taken to protect them. The goal of the crime scene search is to locate evidence that will:

* link the victim and the offender to the crime scene:
* establish that sexual relations took place;
* establish that force was used; and
* Establish the offender’s role or activity.

Establishing a link between the victim, offender, and crime scene may be necessary in cases where the offender denies link has great investigative and probative significance. In other to establish rape it is necessary to prove that penetration, however slight, took place. This is usually accomplished through a medical examination, which may show that intercourse took place.

However, laboratory analyses may be hampered if the victim has taken a shower or douche. Analysis also can be impeded if rape, or was attacked by more than one person. In one case a victim had intercourse with another individual prior to the rape, or was attacked by more than one person, in one case a victim had sexual intercourse with her boyfriend willingly, but awoke later to find that one of his “friends” had entered her room after her boyfriend left to force her to have sexual relations. The offender maintained that he had not had sexual intercourse, but instead merely had sat on the bed, propositioned the women, and been refused.

A crime scene search produced the victim’s undergarments, which contained traces of semen. When examined to determine its blood group, the blood group found matched that of the accused, but differed from that of the victim and the boyfriend. When confronted with this evidence the man confessed.

Modern DNA technology is even more helpful than blood grouping in resolving such an issue. The use of force can be established through the recovery of weapons or material used to tie the victim down, or by showing the marks left through the use of force in restraining the victim.

How the physical evidence is used will depend on the various elements of the case as it is being prepared. For example, fingernail scrapings from the victim may be used to tie the offender to the victim, scrapings from the suspect may be used to place the suspect in a particular location as well as link him to the victim. Blood can be grouped and examined for its DNA pattern.

The following considerations play important roles in the use of physical evidence both in investigation and prosecution:

* **Blood:** The development of a new technique for blood testing makes it possible for the laboratory to provide much more information than in the past. Using this technique it may be possible to individualize the sample. Known as DNA analysis, it determines the genetic code that is unique to that individual; only identical twins will have the same genetic codes. Care should be taken in the collection of blood samples; efforts should be made to ensure that there is no mixing of body fluids.
* **Semen:** Microscopic examination of semen may help determine if the sexual activity was recent. In most cases the crime laboratory deals with dead sperm because of the passage of time prior to examination. For this reason, if possible, a microscopic examination of a sample should be conducted as soon as possible. This is usually done in the hospital by a physician or trained medical microscopist. Semen can also provide evidence of blood type. More recent research indicates that it may be possible to identify an individual’s genetic code by examining semen. Collecting semen sample from the victim will generally be handled at the hospital where rape “kits” should be available for use by a physician or nurse. The investigator or crime scene technician the clothing of the victim should collect the clothing of the victim and the suspect whenever possible. Each item should be handled as a separate piece of evidence; under no circumstances should the garment be put the same container. Care should also be taken with garments containing dried semen samples so that it does not flake off. They should not be folded as the semen sample may then crumble and be lost. In searching for semen samples it is common to use ultraviolet light because semen fluoresces.
* **Saliva:** Saliva samples may be used to identify blood group and can also be used to identify genetic coded. It is found less frequently than blood and semen; the properties of it make it look like water. It may be possible to obtain a saliva sample from cigarettes, food, chewing gum, or bed sheets. It also may be present in bite makes on the victim. In collection care should be taken not to touch the saliva directly as secretions on the fingers can contaminate it.
* **Hair:** Hair can be taken from the head, chest, legs, or pubic area. Facial hair is less likely to be present unless the individual has beard or moustache. An individual’s DNA can be determined from a hair if the root is present.
* **Fibers:** It obtained from the suspect’s clothing or from other material, such as rope or cord used to tie the victim, may be useful evidentiary material. Here again, it is important to note that each collection should be handled separately and clearly identified as to location.
* **Markings:** Tool or weapon markings may be used to link the weapon or tool to the scene or victim, particularly if it is recovered in the possession of the suspect.

When collecting or identifying physical evidence at the scene, particular care should be taken to note clearly where each piece of evidence is located. Do not rely on memory: use sketches, photographs and notes.

1. **Demographic Profile Of Children**

 India, with 1.21 billion people is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1.35 billion people. The figures show that India represents almost 17.31% of the world's population, which means one out of six people on this planet live in India. Every year, an estimated 26 millions of children are born in India which is nearly 4 million more than the population of Australia. It is significant that while an absolute increase of 181 million in the country’s population has been recorded during the decade 2001-2011, there is a reduction of 5.05 millions in the population of children aged 0-6 years during this period. The decline in male children is 2.06 million and in female children is 2.99 millions. The share of Children (0-6 years) in the total population has showed a decline of 2.8 points in 2011, compared to Census 2001.

In 2011, the total number of children in the age-group 0-6 years is reported as 158.79 million which is down by 3.1% compared to the child population in 2001 of the order of 163.84 million. The share of children (0-6 years) to the total population is 13.1% in 2011 whereas the corresponding figures for male children and female children are 13.3% and 12.9%.

 **Table 1.** *Population (0-6 years) 2001-2011- India*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Children (0-6 years)** **(in million)** | **Total population** **(in million)** | **Share of children** **(0-6 years) to the corresponding total population (%)** |
|  | Total | Male | Female | total | male | female | total | male | female |
| Census2001 | 163.84 | 85.01 | 78.83 | 1028.7 | 532.2 | 496.5 | 15.93 | 15.97 | 15.88 |
| Census2011 | 158.79 | 82.95 | 75.84 | 1210.2 | 623.7 | 586.47 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 12.9 |

 Source: census, India, office of Registrar General of India

1. **Crime against Children**

 In the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 defined a girl-child has one who is below 18 years of age. The ‘Child Marriage Restraint Act’ of 1928 also specifies 18 years as the cut-off mark for restraining child marriage, for the purpose of section 375 (IPC) the crucial age in case of wife is 15 years. But in section 376 (IPC) a distinction has been made on the bases of wife below 12 years of age. These give rise to conflicting interpretation in the status of the child. There is need for harmonizing these in consistencies along with those existing in ‘Special/Local Laws’.

 The offences committed against the children or the crimes in which children were the victims are considered as crime against children. The general penal code of this country and the various protective and preventive ‘Special and Local Laws’ specifically mention the offences where in children are known to be victims. Issues relating to child victims and crimes, committed against children, call for a human approach. Various social organizations along with the government support have been collectively addressing this menace.

 Efforts are afoot to prevent and save children from the vulnerabilities and exploitation to which they are subjected by the law enforcement agencies. Such crimes are viewed as social evil and bad, the reported incidents of such crimes continue to rise in magnitude. This calls for greater involvement by the society with greater awareness and attitudes towards such crimes to fight and contains this menace. The present legislative support through various enactments, legislations which are enacted from time to time safe guard the victimization of children against abuse, violence and inhuman treatment, have come a long way in protecting and securing children from various crimes perpetrated against them.

Cases in which the children are victimized and abused can be categorized under two broad sections: (1) crimes committed against children which are punishable under the Indian Penal Code (IPC); (2) crimes reported against children which are punishable under Special and Local Laws (SLL).

1. Crimes committed against children which are punishable under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
2. Foeticides (crime against being born) (section 315 and 316 IPC)
3. Infanticides (crime against unborn child) (section 315 IPC)
4. Abetment of suicide (abetment by other person for commitment of suicide by children) (section 305 IPC).
5. Exposure and abandonment (crime against children by parents or others to expose or to leave them with the intention of abandonment) (section 317 IPC).
6. Kidnapping and abduction:
* Kidnapping for exporting (section 360 IPC)
* Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (section 361 IPC).
* Kidnapping for ransom (section 363 read with section 384 IPC).
* Kidnapping for camel racing, etc. (section 363 IPC)
* Kidnapping for compel for marriage (section 366 IPC)
* Kidnapping for slavery etc. (section 367 IPC)
1. Procuration of minor girls (for inducement to force or seduce, to illicit intercourse)(section 366-A IPC)
2. Selling of girls for prostitution (section 372 IPC).
3. Buying of girls for prostitution(section 373 IPC)
4. Rape (section 375 IPC)
5. Unnatural offences (section 377 IPC).
6. Crimes reported against children which are punishable under Special and Local Laws (SLL).
7. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (where minor are abused in prostitution).
8. Child Marriage Restraint Act.
9. Child Labour Act
10. **Status of Crimes Against Children In The Country**

It is alarming that, in 2011, the Crimes against children reported a 24% increase from the previous year with a total of 33,098 cases of crimes against Children reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 26,694 cases during 2010. The State of Uttar Pradesh accounted for 16.6% of total crimes against children at national level in 2011, followed by Madhya Pradesh (13.2%), Delhi (12.8%), Maharashtra (10.2%), Bihar (6.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (6.7%).

In 2011among the IPC crimes, an increase of 43% was registered in Kidnapping and Abduction, while rape cases were increased by 30%, Procuration of minor girls recorded an increase of 27% and Foeticide reported an increase of 19% over 2010. In 2011, Buying of girls for Prostitution showed a decline of 65%, and selling of girls for Prostitution reported decline of 13% compared to 2010.

**Table 2.** *Crimes against Children (IPC) In the Country and PercentageVariation in 2011 Over 2010*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr .no** | **Crime head** | **Year** | **% variation in 2011 over 2010** |
|  |  | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| 1 | Murder | 1488 | 1408 | 1451 | 3 |
| 2 | Infanticide | 63 | 100 | 63 | -37 |
| 3 | Rape | 5368 | 5484 | 7112 | 30 |
| 4 | Kidnapping & abduction | 8945 | 10670 | 15284 | 43 |
| 5 | Foeticid | 123 | 111 | 132 | 19 |
| 6 | Abetment of suicide | 46 | 56 | 61 | 9 |
| 7 | Explosure & Abandonment | 857 | 725 | 700 | -3 |
| 8 | Procuration of Minor Girls | 237 | 679 | 862 | 27 |
| 9 | Buying of girls for prostitution | 32 | 78 | 27 | -65 |
| 10 | Selling of girls for prostitution | 57 | 130 | 113 | -13 |
| 11 | Other crimes (including prohibition of child marriage act 2006) | 6985 | 7253 | 7293 | 1 |
|  | Total | 24201 | 26694 | 33098 | 24 |

**Source**: Crime in India 2011, National Crime Records Bureau

Even with the prevailing perception of under reporting in crime data, it is alarimg to note that, a total of 15282 cases of kidnapping & abduction of children were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 10670 cases in the previous year. Uttar Pradesh (3739) followed by Delhi (3528) has accounted for 24.5% and 23.1% respectively of the total kidnapping and abduction cases reported in the Country. Further shocking is that, a total of 7112 cases of Child rape were reported in the Country during 2011, as compared to 5484 in 2010. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of child rape cases (1262) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1088) and Maharashtra (818). These three States together accounted for 44.5% of the child rape cases reported in the Country in 2011. A total of 132 cases of foeticide were reported in 2011, of which the highest number registered from Madhya Pradesh, followed by Chattisgarh and Punjab and these States together reported 56% of the total Foeticide registered in 2011 in the Country. The 27% increase in the Crime of Procuration of Minor Girls (862 cases in 2011 compared to 679 cases in 2010) is also very disturbing. West Bengal has reported 298 such cases, indicating a share of 34.6% at national level followed by Bihar (183), Assam (142) and Andhra Pradesh (106).

Though, notable decline was reported for the Crimes, ‘buying of girls for prostitution’ and ‘selling of girls for prostitution’, it may be noted that, majority of those cases were rigorous in a few States. Maharashtra accounted for 74% of the total 27cases of ‘buying of girls for prostitution’ and West Bengal has accounted for 77% of the total 113 cases of ‘selling of girls for prostitution’. A total of 113 cases under prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 were reported in the country out of which highest were reported in West Bengal (25), followed by Maharashtra (19), Andhra Pradesh (15), Gujarat (13) and Karnataka (12).

1. **Disposal Of Crimes Against Children By Police And Courts**

The average charge sheeting rate for all the Crimes against children was 82.5% in 2011, which was the same in 2010 as well. The highest charge sheet rate was observed in cases under ‘Buying of girls for prostitution’ (100%) followed by ‘Rape’ (97.3%) in comparison to the prevailing national level charge sheeting rate of 78.8% for the IPC Crimes and 93% for SLL Crimes. The lowest charge sheet rate was found in cases of ‘Foeticide’. The Conviction rate at national level for the crimes committed against children stood at 34.6%. The conviction rate for ‘infanticide (other than murder)’ was highest at 46.9% followed by cases under ‘murder’ (45.5%).

1. **Sex Crime in Kerala 2011**

Kerala is widely considered a model state in India and abroad in terms of social development in spite of its comparatively low per capita income levels. Kerala’s achievements in certain fields like sex ratio, birth rate, literacy rate and use of family planning methods have come up for universal acclaim. But the sexual atrocities increases day by day. In 2011, in the age group up to 30,there are 1132 cases where reported. And also different types of sexual atrocities are distributed in the table 3.

 **Table 3.** *Age Group- Wise Victims of Rape Cases*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Cases** |
| Up to 10 | 59 |
| 10 – 14 | 98 |
| 14 – 18 | 284 |
| 18 – 30 | 422 |
| 30 – 50 | 260 |
| Above 50 | 21 |
| Total | 1132 |

 Source: National Crime Record Bureau, 2011

There are different types of sexual crime are recorded under IPC. In to the total crime, 4.7% contributed by rape, 8.7% contributed by molestation, 6.7% sexual harassment and 5.9% rape against children were reported.

 **Table 4.** *Different Type of Sexual Atrocities*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type | Incidence | Rate of crime | Percentage share |
| Rape  | 1132 | 3.4 | 5.6 |
| Molestation | 3756 | 11.2 | 8.7 |
| Sexual harassment | 573 | 1.7 | 6.7 |
| Rape against children | 423 | 1.3 | 4.6 |

 Source: National Crime Record Bureau, 2011

Here majority are reported on molestation and least one is sexual harassment.

The relationship between victim and culprit are given below. Majority of the culprits are known parson to the victim.

**Table 5.** *Offender’s relation and proximity to rape victims 2011*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **No. of cases in which offenders were known to the victim** | **1119** |
| Parent/ close family members | 38 |
| Relatives | 56 |
| Neighbours | 244 |
| Other known person | 781 |

Source: National Crime Record Bureau, 2011

1. **Development of Children for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) - A Report**

The objective for the 11th Plan should be to holistically empower the girl child in all aspects so that she can become an equal partner with boys on the road to development and progress. This requires addressing the various constraints /persisting problems facing the girl child. Towards this end, the strategy and action laid out in the National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 will be given priority and attention with focus on her survival, protection and wellbeing. Special importance will be accorded to ensuring all girl children the right to life and liberty, and to upholding their dignity and security in family and society, with utmost attention to their right to equality and social justice.

1. **Current status of the Girl child**

The important Human Development Indicators (HDI) which reflects the current status of the girl child. In the population (0-6), 81,911,041 are male, where as 75,952,104 are females. A perusal of the various indicators reflects the dismal situation of the girl child. The sharp decline in female sex ratios over the years suggests that female foeticide and infanticide might be primarily responsible for this phenomenon followed by general neglect of the girl child. The magnitude of girl child mortality is reflected from the fact that every year, about 12 million girls are born in India; a third of these girls die in the first year of their life; three million, or 25 per cent, do not survive to see their fifteenth birthday. The child mortality rate between 0-4 years for girl child is 20.6%, two percent more than that of boys (18.6%).

1. **Protection**
* birth registration of the girl child
* protection from child abuse
* protection of child marriage
* protection from sexual exploitation and trafficking
* prevention of child labour
* care for street children

Based on the number of indicators fulfilled the State Government/ District administration may like to reward these villages/clusters with awards/recognition/citation etc. Based on the number of village/ clusters declared “Girl Child Friendly’ the concerned State may also be recognized for its efforts at the national level for which the Ministry of Women and Child Development make constitute a special award.

In 2001, the UN General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, requested the UN Secretary-General to undertake an in-depth study on violence against children. The Study provided the first global report on the extent, causes, and effects of violence against children—in the home, the school, institutions, the workplace, and the community. It was also the first United Nations report to be based on widespread collaboration among the OHCHR, UNICEF, the WHO, non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions, and direct consultation with children themselves. The report found that millions of children across the world were victims of sexual, physical and/or, emotional violence, many on a daily basis. Societal acceptance of violence against children appeared to be the norm and to be a key obstacle to its elimination.

1. **Verma Committee Report**

A three-member Commission, headed by former Chief Justice of India, Justice J.S. Verma which was assigned to review laws for sexual crimes submitted its report to the Government during January 2013. The Commission has recommended comprehensive changes in criminal laws to deal with crimes and atrocities against women which are as under:

1. **Punishment for Rape:** The panel has not recommended the death penalty for rapists. It suggests that the punishment for rape should be rigorous imprisonment or RI for seven years to life. It recommends that punishment for causing death or a "persistent vegetative state" should be RI for a term not be less than 20 years, but may be for life also, which shall mean the rest of the person's life. Gang-rape, it suggests should entail punishment of not less than 20 years, which may also extend to life and gang-rape followed by death, should be punished with life imprisonment.
2. **Punishment for other sexual offences:** The panel recognized the need to curb all forms of sexual offences and recommended - Voyeurism be punished with up to seven years in jail; stalking or attempts to contact a person repeatedly through any means by up to three years. Acid attacks would be punished by up to seven years if imprisonment; trafficking will be punished with RI for seven to ten years.
3. **Registering complaints and medical examination:** Every complaint of rape must be registered by the police and civil society should perform its duty to report any case of rape coming to its knowledge. "Any officer, who fails to register a case of rape reported to him, or attempts to abort its investigation, commits an offence which shall be punishable as prescribed," the report says. The protocols for medical examination of victims of sexual assault have also been suggested. The panel said, "Such protocol based, professional medical examination is imperative for uniform practice and implementation."
4. **Marriages to be registered:** As a primary recommendation, all marriages in India (irrespective of the personal laws under which such marriages are solemnized) should mandatorily be registered in the presence of a magistrate. The magistrate will ensure that the marriage has been solemnized without any demand for dowry having been made and that it has taken place with the full and free consent of both partners.
5. **Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure:** The panel observed, "The manner in which the rights of women can be recognized can only be manifested when they have full access to justice and when the rule of law can be upheld in their favour." The proposed Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2012, should be modified, suggests the panel. "Since the possibility of sexual assault on men, as well as homosexual, transgender and transsexual rape, is a reality the provisions have to be cognizant of the same," it says. A special procedure for protecting persons with disabilities from rape, and requisite procedures for access to justice for such persons, the panel said was an "urgent need."
6. **Bill of Rights for women:** A separate Bill of Rights for women that entitles a woman a life of dignity and security and will ensure that a woman shall have the right to have complete sexual autonomy including with respect to her relationships.
7. **Review of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act:** The panel has observed that the "impunity of systematic sexual violence is being legitimized by the armed forces special powers act." It has said there is an imminent need to review the continuance of AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Power Act) in areas as soon as possible. It has also recommended posting special commissioners for women's safety in conflict areas.
8. **Police reforms:** To inspire public confidence, the panel said, "police officers with reputations of outstanding ability and character must be placed at the higher levels of the police force." All existing appointments need to be reviewed to ensure that the police force has the requisite moral vision. The panel strongly recommended that "law enforcement agencies do not become tools at the hands of political masters." It said, "Every member of the police force must understand their accountability is only to the law and to none else in the discharge of their duty."
9. **Role of the judiciary:** The judiciary has the primary responsibility of enforcing fundamental rights, through constitutional remedies. The judiciary can take *suo-motu* cognizance of such issues being deeply concerned with them both in the Supreme Court and the High Court. An all India strategy to deal with this issue would be advisable. The Chief Justice of India could be approached to commence appropriate proceedings on the judicial side. The Chief Justice may consider making appropriate orders relating to the issue of missing children to curb the illegal trade of their trafficking etc.
10. **Political Reforms:** The Justice Verma committee observed that reforms are needed to deal with criminalization of politics. The panel has suggested that, in the event cognizance has been taken by a magistrate of a criminal offence, the candidate ought to be disqualified from participating in the electoral process. Any candidate who fails to disclose a charge should be disqualified subsequently. It suggested lawmakers facing criminal charges, who have already been elected to Parliament and state legislatures, should voluntarily vacate their seats.

The National Policy for Children, 1974, declared children to be a 'supreme national asset'. It pledged measures to secure and safeguard all their needs, declaring that this could be done by making wise use of available national resources. Unfortunately, ten successive Five Year Plans have not allocated adequate resources to meet the needs of children. An exercise on child budgeting carried out by the Ministry of Women and Child Development revealed that total expenditure on children in 2005-2006 in health, education, development and protection together amounted to a mere 3.86%, rising to 4.91% in 2006-07. However, the share of resources for child protection was abysmally low at 0.034% in 2005-06 and remained the same in 2006-07. Available resources have also not been utilized effectively for achieving outcomes for children. As a result, the status and condition of children have remained far from secure.

1. **REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY**

 Rashi Aditi Ghosh and Zee research group (2013) were investigated on ‘Sexual harassment of women not down despite laws to protect them’. The study was done in Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmadabad, Luck now and Durgapur among working women from the organized and unorganized sectors. The report concluded that while a majority of respondents were of such act, they were reluctant to take any formal action due to fear losing job, absence of any complaints mechanism at work place, fear to getting stigmatized and not aware of redressal mechanism.

 Himanshu Kanshyap and co workers (2013) conducted a study on ‘Girls faced sexual harassment in most public places: study’. The objective was to find out causes of sexual harassment, ways of harassment and other aspects related to it. Around 80 girl students of prestigious government educational institutes of the city were asked to fill up a questionnaire for the purpose. The conclusion was 50% girls suffered sexual harassment at least once in every ten visits to their school or college. Girls also said they feel insecure irrespective of clothes they wear or the time they move out. The survey also threw up a shocker that most girls do not help even after seeing a girl subjected to harassment.

 Burgess and Santra (2012) conducted a study on ‘The effect of music videos on college student’s perceptions of rape’. This paper examined the effect of sexualized portrayals of female artists in music videos on college student’s perception of date rape. 132 college students were randomly assigned to view a music video that contained either high or low levels of sexuality and sexual objectification and were then asked to rate the quilt of the male in a scenario they read about a date rape between a high school boy and girl. Generally, the high sexualized/ objectified music video had a greater effect on male’s perceptions. Decreasing their judgments of quilt and empathy for the victim. Additionally, the females in the high sexualized/ objectified conditions were more likely to rate the female as responsible for the date rape.

 Abuya and Jackline (2012) Conducted a study on ‘A phenomenological study of sexual harassment and violence among girls attending high school in urban slums, Nairobi Kenya’. Data were obtained from a sample of 20 girls attending school in Kamu and Lafamu, 10 girls who had dropped out of school, and 14 teachers, using structured interviews. A phenomenological approach was used to describe narratives of girls’ experiences with sexual harassment and violence in and out of school despite the sexual offence act enacted by the Kenyan parliament in 2006.

 Gadin and katia gillander (2012) investigated ‘on sexual harassment of girls in elementary school; A concealed phenomenon within a Heterosexual Romantic discourse’. The aim of this study was to enhance the understanding of young girl’s experiences of peer sexual harassment in elementary school and of normalizing processes of school-related sexualized violence, six focus group interviews with girls in Grade l through 6 were carried out in an elementary school in the northern part of Sweden. Content analyses showed that young girls experienced verbal and non verbal and sexual assault behaviours at school. A conclusion is that schools have to acknowledge behaviours related to sexual harassment as a potential problem even in young ages and also for this age group.

 Ponmalar N Alagappan et al (2012) conducted on ‘Perception of sexual harassment among female hostel employees in Malasia’. Convenient sampling technique was used for selecting the female employees working in hotels. Ten hotels were selected, five from each state. Questionnaire was used for collecting the data. The results of this study revealed that the perception of sexual harassment among the female respondents working in the hotel industry did not vary as a function of age, race, marital status, educational level, occupational position, department and years employed, none of the demographic variables affected the female employees’ perception of sexual harassment.

 Deb, Sibnath and Kerryann(2012) conducted a study on ‘Impact of physical, Psychological, and sexual violence on social adjustment of school children in India’. This study sought to understand the pervasiveness and impact of physical, psychological and sexual violence on the social adjustment of grade 8 and 9 school children in the state of Tripura, India. The study participants, 160 boys and 160 girls, were randomly selected from classes in 8th English and Bengali medium school in Agarthala city, Tripura. Data were collected using a self-administered semi structured questionnaire and social adjustment inventory. Finding reveals that boys were more often victims of physical and psychological violence while girls were more often victims of sexual violence. Social adjustment was poorer for girls than boys.

 His-Sheng Wei & Ji-kang Chen (2011) conducted a study on “Factors Associate With peer sexual harassment victimization among Taiwanese Adolescent’s”. A random sample of 1,376 7th & 9th grade middle school students in Taichung city, Taiwan, completed questionnaire about their demographics, delinquency, peer/teacher interaction and experience of being sexually harassed by peers. Boys reported more exposure to sexual harassment than did girls. Multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed separately for boys and girls. Boy’s sexual harassment victimization was also associated with their involvement in fights. Peer relationship problems contributed to girl’s sexual harassment victimization. These finding suggested the relevance of a hostile school climate to peer sexual harassment in risk factors.

 Lin D et al. (2011) investigated on ‘Child sexual abuse and its relationship with health risk behaviors among rural children and adolescents in Hunan, China’. The content was designed to explore the prevalence of child sexual abuse (CSA) and its association with health risk behaviors among rural children and adolescents in China. A sample of 683 rural children and adolescents (8 to 18 years of age) completed an anonymous questionnaire which assessed data on several potential confounding factors were also collected. A total of 123(18%) respondents reported experiencing at least one kind of CSA before 16 years of age, with more boys reporting than girls. In addition, attending non-boarding schools, lower levels of self-esteem and higher levels of perceived peer pressure for engagement in health behaviours were associated with higher rates of CSA.

 Anupreet Kaur Sighu (2011) conducted on “Domestic Violence Against Women: a study in the metropolis of Delhi”. The study was conducted on female domestic violence victims, who sought relief either through police or NGO in the city of Delhi. The study also includes the viewpoint of police officers working in the crime against women cell and the staff of non-governmental organization dealing with victims of domestic violence. Most women preferred to stay quiet after the first instance of violence and younger women more prone to victimization in domestic abuse during earlier years of marriage.

 Sibanath Deb and Tanusree Chakraborty (2010) conducted a study on ‘sexual abuse of adolescents and its relation with High-Risk behavior’. Semi structured questionnaire and Adolescent risk behavior checklist were used as tools for this study. The findings of the study were the adolescents were sexually abused mostly during 8 – 14 years age. So far as nature of sexual abuse is concerned, findings, reveals that vaginal sex was the most common, followed by oral genital contact, folding and forced stimulation by the adult.

Bradley et al (2009) were investigated on ‘An Evaluation of Mixed-Gender Sexual Assault Prevention Program’. This study evaluated the short-term effectiveness of a mixed-gender sexual assault prevention program developed for college students. Program participant (n= 177) were compared to non-program participants (n=132) prior to the program and during a 2-week follow-up period on measures of rape myths, victim empathy, perceived negative consequences and estimated likelihood of committing rape, sexual communication, sexual assault awareness and risky dating behavior. The prevention program was effective at increasing men’s victim empathy and decreasing their adherence to rape myths but ineffective at changing women’s assault-related knowledge, participation in risky dating behaviors and sexual communication strategies.

 Maria de Lourdes de Souza et al. (2009) conducted a study on ‘Violence Against Amazone women’. This quantitative and exploratory study analyzed violence against Amazon women presented in print media according to type and severity, and whether aggressors fell under the Maria da Penha law. A total of 181 issues of a regional newspaper were consulted. Based on content analysis, 164 items addressing violence against women were selected and 46 were included in the corpus of analysis. Results were gathered in three thematic groups: women killed with cruelty, sexual violence against women regardless of age, and violence against women and the limitations of the Maria da Penha law. Violence against these women varied in terms of form and severity, including up to homicide. Women are submitted to sexual violence from childhood through adulthood. The enforcement of this law shows the community it has a means to cope with this social phenomenon.

 Taylor and Kelley (2008) were conducted a study on ‘seeking justice for sexual harassment in schools: Is title IX the only option’. In its current term, the U.S Supreme court will hear arguments in Fitzgerald V .Barnstable school committee’ (2007), a case involving alleged student-to-student sexual harassment between a Kindergartner and a third grader. At first blush, the case is about unfortunate, alleged incidents of harassment of a young student while on the school bus. From a legal standpoint, however, the questions that the court will resolve focus on congressional intent underlying title IX, the statute that prohibits sex discrimination by educational institutions. Specifically, the high court will decide whether congress intended title IX to be a plaintiff’s sole legal remedy in response to sexual harassment occurring in schools. The answer to that question will greatly affect educators and student at all levels. This article reported that the Supreme Court is set to decide whether plaintiffs an use a lower legal hurdle than title IX to use in sexual harassment cases.

Mayer and Elizabeth (2008) were investigated on ‘Gendered harassment in secondary schools; Understanding Teachers’ (Non) interventions’. This article provides an analysis of teachers’ perceptions of and response to gendered harassment in Canadian Secondary Schools based on in-depth interviews with six teachers in one urban school district. Gendered harassment includes any behavior that polices and reinforces traditional heterosexual gender non-conformity. This study shows that educators experience a combination of the external and internal influences that act as either ‘barriers’ or ‘motivators’ for intervention. Some of them are lack of negative community response. By gaining a better understanding of the complex factors that shape how teachers view and respond to gendered harassment, we can work towards more effective solution to reduce these behaviors in schools.

Leach and Shashikala (2007) were investigated on ‘Sexual harassment and abuse of Adolescent school girls in South India’. Data from open-ended interviews and a participatory workshop in two schools revealed that girls were vulnerable to sexual harassment both within the school ground (mostly by male pupils) and while travelling to and from school (by older boys and adult men), especially on public transport for some girls, sexual harassment reduces their desire to continue their schooling, for other it increased their fear of being withdrawn if parents came to hear of any incident.

 Vardana Nautiyal and Jidentra Dabral (2006) conducted a study on ‘women issues in newspapers of Uttarakhand’. The present study is focused on the coverage made by newspapers regarding women’s issues. Two Hindu daily newspapers, ‘Amar ujala, and ‘Danik Jagram, were taken for the study. Both of papers are published from Dehradun and having largest circulation in the Uttarakhand. To analysis the women’s issue in newspapers, equality, health, education, sexual harassment, violence, police atrocities and crime against women related issues were selected. The study shows that newspapers give a little bit space to women’s issues in fact less than one percent.

Akshara (2006) conducted a study on ‘a study on sexual harassment in colleges in Mumbai: An Executive summary’. Convenient stratified sampling technique was utilized for the study. 800 graduate and post graduate students from college of all streams affiliated to Mumbai University and 66 staff members were selected. A mix of open and close ended questionnaire and interview schedule were used as the tool. The major findings was majority of them are not aware about sexual harassment.

Petersen, Bhana, Arvin and Mary (2005) conducted a study on ‘sexual violence and young in South Africa: the need for community-based prevention interventions’. A case study approach using qualitative rapid focused ethnographic methods was used. This involved 10 focus group interviews and 10 individual interviews with a volunteer convenience sample of adolescent boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years. Inductive thematic analysis revealed that there were indeed multiple levels of risk influences for adolescent girls and boys becoming either victims or perpetrators of sexual violence.

Timmerman (2004) investigated on ‘Safe schools and sexual harassment: the relationship between school climate and coping with unwanted sexual Behavior’. The object of the study was to explore the impact of the school climate on adolescents’ reporting of sexual harassment. A sampling strategy was used to select 2808 students in 22 schools. A quantitative survey conducted among students in their 4th year of secondary education. Finding indicates that a safe school climate is not enough for students to speak freely or report unwanted sexual experiences. Good sex education classes (as perceived and evaluated by the students themselves) provide students with the communicative tool necessary to talk about their experiences of unwanted sexual behavior.

 Peters, Ronald and Tortolero (2003) conducted on ‘The Relationship between Sexual Abuse and Drug Use: Findings from Houston's Safer Choices 2 Program’. Self-report drug use data were collected from 282 female alternative school students. Logistic regression analyses indicated that sexual abuse history was significantly associated with lifetime use. While the relationships tested in this study are exploratory, they provide evidence for an important connection between sexual abuse and substance use among female alternative school students.

 Tyler, Kimberly, Cauce and Ana Mari (2002) investigated on ‘Perpetrators of Early Physical and Sexual Abuse among Homeless and Runaway Adolescents’. Interviews with 372 homeless and runaway adolescents found one-half reported being physically abused and almost one-third experienced sexual abuse. Females experienced significantly higher rates of sexual abuse. Sexual minority youth experienced more physical and sexual abuse compared to heterosexual youth. Nonfamily members most often perpetrated sexual abuse.

Suman and Radha Krishna (2001) were investigated on ‘Content analysis of Violence against Children as Reported in a selected regional Newspaper’. The total samples of 82 cases of violence against children were considered for analysis. The result of the revealed certain interesting points. The rape related violence is more among other types of abuse like physical and emotional. Girl children are highly assaulted and sexually exploited than their male counter parts. A majority of the cases of violence were occurred in the afternoon time.

 Wadkar and A. P.R.C Agra (2000) conducted a study on “sexual harassment of women at workplace and their mental health”. The study is based on 12 cases of college/ university female teachers. Semi structured and un-structured interviews were used as the tool. The result indicates the severity of the problem is large.

 Scheider and Beth (1987) conducted a study on ‘Graduate women, sexual harassment and university policy’. A survey concerning sexual harassment of 356 women graduate students at a major public university documents the extent and complexity of incidents of incidents of ‘everyday harassment’ and both consensual and coercive dating and sex with male faculty. Current university policy is evaluated.

 Senson et al (1982) conducted a study on “sexual harassment on university campus; Sexual interest and gender stratification”. Thirty percent of under-graduate women sampled at the University of California, Berkeley, reported having received unwanted sexual attention from at least one male instructor during their college years. This reaction suggests that the prevalence effect of eroding women’s commitment to careers in male-dominated areas.

1. C**onclusion**

Sexual atrocities are the dangerous phenomena in all over the world. Each and every individual face one of the sexual atrocities in their life. A large number of studies were conducted on the sexual harassment/violence faced by women in their work places. Especially in Kerala majority of the studies concentrated on domestic violence against women.

 Theoretical review and related literature studies helped the investigator to enrich the knowledge about the present condition and its related aspects. Indian and foreign studies are very less in the area of sexual harassment against girl child, including in Kerala. The content analysis of news paper is also limited in number. Because of the limited number of studies in this area, the investigator felt it necessary to conduct content analysis of newspaper on sexual atrocities faced by girl child, Kerala.

**CHAPTER III**

**METHODOLOGY**

* Objectives of the Study
* Tools used for Data Collection
* Procedure for Data Collection
* Statistical Technique used f0r Analysis

**METHODOLOGY**

Research methods are one of the most important areas in research process. They describe the various steps of the plan of action to be adopted in solving a research problem. It involves a more systematic structure of investigation usually resulting in some sort of formal record of procedure and a report of results or conclusion.

Methodology of research refers to the theory of how one carries out applies the general principles of conducting research and epistemology as theory of knowledge. The success of a result pursuit is largely determined by the methodology on which it is based. It includes the theoretical orientation with which the research process is to be carried out that guides the choice of methods and techniques to be used.

The present study is to analyze the extent of sexual atrocities faced by girls, in Kerala. The methodology of the study is described under following heads:

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
2. TOOLS EMPLOYED FOR THE STUDY
3. PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION
4. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED FOR COLLECTION OF DATA
5. **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The major objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analysis the extent of atrocities against girl children, in Kerala.
2. List out the different types of sexual harassment faced by them.
3. To find out the role of media on reporting these type of atrocities.
4. To suggest possible solution to reduce the rate of atrocities against girls.

**B. TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY**

For each and every type of research, the investigators need certain methods and instruments to collect data regarding the problems. The selection of suitable tool is an important process for a successful research.

The present study is to analyze the atrocities against girls on the basis of news reporting by various newspapers. The data were collected from seven Malayalam newspapers. Check list were prepared for collecting the data and the following aspects of atrocities were consider for drafting the check lists.

1. Types of sexual atrocities
2. Nature of sexual atrocities
3. Age of victim
4. Age of culprit
5. Relationship between victim and culprit.

**a) Check List on Types of Sexual Atrocities**

The girls are faced different types of atrocities. Some of them are rape, eve-teasing, kidnapping and abduction, torture, molestation etc. It is also reported in Indian Penal Code. By critically revising all the atrocities, the investigator categorized these in to three different heads for the convenience of the study. They are rape, physical harassment and mental harassment. On the basis of this classification a check list is prepared for the weekly recording of data. Specimen is given as table 6 and appended as appendix. I

 **Table 6.** *Check List on Types of Sexual Atrocities*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Days** | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand Total** |
| Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| Monday  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. **Check List on** **Nature of Sexual Atrocities**

The sexual atrocities are takes place different areas. Majority are seems to be in Home, neighbor, public places and schools and other educational institutions. So by considering these different areas, the investigator prepared a check list. Specimen is given as table 7 and appended as appendix: II

**TABLE 7.** *Check List on Nature of Sexual Atrocities*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days**  | **Home** | **Neighbor** | **Public place** | **School** | **Grand Total** |
| Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Rape**  | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Physical harassment** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Days** | **Home** | **Neighbour** | **Public place** | **School** | **Grand Total** |
| **Mental harassment** | Monday | Tally  | Total | Tally | Total | Tally | Total | Tally | Total |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**c) Check List on Age of Victim**

 It is highly significant to analyze the frequency of atrocities with regard to the age of victim. Hence investigator classified their age in to babyhood, childhood and teen age. Considering these; the investigator prepared a check list. Specimen is given as table 8 and appended as appendix: III

**Table 8.** *Check List on Age of Victim*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days** | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand total** |
| **Babyhood** | Monday  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally | Total  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Childhood** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Teenage** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**d) Check List on Age of Culprit**

Majority of the culprit are included in teenage to late adulthood. The investigator divided the age of culprit in to 4 categories named as teen age, young adulthood, middle age and late adulthood. On the basis of classification a check list is prepared for the weekly recording of data. Specimen is given as table 9 and appended as appendix: IV

**Table 9.** *Check List on Age of Culprit*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days**  | **Rape**  | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand total** |
| Tally | Total | Tally | Total | Tally | Total |
| **Teen age** | Monday  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Young adulthood** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days**  | **Rape**  | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand total** |
| Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Middle age** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Late adulthood** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. **Check List on Relationship Between Victim And Culprit**

In day by day the sexual atrocities are increasing. In the olden days, the girls were raped by strangers or neighbors. But in the modern era, the child not secure even at home. They attacked by different persons, including parents. So the need is raise to check the relationship between the culprit and the victim. Majority of the relations are father, cousin, neighbor, step-father, grand-father, relatives, lover and mother etc. So considering this relationship, the investigator prepared a check list. Specimen is given as table 10 and appended as appendix: V

**Table 10.** *Check List on Relationship between Victim and Culprit*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days**  | **Rape**  | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand totoal** |
| Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Stranger** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Neighbour** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days** | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand total** |
| Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Father/step –father/grand father** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Teacher /usthad** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Relative /cousin/uncle** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days** | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand total** |
| Tally | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Known person/lover** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Mother/step-mother** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. **Validity of the Tool**

The most important quality of a tool is its ability to measure what it is intended to measure. “Validity is the quality of data gathering instrument or procedure that enables it to measure it is supposed to measure” (Best and Kahn, 2010).

The investigator after preparing the check lists, submitted to the experts for validation. The expert comprehended the tools well and responded to the items without misunderstanding. Thus the check list process face validity.

**C. PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION**

 This study is purely based on secondary data. Two types of secondary data were collected for the study. To analyze the extent of atrocities against girls, investigator collected data from the news papers, the print media. And also collect the information from District Crime Record Bureau of Kozhikode and Malappuram districts. These two types of data from two different sources is the basis of content analysis carried by investigator.

 First objective of the study is to analysis the extent of sexual atrocities against girls, in Kerala. For this purpose, investigator collected data from seven leading news papers which published six month period from 01-02-2013 to 31-07-2013. All selected dailies are of regional languages that have an advantage of covering all local news than the National language dailies. Malayala manoorama, Mathrubhoomi, Madhyamam, chandrika, Kerala Koumudhi, Varthamanam and deshabhimani, are the news papers selected for the study.

 By using the prepared check lists, the investigator collected the data, in a daily basis; spend almost one an hour per data for the same. All the seven newspapers were available at the college library, for reference. At the end of each week, the investigator consolidated the obtained data.

 Supporting the content analysis of the news paper, the investigator collected data from official sources, District Crime Record Bureaus. Investigator made contact with the authorities for collecting sufficient information related the topic. Then prepared a check list, and collected data from there. Investigator has concentrated in two districts of Northern Kerala-Kozhikode and Malappuram. Both Urban and Rural District Crime Record Bureau were covered in Kozhikode District, where as only one District Crime Record Bureau center in Malappuram District.

 In qualitative studies the information from different groups of people is inevitable. Here also investigator has made discussion with police officials who directly involved in these issues as part of their investigation.

**D. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED**

Even though this study is qualitative in nature and the scope for using mathematical and statistical techniques is limited the investigation has used classification, tabulation and percentage analysis, as the techniques for analyzing and interpreting data.

**CHAPTER IV**

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

* Percentage analysis

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

The purpose of the study is to analyze the extent of sexual atrocities faced by girl children in Kerala. This chapter describes the details of the percentage analysis done and discussion of the results obtained. The analysis of the collected data is done on the basis of objectives of the study.

 The analysis of the collected data is done on the basis of the following objectives of the study.

1. To analysis the extent of atrocities against girl children, in Kerala.
2. List out the different types of sexual harassment faced by them.
3. To find out the role of media on reporting these type of atrocities.
4. To suggest possible solution to reduce the rate of atrocities against girls.

The analysis of data and discussion of the result with regard to above objectives are described under following sections:

1. ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA COLLECTION FROM NEWSPAPERS
2. ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA COLLECTION FROM DISTRICT CRIME RECORD BUREAU (DCRB)
3. **ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA COLLECTED FROM NEWSPAPERS**

The data were collected from seven regional newspapers. News related to atrocities was collected from February first to July thirty first. On the basis of the data, percentage analysis was done.

1. **Percentage analysis of Types of Sexual Atrocities**

 Girls faced various types of sexual harassment which includes rape, physical harassment and mental harassment. Rape is extreme form of sexual harassment which may be defined as sexual intercourse by force without the permission of the female. Physical torture includes attack on the body of female. Making comments, gestures and even looking which is uncomfortable to the girls may be treated as mental torture. In this study researcher focused mainly on these three types of sexual harassment. Table11 shows the different types of sexual harassment faced by the victims.

**Table 11.** *Percentage Analysis of types of Sexual Atrocities*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Types** | **Number** | **Percentage** |
| Rape | 85 | 71 |
| Physical harassment | 28 | 23 |
| Mental harassment | 7 | 6 |
| Total | 120 | 100 |

 The table 11 reveals that rape is the most common type of the sexual harassment. 71% of the victim faced this extreme form of harassment. Physical harassment comes in the second place which constitutes 23%. Compare to other types of harassment, mental torture was faced only by 6% of the victim.

1. **Percentage Analysis of Natures of Atrocities**

 Sexual harassment may take place anywhere. All the places are insecure to girls. Even their homes are not safe. In the study location of the sexual harassment is classified in to four categories. They are home, neighbor, public places and educational institutions. Table 12 shows the locations where various types of sexual harassment were takes place.

**Table 12.** *Percentage Analysis of Nature of Atrocities*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Types** | **Home** | **Neighbour** | **Public place** | **School** |
|  | No.of cases | % | No.of cases | % | No.of cases | % | No.of cases | % |
| Rape | 23 | 27 | 13  | 15 | 39 | 46 | 10  | 12 |
| Physical harassment | 4 |  14 |  4  | 14 | 18 | 65 | 2  | 7 |
| Mental harassment | 4 |  57 |  2  | 29 |  | \_ | 1  | 14 |

 The table 12 reveals that most of the rape cases were reported from public places which are 46%. This underlines the insecure nature of our public places. Home comes next with 27% of the rape cases. 15% of rape cases were reported from neighbor and remaining 12% were reported from educational institutions.

 In the case of physical harassment, largest percentages of cases were reported from public places. Nearly 65% physical harassment cases reported at home and neighbor were 14% each. Only 7% of such cases were reported at schools.

 In the case of mental harassment home is highly insecure. 57% of such cases were reported at home. Next comes the neighbour, which reported 29% of such incidents. Here the contribution of public place is zero.

 The data shows that public place is most dangerous place to girls. Most of the rape and physical harassment were reported from public places.

1. **Percentage Analysis of Age of Victim**

 Women face sexual attack by opposite sex irrespective of their age. Sex abuse crosses all limits when we analyze the age of victims. Here investigator has considered only up to the teen age for the simplification of the study. Victims were classified into three categories based on their age. They are babyhood, childhood and teen age. The period of babyhood is 0-4. Childhood varies from 4 to 11, the period of 12 to 19 is called teen age. Table 13 shows the age of victims.

**Table 13.** *Percentage Analysis of Age of Victim*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** |
|  | No. of cases | % | No. of Cases | % | No. of cases | % |
| Babyhood | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | \_ | \_ |
| Childhood | 31 |  36 | 8 | 29 | 1 | 14 |
| Teenage | 50 | 59  | 18 | 64 | 6 | 86 |

The table 13 indicates that most of the victims of rape belong to teen age group. Its share in total victim of rape is 59%. Second largest share of victims belong to childhood group, nearly 36%. Babyhood constitute only 5% of the rape victims.

 In the case of physical harassment, the proportion of victims is more or less same to the case of the age group of rape victims. Here babyhood, childhood and teenage comprises 7%, 29% and 64% respectively.

 In the case of mental harassment, it was seen that mental harassment in childhood seems to be 14% and for teenage, it is 86%.

 By observing these figures we can see that irrespective of the type of sexual harassment majority of the victims belongs to teen age group.

1. **Percentage Analysis of Age of Culprit**

 The observation of the age of culprit also provides interesting information. Sex urge is human, where as fail to control it is barbaric. Man is cultured animal, so he suppresses his sex urge. But in some occasions the ‘animal’ in him raises and committing cruelties. There are a number of reasons that lead to this kind of harassment which cannot admit or tolerate.

 Age of the culprit is also one of the important factors of sexual harassment. Here the researcher divided the age of culprit into 4 categories named as teen age, young adulthood, middle age and late adulthood. The period of teen age is 12 to 19. The age limit of young adulthood is 20 to 40, and for middle age it is 41 to 60. The age of late adulthood is above 65. The age group of the culprits is given in the table 14.

**Table 14.** *Percentage Analysis of Age of Culprit*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** |
|  | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % |
| Teen age | 7 | 6 | 2  | 6 | \_ | \_ |
| Young adulthood | 64 | 58 | 24  | 70 | 6  | 86 |
| Middle age | 34 | 31  | 8  | 24 | 1  | 14 |
| Late adulthood | 5 | 5  | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |

(Note: the number of the culprits is more than the number of victims as more than one person is involved in some cases).

 The table14 reveals that irrespective of the types of sexual atrocities, majority of the culprit belongs to the age group of young adulthood. In the cases of rape it is 58%, in the case of physical harassment it is 70%, and in the case of mental harassment it is 86%.

 Next group which committing sexual harassment is middle age. This group acquitted 31% of rape, 24% of physical harassment and 14% of mental harassment.

 Teen age and late adulthood groups of culprits reported 6% and 5% of rape cases and there is no physical and mental harassment case.

 Here young adulthood was causing more violence which may be due to the influence of multi mass media. The youth are generally get attracted by the violence and indulge in such activities.

1. **Percentage analysis on relationship between victim and culprit**

Recently some of the sexual harassment cases reported by the media are shocking due to the involvement of the person who really obliged to protect the victim. He may be her father, grandfather, uncle, relatives, teachers etc... The table 15 shows the relationship between victim and culprit. The culprit ranges from father of the victim to stranger.

**Table 15.** *Percentage Analysis of Relationship between Victim and Culprit*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Relation** | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** |
|  | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % |
| Stanger | 58  | 53 | 21  | 61 | \_ | \_ |
| Neighbor | 11  | 10 | 5  | 15 | 2  | 29 |
| Father | 9  | 8 | 2  | 6 | \_ | \_ |
| Step-father | 2  | 2 | 1  | 3 | \_ | \_ |
| Grandfather | 1  | 1 | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |
| Uncle | 5  | 4 | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |
| Brother/cousin | 3  | 2 | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |
| Teacher/usthad | 4  | 4 | 4  | 9 | 1  | 14 |
| Lover | 13  | 12 | 1  | 3 | \_ | \_ |
| Mother/step-mother | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 4  | 57 |
| Relative | 3  | 3 | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |
| Known person | 1  | 1 | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |
| **Total** | **110** | **100** | **34** | **100** | **7** | **100** |

 From the table 15, it is evident that the violence is taking place even when the relationship exists. In the case of rape, strangers are quit more (53%) followed by lovers (12%), neighbors (10%), fathers (8%), uncle (4%), teacher/usthad (4%), brother/cousin and step father (2%) and also grandfather (1%) out of 110 rape cases.

 In the case of physical harassment, here also strangers are more (61%), secondly neighbors (15%), thirdly teachers (12%) and followed by father (6%), lover & step-father (3%), out of 34 cases.

 In mental harassment, mother/step-mother is top. They are (57%) followed by neighbour (29%) and teacher (14%) out of 7 cases.

 It is surprising that even family is a barrier for the girl to develop her competencies in to full term individual because violence is still existing in the family.

1. **ANALYSIS BASED ON THE DISTRICT CRIME RECORD BUREARU(DCRB)**

The data were collected from two District Crime Record Bureau, that is Calicut and Malappuram. On the basis of the data, percentage analyses were conducted, and using the data a comparison was made with data from the news papers.

1. **Percentage Analysis of Types of Sexual Atrocities**

Rape, physical harassment, and mental harassment are the different types of sexual atrocities. Using the data, a percentage analysis was made.

 **Table 16.** *Percentage Analysis of Types of Sexual Atrocities based on District Crime Record Bureau*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Types** | **N0.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Rape | 29 | 55 |
| 2 | Physical harassment | 22 | 41 |
| 3 | Mental harassment | 2 | 4 |
|  | **Total** | 53 | 100 |

The table 16 shows that in the total 53 cases, 55% were found to be raped, 41% were found to be physical harassment and 4% were found to be mental harassment. In the District Crime Record Bureau report, it also revealed that in the type of sexual harassment, rape is major one.

1. **Percentage Analysis on Natures of Atrocities**

The data available on the nature of atrocities from District Crime Record Bureau is shown on the table 17.

 **Table 17.** *Percentage analysis on natures of atrocities based on District Crime Record Bureau*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Types** | **Home** | **Neighbour** | **Public place** | **School** |
| No. of cases | % | No.of cases | % | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % |
| Rape | 12  | 42 | 1  | 3 | 15  | 52 | 1  | 3 |
| Physical harassment | 6  | 27 | 1  | 5 | 10  | 45 | 5  | 23 |
| Mental harassment | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 1 | 50 | 1  | 50 |

The table17 shows that 52% of rape was occurred at public places. Followed by 42% in home, 3% at neighbour and 3% at school were reported.

In the case of physical harassment, majority were took place at public places and it was 45%. Then 27% were at home, 23% were at school and 5% were neighbor were occurred. In mental harassment 50% shared with each public place and school.

1. **Percentage Analysis on Age of Victim**

The data collected from District Crime Record Bureau on the basis of the age of victims is given in the table 18.

 **Table 18.** *Percentage analysis on age of victim based on District Crime Record Bureau*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Rape** | **Physical arassment** | **Mental harassment** |
|  | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % |
| Babyhood | 2  | 7 | 1 | 5 | \_ | \_ |
| Childhood | 3  | 10 | 10  | 45 | 1  | 50 |
| Teenage | 24  | 83 | 11  | 50 | 1  | 50 |

The table 18 reveals that most of the victims of rape belonging to teen age. In the case of rape 83% were teen age, 10% were childhood and 7% were babyhood.

In the physical harassment, teen age also the major victims. 50% was teen age then secondly, 45% was childhood and only 5% were babyhood.

Mental harassment was not reported at babyhood. 50% were shared by both childhood and teen age.

1. **Percentage Analysis on Age of Culprit**

The percentage analysis of age of culprit is done on the basis of the data from District Crime Record Bureau, they are shown in table 19.

**Table 19.** *Percentage Analysis on Age of Culprit based on District Crime Record Bureau*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Rape** | **Physical hrassment** | **Mental harassment** |
| No. of cases | % | No.of cases | % | No.of cases | % |
| Teen age | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 1 | 50 |
| Young adulthood | 21 | 64 | 6  | 31 | 1 | 50 |
| Middle age | 5  | 15 | 6  | 31 | \_ | \_ |
| Late adulthood | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |
| Unknown | 7 | 21 | 7 | 38 | \_ | \_ |
| **Total** | **33** |  | **19** |  | **2** |  |

The table 19 revealed that majority of the rape culprit belongs to young adulthood, it is 64%, and 15% were belongs to middle age. Out of 33, 21% culprits are in the category of unknown person, because the details are not given in District Crime Record Bureau.

In physical harassment 32% culprits were belongs to young adulthood and middle age. Here also 38% of them are unknown persons, means weren’t mention their age. Teen age and young adulthood group of culprits reported in 50% of mental harassment.

1. **Percentage Analysis on Relationship between Culprit and Victim**

 The table 20 shows that the relationship between victim and culprit.

**Table 20.** *Percentage Analysis on Relationship between Culprit and Victim based on District Crime Record Bureau*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Relation** | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** |
|  | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % |
| Stanger | 8  | 25 | 4  | 21 | 1 | 50 |
| Neighbor | \_ |  | 3  | 16 | \_ | \_ |
| Father | 2  | 6 | 2  | 11 | \_ | \_ |
| Step-father | 1  | 3 | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |
| Uncle | 2  | 6 | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |
| Brother/cousin | \_ |  | \_ | \_ | 1 | 50 |
| Teacher/usthad | 1  | 3 | 5  | 26 | \_ | \_ |
| Known person | 18 | 54 | 5 | 26 | \_ | \_ |
| Relative | 1  | 3 | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |
| **Total** | **33** | **100** | **19** | **100** | **2** | **100** |

From the table 20, the children were brutally raped by unexpected persons. They may be father, relatives, cousins, teachers etc.

In the case of rape, 54% were known persons, followed by strangers (24 %), fathers (64%), teachers/usthads (3%), step-father (3%), uncle (6%) and relatives (3%).

In the case of physical harassment, here known person and teachers was the top, (26%). Secondly strangers (21%), neighbour (16%), fathers (11%).

In mental harassment strangers/lovers were 50% and cousins were 50% out of two cases.

1. **Monthly Wise percentage Analysis of News Paper**

The month wise news paper analysis shows that the way of media reporting, is influenced by several matters. If there happened sensational news, the media focused on that issue. In December 16, Delhi Gang rape was occurred, the channels or Medias highly projected such issues and it continues certain months. Then another issues emerged they are on the back of those issues. The month wise consolidation of data is given as table 21.

**Table 21.** *Month Wise Percentage Analysis of News Paper Reporting*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **February** | **March** | **April** | **May** | **June** | **July** | **Total** |
|  | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % | No.of cases | % | No. of cases | % | No. of cases | % | No.of cases | **%** |  |
| Rape | 22 | 26 | 32 | 38 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 6 | **7** | **85** |
| Physical harassment | 3 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 25 | 8 | 29 | 2 | 7 | 4 | **14** | **28** |
| Mental harassment | 2 | 28.6 | 2 | 28.6 | 1 | 14.2 | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 2 | **28.6** | **7** |
| Total | **27** |  | **38** |  | **21** |  | **19** |  | **3** |  | **12** |  | **120** |

Data reveals that most of the rape cases were reported in the month of March, (38%). Secondly 26% was February, following are April (15%), May (11%), July (7%) and June (1%).

In the case of physical harassment, majority was reported in May (29%), followed by April (25%) march & July (14%), February (11%) and finally June (7%).

It is noted that in the month of June and July other sensational issues are come front and the frequency of atrocity reporting considerably reduced.

**CHAPTER V**

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

* Study in Retrospect
* Summary of Major Findings
* Conclusion
* Educational Implications of the Study
* Suggestions For the Further Research

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter covers details of the relevant aspects such as major findings, conclusions, educational implications and suggestions presented in a concise way. To have a comprehensive view, the study in retrospect is also attempted.

1. **THE STUDY IN RETROSPECT**
2. **Restatement of the problem**

The study is entitled as “CONTENT ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS ON SEXUAL ATROCITIES FACED BY GIRL CHILDREN IN KERALA”.

1. **Objectives of the study**

The major objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analysis the extent of atrocities against girl children, in Kerala.
2. List out the different types of sexual harassment faced by them.
3. To find out the role of media on reporting these type of atrocities.
4. To suggest possible solution to reduce the rate of atrocities against girls.
5. **Methodology**
6. **Tool used for the study**

 The present study is to analyze the atrocities against girls on the basis of news reporting by various newspapers. The data were collected from seven Malayalam Newspapers. Different type of check list were prepared for collecting the data and they are,

1. Check list on types of sexual atrocities
2. Check list on nature of atrocities
3. Check list on age of victim
4. Check list on age of culprit
5. Check list on relationship between victim and culprit.
6. **Collection of Data**

 Seven regional newspapers were selected for collecting the data. News related to atrocities was collected from first February to July 31-2013, that is six months data. Apart from this official data were collected from District Crime Record Bureau (DCRB) in Kozhikode and Malappuram districts.

1. **Statistical techniques used**

 Percentage analysis used for analyzing and interpreting data.

1. **SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS**

The major findings of the study are given below.

1. The study shows that rape is the most common type of the sexual atrocity.
2. For the total case 46% of rape took place in public places. 27% of such cases are reported from home. It is shocking to know that 12% of rape cases are reported from educational institutions.
3. When analyzing the nature of atrocities, 65% of physical harassment also took place in public place. But in the case of mental harassment, home becomes torturing camps. It reports 57% of such cases.
4. Age of victim is also one of the important issues analyzed. Study reveals that irrespective of the types of sexual atrocities teenagers are victimized at high rate.
5. A significant number of victims belong to childhood group. In the case of rape, they constitute 36%. The analysis also shows that majority of the childhood face physical harassment.
6. The study gives shocking information about the victims who belong to the babyhood group. In numbers it is small like 5% in the case of rape and 7% in the case of physical harassment, but it raises a number of questions related with our culture, morality and even humanity.
7. The content analysis shows that, the young adult hood group is villain in all sexual harassment cases. In rape their share is 58%, in physical harassment it is 70% and in mental harassment it is 86%.
8. Comparing middle age and late adulthood age, there are slight variation to committing the sexual atrocities.
9. Findings related with relationship between culprit and victim is also one of the shocking information. It reveals that in 53% of rape cases and in 61% of physical harassment cases culprits are strangers.
10. The study uncovers that 12% of lovers are badly involved in the rape cases.
11. Teachers are considered as great agent of social change. Yet, 12% of physical harassment is badly done by the teachers.
12. In the case of mental harassment, mother/step mother comes in the first place with 57%.
13. Findings based on the data collected from District Crime Record Bureau are also interesting and it more or less justifies the findings based on media reporting. Here also rape comes first with 55% among sexual atrocities. Physical harassment constitutes 41 percentages.
14. Data collected from District Crime Record Bureau reinstates the findings related with the age group of victims. Here also teenagers faces 83% of rape, 50% of Physical and mental harassment.
15. Findings related with age of culprits also provide same information what the researcher collected from print media. Here young adult hood involved in 64% of rape cases and 31 % of Physical harassment and 50% of mental harassment cases.
16. There are significant variations in the data collected from District Crime Record Bureau and Print media related with the Relationship between the victim and culprit. In contradiction to the findings from news paper Reporting District Crime Record Bureau shows in most of the rape cases culprit is the known person to the victim. It constitutes 55 percentages of total rape cases.
17. Number of sexual harassment cases reported from all over Kerala by print media for the sixth month period from January- June 2013 is 120. At the same period DCRB gives details of 53 cases- only from two districts of Kerala- Kozhikode & Malappuram.
18. **CONCLUSIONS**

In the types of sexual atrocities, majority of the victims are faced by the ‘Rape’. The public places are the most dangerous place to girls. Most of the rape and physical harassment were reported from public places. Irrespective of the type of sexual atrocities majority of the victims belongs to teen age group. From the report, young adulthood is the major part of the culprit. Teachers and other educational instructions are also included in the social evils.

The study shows that newspapers give a little bit space to girl’s issues. Mostly newspapers give a good space to glamorous image of women in news stories, features or advertisements.

Home is believed to be a safe and private place for individuals especially girls. This belief is not providing completely because data showed females are not safe in her own home.

In short, the situation of girl is very insecure in family and also in society. So, we should try to remove all the evils from our society. Otherwise one day, we will loss the humanity from this world. Through proper education we can eradicate the social evils to an extent.

1. **EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

Based on the findings of the study the following implications have been worked out.

1. The most common type of sexual atrocity is rape and it took place at public places. So conduct an awareness program to the girls about the sexual crimes.
2. School has a miniature society. So it has prominent role to reduce the social evils like sexual atrocities
3. Sex education should be properly given in secondary and higher secondary school students, because teenagers are victimized to atrocities at high rate.
4. Adolescent education should be implemented effectively to make the teenagers aware of the changes in different aspects of life such as physical, mental and social.
5. Lack of thinking skill, decisions making, managing emotion etc are the root causes of atrocities happening in our society. Life skill education is one of the measures to overcome these problems. Thus it should be implemented as a compulsory subject in our curriculum.
6. Organize awareness programs for parents to lead their children a healthy life.
7. Teachers have the responsibility to make the society to think and act positively. So the teacher should be the models to others.
8. Most of the school have help line and child welfare committee, but they are not properly acting according to its objectives. It would be better assign more responsibility to energize in their activity
9. **SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

The present study brings a number of new areas for the further research. Some studies are given below.

1. A survey can be conducted on awareness of sexual atrocities among high school & higher secondary school students.
2. It can be replicated in to the field of higher education also.
3. A study can be conducted on the psychological problems of the victim.
4. The present study is done only the content analysis of newspapers. The authentic data was collected from two districts only. It may be collected from all districts.
5. To find out the effect of mass media on sexual harassment.
6. A comparative study can be conducted on the existing sexual laws and the increasing number of sexual crimes.

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 **APPENDICES**

APPENDIX I

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Days** | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand total**  |
|  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| Monday  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**CHECK LIST ON TYPES OF SEXUAL ATROCITIES**

**CHECK LIST ON NATURE OF SEXUAL AROCITIES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Days  | Home  | Neighbor  | Public place  | School  | Grand Total |
| Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Rape**  | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Physical harassment** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Mental harassment** | Monday |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**CHECK LIST ON AGE OF VICTIM**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days** | **Rape** | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand Total** |
| **Babyhood** | Monday  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally | Total  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Childhood** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Teenage** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**CHECK LIST ON AGE OF CULPRIT**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days**  | **Rape**  | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand Total** |
| Tally | Total | Tally | Total | Tally | Total |
| **Teen age** | Monday  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Young adulthood** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days**  | **Rape**  | **Physical harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand total** |
| Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Middle age** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Late adulthood** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days**  | **Rape**  | **Physical** **harassment** | **Mental harassment** | **Grand Total** |
| Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Stranger** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Neighbour** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 **CH ECK LIST ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND CULPRIT**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Days**  | **Rape**  | **Physical harassment**  | **Mental harassment** | **Grand Total** |
| Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Father/step –father/grand father** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Teacher /usthad** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Relative /cousin/uncle** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Days  | Rape | Physical harassment | Mental harassment | Grand Total |
| Tally | Total  | Tally  | Total  | Tally  | Total  |
| **Known person/lover** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Mother/step-mother** | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunday |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |