

OPEN ACCESS

Brutal Harassments against Woman in Last Decade

Volume: 7

S.Vidya

Issue: 4

Assistant Professor, Government Law College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9900-4161>

Month: April

Abstract

Year: 2020

Women are facing serious insecure circumstances in today's society. Women are being subjected to various sexual harassment like Rape and murder, sexual assault, acid throwing, war rape, sexual violence, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, woman trafficking, and so on. Despite all available strict laws made by the legislature for preventing this violence, it remains pervasive through out the world. Even when stringent punishment were given in these cases, such barbaric activities against women are continuously happening every day in some place in our nation. Every woman who comes out of her home faces any one form of harassment stated above. This paper aims to explore the status of women in India in the last decade. It recollects some of the brutal and aggravated incidents of harassment against women in our country. The paper concludes with a message "Violence against women must never be excused and never be tolerated. Every woman must be respected and protected. It is the responsibility of every human being to STOP SEXUAL HARASSMENT."

P-ISSN: 2321-788X

E-ISSN: 2582-0397

Received: 24.12.2019

Keywords: Sexual Harassment, Acid attack, Gang-rape, Brutal incidents, violence against women, public protest

Accepted: 05.02.2020

Published: 01.04.2020

Introduction

Citation:

Vidya, S. "Brutal Harassments against Woman in Last Decade." *Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities*, vol. 7, no. 4, 2020, pp. 107–109.

Women, in today's world, are more likely to be victims of sexual harassment. They are in more vulnerable and insecure positions. In many countries, there is a considerable amount of violence against women. Women are sexually assaulted everywhere, including their work places. This problem of sexual harassment is a severe problem to society, which directly or indirectly affects the carrier advancement of every woman in the profession they choose.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.34293/sijash.v7i4.1626>

Sexual harassment in the work place was first recognized in cases in which women lost their job because they rejected sexual overtures from their employers. The first case to deal with sexual harassment was *Barnes v. Castle* 1977. This type of sexual harassment became defined as "**quid pro quo sexual harassment.**" The meaning of this Latin maxim is that "**A job or educational opportunity is conditioned on some kind of sexual performance.**"



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

The sexual harassment are faced by women in various forms like Rape and murder, sexual assault, acid throwing, war rape, sexual violence, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, woman trafficking, sex torture, femicide, eve-teasing, sexist comments, sexually crude conduct, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual attention, request for sexual favors, stalking, assault, domestic abuse, etc.,

Even when there are strict laws made by the legislature, for preventing this harassment and violence against women, it remains pervasive through out the world. Every woman who comes out of her home faces any one form of harassment stated above.

In this Article, I wish to recollect some of the brutal and aggravated incidents of harassment against women in our country in the past decade.

2012 Delhi gang-rape case

The incident occurred on 16th December 2012 in Munirka, Delhi, when a 23-year-old female physiotherapist (Jyoti Singh) was gang-raped, assaulted, and tortured in a private bus in which she was traveling with her friend (Awindra Pratap Pandey). Six men on the bus, including the driver, brutally raped the woman, and her friend was also beaten and grievously hurt, gagged, and knocked unconscious with an iron rod. After this inhuman attack, both of them were thrown out of the bus. Later they were admitted to the hospital. But the treatment went help less for that girl, so she collapsed and died on 29th December 2012.

2013 Kamduni gang-rape and Murder case

The incident occurred on 7th June 2013 in Kamduni village, Kolkata. The victim (Shipra Gjosh) was a college student. She was studying second year BA in Derozio College. On the day of the incident, when she was walking home alone, the jamdani BDO office Road in the afternoon, she was abducted and taken inside a factory, where she was gang-raped by eight men. After rapping her, the perpetrators brutally killed the victim and dumped her body into the nearby field.

2014 Birbhum gang-rape case

The incident occurred on 21st January 2014 in the Birbhum district of West Bengal. In this case, a 20-years-old tribal girl of Subalpur village was gang-raped by a group of 13 men. This was done to her as a punishment ordered by a kangaroo court for having an affair with a boy of a different community. On the day of the incident, the girl and her boyfriend were detained through the day and night, tied to a tree and also assaulted. Then, they were ordered by the kangaroo court to pay a fine of Rs.50,000, but since the girl had no money to pay the fine amount, the gang-rape was ordered.

New Delhi Acid attack survivor case:

In this case, the gang-rape incident occurred in December 2008. The victim (Vimla) was raped by two accused at her home and was also stabbed in the stomach. Again she was attacked with acid three times in 2011. After this incident again, she was gang-

raped in 2012. Then she joined to work in Sheroes Handout cafe in 2016; which was run completely by acid attack survivors. This organization had also received a threat letter to withdraw their support for the Vimla and terminate her from the job.

Lakshmi Agarwal, acid attack survivor

This incident occurred in Delhi Khan Market in 2005. when the victim (Lakshmi Agarwal) was 15-years-old, she was attacked with acid by two accused. This attack was made on her for taking revenge for her refusal to marry one of those two accused. The victim managed to come out of this grave incident, and in 2013, with some of her friends, she started STOP ACID ATTACK CAMPAIGN. With the help of this campaign, she reached out to many acid attack victims and began to assist them with treatment, legal aid, and rehabilitation. Then she started a cafe named Sheroes Hangout cafe in Agra and employed acid attack victims and gave them the hope to lead their life.

2015 Kandhamal gang-rape case

This incident occurred in March 2015 in Ranaghat, Nadia district of West Bengal. In this case, a 71-years-old catholic nun (Syro Malankara) was gang-raped by eight men, and the accuse also robbed the catholic missionary school.

2019 Hyderabad Veterinary doctor gang-rape

This incident occurred on 27th November 2019 in Shamshabad in Hyderabad. A 26-year-old Veterinary doctor was gang-raped, murdered, and her body was burnt by the accused. The remains of the partially burnt body of victim were discovered a day after her death. Four accused who involved in the crime were arrested based on the evidence gathered from CCTV cameras and the victim's mobile phone. Later on 6th December 2019, all the four accused were killed in a police encounter, when the suspects were taken to the location for reconstruction of the crime scene.

Conclusion

In this article, I have narrated very few incidents of violence against women that gained international attention and nationwide public protest. Even when stringent punishment was given in these cases, such

barbaric activities against women are continuously happening every day in some place in our nation. To change this situation, all the members of our nation need to assume responsibility for promoting a civil and respectful environment.

Violence against women must never be excused and never be tolerated. Every woman must be respected and protected. It is the responsibility of every human being to Stop Sexual Harassment.

References

Facts and Figures: Ending Violence against Women, UN Women, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>.

Himabindu, B.L. et al. "Whose Problem is it Anyway? Crimes against women in India." *Global Health Action*, vol. 8, no. s1, 2015.

Neha Chauhan. *How Gender-based Violence in India continues to rise*, Your Story, 2019,

<https://yourstory.com/socialstory/2019/09/gender-violence-india>.

Shakti, B.S. *Tackling Violence Against Women: A Study of State Intervention Measures (A comparative study of impact of new laws, crime rate and reporting rate, Change in awareness level)*, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2017.

Sharma, Indira. "Violence against women: Where are the solutions?." *Indian Journal of Psychiatry*, vol. 57, no. 2, 2015, pp. 131-139.

Statistics on Rape in India and some well-known cases, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-rape-factbox/statistics-on-rape-in-india-and-some-well-known-cases-idUSKBN1YA0UV>

Violence Prevention the Evidence: Promoting Gender Equality to prevent Violence against Women, WHO, 2009.

Author Details

Ms. S. Vidya, Assistant Professor, Government Law College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India

Email ID: vidyapradeepkumaran@gmail.com