

**“A Study of Knowledge and Attitude of Adolescents
towards Violence against Women of Pune City”**

A Thesis

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By

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2017

CERTIFICATE OF THE SUPERVISOR

It is certified that work entitled “**A Study of Knowledge and Attitude of Adolescents towards Violence against Women of Pune City**” is an original research work done by **Mrs. Ashalatha G. Shetty**, under my supervision for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology to be awarded by Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

WHO	World Health Organization
ICRW	International Centre for Research on Woman
IPC	Indian Penal Code
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ABAD	Apani Beti Apna Dhan
USA	United States of America
TV	Tele Vision
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IT	Information Technology
WWAI	Women Welfare Association of India
AWWA	Affus Woman Welfare Association
WEDT	Woman's Emancipation and Development Trust
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In Hindu Mythology - Manu is considered as the law giver. He was of the view that the women don't deserve independence. Because of her physical conditions Manu stated that the women should be treated with tender care. There were severe restrictions for their presence in various social functions.

In ancient India there was a patriarchal system where male used to dominate in the family and he used to take all important decisions. Despite this fact women were also holding key positions in the family. The overabundance of Goddesses in ancient period were the creation for instilling respect for the women. Women used to participate in the Vedic religious functions. Women were used to be dependent on their male relatives all through their life.

During the British Rule, many social reformists tried to empower the status of women by their efforts and initiatives selflessly and ardently. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Pt. Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Bharat Ratna Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve, Bharat Ratna Babasaheb Ambedkar and others played a pivotal role in empowering the status of women by working tirelessly against traditionally accepted evil societal norms, cultures and practices that were detrimental to the development of the women folk. India has an adequate legal machinery to deal with such issues however in spite of these laws a number of cases appear where crimes against women are carried on consistently.

Gradually the Indian women are recognizing their true potential. These women have now vocal and are questioning the rules framed by the society for them. This has resulted in, Indian women openly coming out and breaking these rules and have now treads the path of progress in all walks of life by acquiring enviable positions.

As the time passed by the situation was changed dramatically and women are now seen in all walks of life. In this 21st century, Indian women have crossed over all the mythological barriers and they have proved that they are in no way weak in any respect than the male. Today women have marked their presence in every sphere of

life and a gradual process of transformation consequently the society is according equal status to both male and female. This position has been achieved by the women with their unstinted efforts, hard work, struggle and the reformists and the governmental efforts. Today, there are number of women personalities who have achieved excellence in their field. These women are adorning coveted position not only in the Indian horizon but also on the international horizon. To name a few such towering personalities we may state Kalpana Chawla, Barkha Dutt, Sania Mirza, Shabana Azmi and many more.

Today, Indian women are working at the helm of affairs of renowned national and international organizations. E.g. Ms. Chanda Kochhar is currently the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of ICICI Bank Ltd. Indra Nooyi is the Current Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer of PepsiCo, the number two in the world food and beverage business by world net revenue, Kaku Nakhate, is the Country Head of America Merrill Lynch India. Axis Bank is headed by Usha Ananthasubramanian. The list is illustrative and not exhaustive.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

Every year India's population is growing and the trend is consistent. Today, on the population count India ranks second in the world. The government is putting in efforts to arrest this growth rate of population by various means. Almost 50 per cent of the population is obviously that of women. The data that follows focuses on the population growth trend gender wise and the sex ratio data.

As on the 1901 when the first population census was undertaken in India the total population was 2384.0 mn. and the sex ratio was 972 per 1000 male. When India got independence in 1947, the population as per the 1951 census the total population was 3610.9 mn. and the sex ratio was 946 of females per 1000 male population. And now as per the latest population census of 2011 the total population was 12101.9 mn. and the sex ratio was 940 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth percent has recorded an increase from 5.75 per cent in 1901 to 1911 to 17.65 per cent between 2001 to 2011. The population has grown by leaps and bound, despite the governmental conscious efforts through implementation of massive family planning programs.

It can be seen from the above table that since 1901 to 2001 the sex ratio is declining. It came down from 972 to 933 in 2001 and marginally increased to 943 in 2011. This is a cause of concern and the govt. has also initiated several steps to arrest this down fall. As far as decennial change in the growth of population is concerned it has recorded it is declining which is a good sign. It is a reflection on the government's effort on population control measures.

Highlights of India's Population 2012

According to the current population (2012) India's population is 1.22 bn., of which male population is 628.8 mn. and the female population is 591.4 mn. The sex ratio is 940 females per 1000 males.

If we consider the age structure of the population it is observed that 50 per cent of the population is of 0 to 25 years. At present at every minute there are about 51 births.

For the sake of knowing the trend we state that during the decade 2001 to 2011 the Indian population increased from 1.02 bn. to 1.21 bn. In the year 1947 when India received independence the total population was just 350 mn.

The above data reveals that the sex ratio in 2012 has changed favourably compared to 2001 census. As we enter the 21st century we find that women are by no means less competent than men and this can be evidenced by the X and XII results of the board examinations across the country where women have been surging ahead by far every year. However when we look at the sex ratio in the country we feel disgraced and embarrassed by the 2011 census which shows that for every 1000 male members there are 940 females.

In view of the sizable cases of female feticide the legislators have enacted some Acts such as Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (PNDT). The PNDT Act came into force from 1st January 1996. This is a preventive measure which prevents detection of sex of the fetus. It imposes the defaulters' heavy penalty so that the others will get a lesson and will not dare to resort such an action. It not only provides action against the members of the family but also the laboratory, the nursing home or the hospital where such tests and operations for abortions are done.

Statistics relating to Indian Population literacy

In the context of this research it will also be appropriate to understand the latest literacy position of the Indian Population.

As per the 2011 Indian Population Census, it has been revealed that out of the total literate persons 560,687,797, 336,533,716 are males while 224,154,081 are females. In terms of gender wise percentage it works out to 64.8% male and 53.7 female are literate. If we further probe into this statistics it is revealed that literacy rate in the rural area is 58.7 per cent of which male literacy rate account for 70.7 per cent and in female it is 46.1 per cent. In the urban these percentages is 79.9 per cent. ¹

The data presented above reveals that the women account for 53.7 per cent of the total literate population.

Work participate rate is also an aspect which has bearing on the research topic. As per the Indian National Population Census of 2011, the work participation rate were: Total participants were 402,234,724 of which 275,014,476 were male while 127,220,248 were female. In terms of percentage it works out to for both the genders together it was 39.1 per cent and for male it was 51.7 per cent and for females it was 25.6 percent. ²

1.3 THE CURRENT SCENARIO OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

Today the role of women is expanding at rapid speed. Women are occupying more prominent positions and are proving their metal. Women are excelling the men in much respect because of their inherent qualities of patience and intelligence. The old concept of women occupying the role of house wife has undergone a sea change. Gradually there is perceptible change in the attitudes of men and they are also sharing the domestic work which was earlier being attended to only by their better half. This adjustment is required to be done because of the prevailing economic circumstances. In order to enjoy the life style there is need to have complementary income source which is being provided by women by offering their services in the economic activity. With the establishment of the Self Help Groups the women folk in the rural and semi

¹ <http://gkspecialist.blogspot.in/2011/04/census-of-india-2011-india-at-glance.html> down loaded on 23.07.2015 at 9.45 p.m.

² <http://gkspecialist.blogspot.in/2011/04/census-of-india-2011-india-at-glance.html> downloaded on 25.7.2015 at about 10.15 p.m.

urban areas have been able to achieve economic means of earning their livelihood. Now their presence in the house is felt. They are being consulted in the family economic decisions. Thus in a way their status has reached a certain level. This women empowerment aspect has changed the status of the women in the society too.

1.4 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In order to understand the discussion in this research in its right perspective, it is considered appropriate to state the definitions of some of the key terms used in this research, which are given below:

Knowledge

According to English Dictionary: “understanding of or information about a subject that you get by experience or study, either known by one person or by people generally.”

According to Webster’s dictionary: “information, understanding, or skill that you get from experience or education.” Awareness of something: the state of being aware of something.

According to Oxford Dictionary: “Facts, information, and skills acquired through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject.”

Attitude

“Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference.” Winston Churchill. Other definitions of attitude are:

“Attitude are our response to people, places, or events in life. It is person’s viewpoint, mindset etc.

“..a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor”³

Attitudes are all around us and indeed impact our behavior. There are three main aspects of attitudes at work, and in this lesson.⁴

³ Eagly, & Chaiken, 1993, p. 1

⁴ <http://study.com/academy/lesson/types-of-attitudes-in-the-workplace-cognitive-affective-behavioral-components.html> visited on 12/06.2015 down loaded on 25.7.2015 at about 11.30 p.m. down loaded 28.7.2015 at 9.45 p.m.

Violence

Merriam Webster Dictionary defined: “Violence is the use of physical force to harm someone, to damage property, etc.: great destructive force or energy”⁵.

Full Definition of “violence”

- 1 *a* : exertion of physical force so as to injure or abuse (as in warfare effecting illegal entry into a house)
b : an instance of violent treatment or procedure
- 2 injury by or as if by distortion, infringement, or profanation: outrage
- 3 *a* : intense, turbulent, or furious and often destructive action or force.
b : vehement feeling or expression : fervor; *also* : an instance of such action or feeling
c : a clashing or jarring quality : discordance
- 4 undue alteration (as of wording or sense in editing a text)

All over the world women have to face violence in respect of physical, sexual and psychological front. There is no exception to this on the various parameters such as social and economic class, religion, race and ethnicity. The violence ranges from domestic abuse to rape which is in violation of human rights. This not only adversely affects a woman’s physical health but also her social and economic well being. This violence against women has its impact on the world wide efforts in reducing the poverty.

Needless to say that the violence is preventable. Its total elimination is not possible. A comprehensive approach which encompasses income, education, health, laws and infrastructure can drastically reduce the violence and its consequent tragic impact. In the very first place, one should not accept the abusive behavior with women. The communities in the society should play a positive role in finding out suitable solution to reduce violence against women and to provide requisite support to victims of the crime.

Here it will be necessary to record that if efforts to reduce violence against women are not taken up with due earnest, the voluminous potential among women and girls will remain untapped. It is only when they have a feeling of safety and

⁵ <http://linkis.com/merriam-webster.com/VIKRr> visited on the 24th Jan. 2016

security are given suitable powers then and then only they will become game changer.⁶

Meaning of Adolescent

1. In the human development adolescent is a period when the transition between puberty and adulthood takes place. This period is also called a teen age period. The adolescent period terminates when the adolescent attains the age of majority according to the legal provision.
2. Adolescence is a stage in which the adolescence grows to maturity.
3. In other words it can also be said that adolescence is a stage which precedes maturity. Medical dictionary defines adolescent as the period which sets on the puberty and completion of physical growth. It is usually between 11 to 19 years of age..⁷

Adolescence is a stage which is in between being children and being adults. This is a stage wherein the children adjust to physiological changes in their bodies. This is the age when the adolescents get acquainted with sexual identification and uses the changes that take place for his as well as the benefit of the society. During the period the adolescent search out for personal identity and seek to freedom of thought and action. On the other hand this is the stage of life when they are strongly dependent on their parents and mentally feel that they are being separated from their parents. In this period they try to imitate their peers in clothing, food, entertainment and behavior. They identify themselves with their peers.

Latest Amended Definition of Violence against Women

The United Nations Declaration (1993) provided a definition of violence against women. According to it any gender based violence which results in or is likely to result in, sexual, physical, or psychological harm or suffering to women, which includes threats of such acts, coercion, whether it is occurred in public or private life is violence against women.

Latest Amended Definition of Adolescence

According to the Child Labour Prohibition & Regulation Act, the employment of adolescents between the age group of 14 to 18 years of age, in the hazardous

⁶ ibid

⁷ <http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/entertainment> visited on 18.7.2055

occupations and process has been prohibited. Undoubtedly the provisions will certainly protect the adolescents which are not conducive to their age.⁸

Juveniles

Adolescent stage as stated above comprises of age between 13 to 19 years. However, there is one more tier which is of the age group of 13 to 18 years. According to the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 the male under 16 years of age and females under 18 years of age were regarded as the Juveniles. In the year 2000, there were some amendments were made to this act and the age limit for both the females and males were put on par at 18 years of age. The crimes by the adolescents are tried under Juveniles Justice Act, 2000 and the Indian Penal Code. The juveniles who are found guilty in the trial are sent to remand homes where they are provided with an opportunity to improve their behavior.

In the year 2014 the Government of India passed an Act, namely Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act which empowered the juvenile boards to decide under which category the accused should be tried in the rape and murder cases – whether under children or as adults

1.5 CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

Rape

Sexual intercourse with any woman against her will or without her legal consent amounts to rape which is an offence and punishable with maximum sentence of life imprisonment. Rape can occur anywhere. So far as rape is considered, in India, it ranks second in the total crime against women. The worst part of it is that rape in number of occasions committed by close relatives of the victim. The law relating to rape has undergone a sea change and greater amount of protection is offered to the victims. There are several verdicts of the apex court i.e. the Supreme Court of India which has plugged various loop wholes and now the law is emerging in its fineness.

Dowry

In India, there was a traditional practice of giving dowry by the bride to the bridegroom and which is very taxing to the bride's family. There were unhealthy practices of putting heavy demands of money and in kind by the bride to the

⁸ The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (CLPR Act), No. 61 of 1986, Chief Labour Commissioner.)

bridegroom. The bride was harassed by the bridegrooms' families. At times, it used to end in death of the bride. In order to put an end to this unethical practice of claiming dowry, the Govt. of India passed the Dowry Prohibition Act, and made the dowry demands are illegal. However there are number of cases that come to surface which reveal number of domestic violence, suicides and murders. In the 1980s the number of these crimes was quite large. Of late, the number of these cases has indicated the downward trend.

In the year 1985, the Dowry Prohibition (maintenance of lists of presents to the bride and bridegroom) rules have been framed. These rules make it obligatory to make a list of items presented at the time of the marriage to the bride and the bridegroom. The list should contain a brief description of each present, its approximate value, the name of whoever has given the present and his/her relationship to the person.

In the year 1997, a report revealed that there are at least over 5,000 dowry deaths and at least a dozen die each day in 'kitchen fires' which are thought to be intentional. Due to spread of education there are only stray such cases of dowry deaths in the educated families.

There are various forms of physical abuse against women. Those include, slapping the women, punching, public humiliation, overburdening with the drudgery, acid attacks and it also includes neglecting their health problems.

In the year 2010, the United Nation's Population Fund Report observed that about 66 per cent of the Indian women are the victims of the domestic violence and the percentage of married women in the age group of 15 to 49 accounts for 70 percent who suffered either slapping, rape, or forced sex. More than 55 per cent of women suffer from domestic violence. The percentage of domestic violence is greater in backward states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and other parts of Northern India

The most common causes for women pestering and beating the women include dowry and for arguing with the partner, refusal of sex with him, neglecting the children, and leaving the house without seeking permission from the husband or the elders in the family, improper cooking, not cooking on time, at times indulgence in extra marital affairs, not caring for the in-laws etc.

Violence against young widows has also been on a rise in India. Most often they are cursed for their husbands' death and are deprived of proper food and clothing. They are not allowed or encouraged for remarriage in most of the homes, especially in rural areas.

Traditionally the common Indian wife has been groomed in such a way that she has developed a tendency to tolerate the harassment that she receives from her husband and the members of the family. She has a fear that if she is separated from the family her children will have to undergo lots of troubles and harassment. They will not be groomed properly. Things become worse when the woman is not educated and cannot resist her husband and she cannot protest the unfair behavior towards her.

The common cause for the harassment lies in non receipt of the expected dowry at the time of marriage. If there is too wide a gap in the financial status of both the families, and the husband belongs to a financially weak family, normally the demands are higher. Even in the educated families we observe that such demands are there from the wife's parents. The other causes include not paying proper respect to the elders, leaving the home without obtaining prior permission from the mother/father in law, improper cooking, not caring for the in-laws, indulging in extra marital affairs. There are number of instances where there is delay of the first issue, the daughter in law is harassed. If she delivers a baby girl then again she is harassed for not delivering a baby boy. In all these situations there is every possibility that the woman is a victim of violence. These experiences are more in rural areas where there is lack of education, but of late, in cities also such instances are occurring quite frequently.

In the urban areas factors are different. Because of the high cost of living and the improved standard of living now a day in the family both the male and female partners are required to be earning members. This adds to the responsibilities of the better half. Female partner comes late, not able to look after the family, in-laws etc. are the small causes initially and in course of time, these take serious shapes, and sometimes the relations are stretched so far that it results in divorce, or harassment, etc. Now we see a good number of women who are employed in various offices and in various capacities. Sometimes, women are the bosses of the male staff. Number of cases are seen where the women are quite often met with coercion, and sex by their colleagues / bosses. There are some instances where the bosses expect women to offer

something in return for their promotion and they go to any extent. In urban areas the suspicion of having extra marital relations by either of the partners is also a major cause for domestic violence.

Eve Teasing, Molestation and Outraging modesty

Over the years because of the T.V. serials as well as the movies are exhibiting intimate scenes, in detailed forms and in a glorified manner which has an adverse impact on the adolescents. The adolescents are then tempted to copy such acts without knowing its implication that it is a criminal act of violence against women. Numbers of cases are being reported in paper and the digital media where the adolescent boy when he does not get any favourable response from his girlfriend, gets wild and in order to take her revenge throws acid on the girlfriend's face. Indian Penal Code's Sec.294 covers forms of eve teasing which has become very common in the college campuses. Teasing whistling, taunting girls all are covered under this. Section 354 of the IPC covers the acts of outraging of the modesty of the women. Modesty of a woman irrespective of her age, in nutshell is insulting; disrespecting the women's dignity is a crime against women. In spite of various legal provisions of late instances of eve teasing, outraging the modesty of the women and molestation has increased considerably.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is yet another form of gender based violence. Sexual harassment at the work place affects millions of women all over the world. According to the International Labour Organization, the incidences of sexual harassment are more in the developed world.

Sexual harassment has been defined by the Supreme Court of India as "such unwelcome sexually determined behaviour as physical contact or advances, a demand or request for sexual favours, sexually coloured remarks showing pornography and any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature, whether directly or by implication, particularly when submission or rejection of such conduct by the female employee was capable of being used for affecting the employment of the female employee and unreasonable interference with her work performance."⁹

⁹ Vishaka v State of Rajasthan (1977)6 SCC 241.

In the year 1990 over 50% of the cases reported were relating to the molestation and harassment at the offices/ work places. Men used eve teasing for sexual harassment or molestation of women. Number of activists attributes this to the influence of the “Western Culture”. In India in the year 1987, an Act to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisement or publication, or writings, paintings, figures or in any other form was passed which was titled as “The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act of 1987.

The Supreme Court of India, in its milestone judgment, in the year 1997, took a strong stand, in regard to the sexual harassment of women in the workplace. The Supreme Court also set detailed guidelines for prevention and redressal of grievances.

These guidelines were further elaborated by the National Commission for Women which are referred to as a Code of Conduct for Employers.

In India public urination by men is practiced, however, public urination by women is unacceptable and is considered as bad manners. This is not the case in other countries. There is no availability of public urinals in India. Now the movement has been taken up in cities like Pune. Resisting urination leads to harassment and is harmful for urinary tract infection.

Wife battering

Various research conducted world over have proved that wife beating is a universal phenomenon. This has been even practiced even in the developed countries and irrespective of religion, caste and creed and economic social wellbeing. India is also not an exception to this practice. The most crucial part of this crime is that it hardly comes out as the women are afraid of reporting these cases to the police. Women are afraid as it is difficult to prove violence by husbands in the court of law. There would be no eye witnesses to this beating act. The law has its limitations to deal with such cases. On the grounds of cruelty women get divorce/judicial separation under the personal laws before the civil court and since 1983, Indian Penal Code has also recognized cruelty as a punishable criminal act. Currently the Indian law is in favour of women but most of the times women never come out in open as they are afraid of insecurity and helplessness. This is mainly because of the women’s dependence on the husband.

However, because of the spread of education and the women are also now taking up jobs or perusing some economic activity and the society's support to them, the number of cases reported to the police has considerably increased.

When the adolescent child at home comes to know of this wife bearing act by his father, naturally he/she also feels that there is nothing wrong in it. And when the child turns into adulthood, this feeling leads to copying the father's practice. Therefore, the need of the hour is that greater awareness amongst women is required to be created to put an end to tolerance so that the adolescent in the family will come to know this is an illegal act and will desist from such an act when he grows into adulthood.

Harassment by Husband and relatives

There are number of instances where irrespective of religion, caste, creed or economic and educational background instances of harassment by husband and the members of the family have increased on the pretext that the daughter in-law has not given expected dowry as well as for non-fulfilling their financial demands from the in-laws. The harassment is in the various forms, giving various punishments, including physical assault, starving, frequently taunting and in the process making her life miserable. There are instances that have been reported in the paper that some such victims prefer to hang themselves and make an end it of the suffering. The Non-Government Organization, Women's Associations and the government publicity departments are trying their best to create awareness about this crime but the greed of men is the sole reason in practicing such harassment by the wicked natured families.

Immoral traffic of women

In India practicing prostitution is not an illegal act. However, preventing sexual exploitation for commercial purposes, act of procuring, inducing or taking away any woman with an intention to exploit for the purpose of prostitution is recognized as an offence under the Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act, 1956. Enticing any person for sexual abuse or exploitation for commercial purposes by any overt act like gesture or exposure of body, is also an offence punishable by law.¹⁰

¹⁰ Sections 4 – 8, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Financial / Economic Abuse

Putting restriction on women's financial resources by not allowing the women to participate in social programs. Forcing / refusing woman to work outside the home.

Kidnapping or abduction of women

Some unscrupulous elements kidnap the innocent girls/women for meeting their unlawful demands, ransom money to exploit the families.

Importing of girls from foreign countries and putting them to prostitution by selling them in the prostitution market.

A. World Scenario

All over the world women are subjected to physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence irrespective of their income, age, education. This violence results in long term physical mental and emotional health problems amongst women. About 33 per cent of women in the world have experienced either of these types of violence during their life time. In developed as well as the underdeveloped countries violence by the better half is common. As the age increases intimate partner's violence decreases, however, it is still witnessed among old women. There are instances where in excessive violence of women have succumbed to the death.

It has also been witnessed that in the world, less than 40 per cent of the women who were the victims of the violence have sought help of any type. Majority of those who have sought help, have approached their family members or friends. Only less than 10 per cent of the victims have approached the police for help. It is surprising to know that in many countries in certain cases beating the wife by her husband is every common. The only ray of hope is that currently it has been observed that the attitude towards the women violence is gradually changing.

According to one estimate over 125 million girls and women who are alive today have genital mutilation across the African and Middle East countries arising only out of violence against women. There is a definite sign of decline in this cruel practice which is revealed by the younger females. Even with this decline the prevalence rate is estimated at 80 per cent.

International measures for addressing the crime against women

Crime against women by the adolescents is an international phenomenon. All the governments are taking steps to curb this social evil. The United Nation's

Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) jointly works with several NGOs in various countries to create a national plan for prevention and eradication of violence against women (1994) and adoption of laws 1674 against family or domestic violence 1995. United Nations (UN) has jointly with The United Nations Development Fund for Women, commonly known as was established in December 1976 originally as the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women in the International Women's Year, launched campaigns to eliminate violence against women. UN is also soliciting partnership with number of agencies including NGOs, Governments, in this gigantic task.

B) Indian Scenario

So far as crime against women is concerned, it is worthwhile to note that only those crimes where the crime is specifically directed against women are considered as crime against women.

So far as statistics relating to the juveniles is concerned there is no segregation of the crime committed by them. The statistics is compiled according to the crime committed. The following table throws light on this aspect.

Table : 1.1
Crime head-wise incidents of crime against women during 2010-2014 and percentage variation in 2014 over 2013

Sr. No.	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2014-over 2013
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
1	Rape	22172	24206	24923	33707	36735	9.0
2	Attempt to commit rape				0	4234	-
3	Kidnapping & Abduction of women	29795	35565	38262	51881	57311	10.5
4	Dowry deaths	8391	8618	8233	8083	8455	4.6
5	Assault on women with intent to outrage her/their modesty	40613	42968	45351	70739	82235	16.3
6	Insult to the modesty of women	9961	8570	9173	12589	9735	-22.7
7	Cruelty by husband or the relatives	94041	99135	106527	118866	122877	3.4
8	Importation of girl from foreign country	36	80	59	31	13	-58.1
9	Abetment to suicide of women				0	3734	
A	Total IPC crime against women	205009	219142	232528	295896	325329	9.9

Sr. No.	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2014-over 2013
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
10	Commission of Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0		00	0
11	Indecent representation of Women (P) Act	895	453	141	362	47	-87.0
12	The Dowry Prohibition Act	5182	6619	9038	10709	10050	- 6.2
13	Protection of women from domestic violence Act.	0	0	0	0	426	0
14	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2499	2436	2563	2579	2070	0
B	Total SLL crime against women	8576	9508	11742	13650	12593	- 7.7
	Total (A+B)	213586	228850	244270	309546	337922	9.2

Source: Crime in India, <http://ncrb.nic.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2014/Compendium%202014.pdf>

It can be seen from the above table that the state of Maharashtra is leading in all these states with the solitary category of kidnapping (girls). Out of the above categories rape, kidnapping girls, and robbery are following under the crime against women. Under the category robbery, chain snatching instances account for major portion.

The latest position in regard to juveniles caught and the crime trend nationwide is shown hereunder:

Table 1.2
Comparative state of juvenile crime in 2012-13

Year	Juveniles caught	Age: 16-18 years		Age 12 – 16 years	
2013	2140	1148		875 boys + 10 girls	
2012	1541	860		617 boys + 12 girls	
Crime Trend		Year	Type of case		
Year	Juveniles caught	Age: 16-18 years		Age 12 – 16 years	
2012	2013		Theft/ Snatchings	Rape	Murder
Theft	Theft	2013	928	163	76
Murder	Rape	2012	523	63	100

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice web site: ncjj.org visited on 16.7.2015 at 10.30 p.m.

As compared to all the states, Maharashtra has the lowest number of girl juveniles. The number of juveniles caught in 2013 is quite alarming i.e. 38.9% over the year 2012. In the year 2013 the rape cases have substantially increased by

158.74% over the earlier year. This calls for serious action by the Government and the society at large.

1.6 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

1.6.1 Attitude

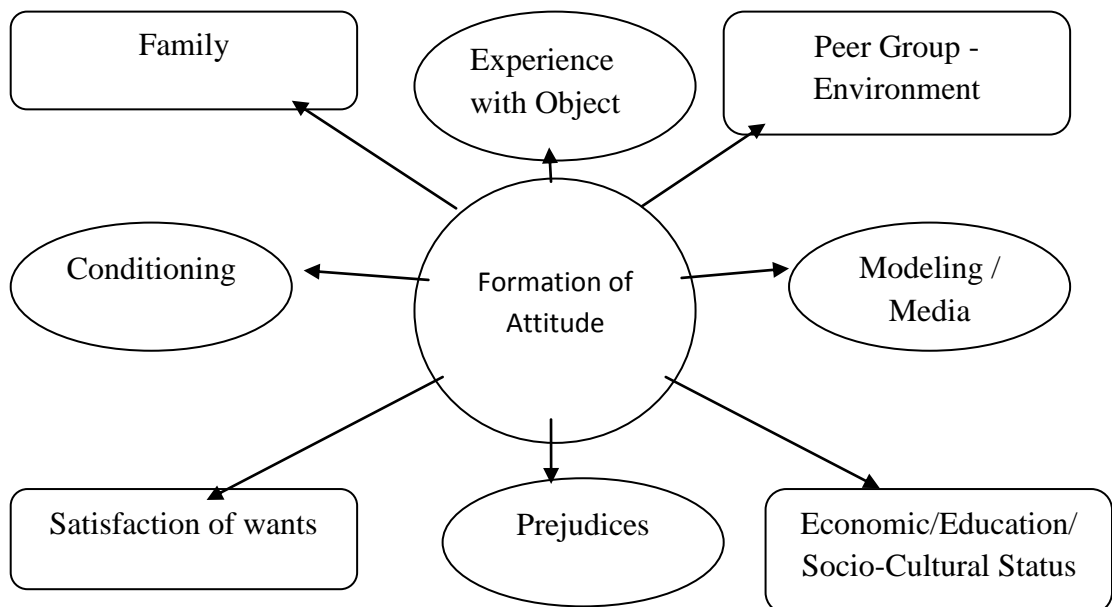
According to Oxford Dictionary, attitudes have long been considered a central concept of social psychology. Attitude is a settled way of thinking or feeling about something.

Behaviour and Attitudes

Attitude is "a relatively enduring organization of beliefs, feelings, and behavioral tendencies towards socially significant objects, groups, events or symbols"¹¹

Attitude is a perception and actions of an individual towards all aspects of social environment. It can also be stated as opinion developed by a person towards people, person, object etc. It is a simple expression of feeling may be positive or negative towards something, developed by a person; it may be due to experience or need. Attitudes differ from the individual to individual.

Formation of Attitude



¹¹Hogg, M., & Vaughan, G. (2005). *Social Psychology (4th edition)*. London: Prentice-Hall., pp. 150

The above diagram depicts how an individual develops attitude. Or in other words it explains the factors which influences the attitude.

Family: Family is the most powerful source of information in development of attitudes wherein the parent's and other family members' behaviour and approach influences the siblings. The values, hatred, affection, opinions, likings, are all developed by the family by imitation or inculcated by the family.

Experience: From a day to day experience about any situation over the period attitude develops. Personal experience has a long lasting expression in developing emotion.

Peer group and Environment: After the family the child come in immediate contact with the peer group or the neighbour groups. They learn many things by copying the behaviour of the peer group.

Conditioning: Conditioning by authorities, school, family members, legal authorities etc. the behaviour is conditioned which influences the development of the attitude.

Modeling and Media: Right from an early age children are exposed to media which influences the attitude of the children. Particularly the electronic media is more powerful than any other agency. This media presents the live situation which enables the child to form its cognitive attitudes.

Education: This helps in shaping the attitude of the child as it enlightens the child as to what is good and what is bad so also to understand the impact of any attitude on their day to day life.

Socio & Cultural environment: The socio-and cultural background often decides the attitude development of an individual. It is the moral responsibility of the parents to develop positive attitudes amongst their children, which enable them to be a good human being.

Satisfaction of wants: In today's world we observe that because of the economic stability of the parents and the fact that they have usually only one child their tendency is to satisfy all the demands of the child. This approach is very risky as the child develops a typical attitude and whenever any thing against his expectation happens he gets disturbed.

Prejudice: As the saying goes that a pre convinced man cannot be convinced, in the same way if the child develops an attitude from the experiences it is difficult to change it. In fact parents / school should ensure to educate the child to have a fair approach towards any issue without having influence of the prejudice.

Types of Attitudes

The types of attitudes are as follows:

Positive Attitude: Positive attitude means having a favourable approach/opinion about people, situation, etc. This type of attitude helps the child to adjust to social conditions and to attain success.

Negative Attitude: Negative attitudes are always unfavourable and create a pessimistic approach in the child and leads to uncomfortable situation around him.

Neutral Attitude: Neutral attitudes are neither positive nor negative. This attitude is sometime helpful to avoid any conflict. However, it is not always desirable.

With this brief introduction about attitude it will be appropriate to understand the relationship between Attitudes and Violence against Women.

So far as violence against women is concerned it is dependent on the attitude of the perpetrator or the community as to how it receives it. It is the responsibility of the society to work for the change in the society's attitude against violence against women. The responses of the women are also dependent on the perception of the society about violence against women. If women are given a free forum to voice their grievances without any cultural barriers the rate of violence against women will be reduced. If women are financially independent they will be able to resist the crime by appropriately dealing with the cause of violence. The society should also come out of traditional thinking about the subordinate nature of female gender. Certain aspects like banning dowry by legislation may yield desired result unless the society develops an environment about it. This is a very long process and only if all those who are concerned with it i.e. individuals, NGOs, members of the society, government officials act positively it will be brought about.

1.6.2 Developmental Characteristics of adolescence¹²

It is worthwhile to know as to what developmental changes take place in the adolescents. Generally the changes to be included are:

Physical

Physical changes such as growth and structural changes are fast and visually seen.

Environmental factors and health issues, occur because of the diversity in physical developmental genetics.

The gender difference is visible in strength and the age of growth. (usually for girls around 12 years and boys around 14 years of age).

The behavioral issues and changes in the eating habits have developed and sexual experimentation and use of drugs.

Psychosocial

Social interaction increases. Number of friends are made which can boost self-esteem.

The socialization pattern undergoes change. Females have smaller close circle and males tend to develop larger social networks.

There is visible change in the loyalty and affiliation from parents and teachers to friends and peers.

Adolescents prefer to carry out social tasks without any supervision or elder's advice.

Ideas about self-esteem changes.

The change in the behavior is clearly seen in the aggressive argumentations which disturbs the parents and teachers.

Cognitive

The level of cognitive functioning e.g. thought process and reasoning develops.

The behavior of the adolescent is guided by the moral and ethical choices.

Ability to think and reasoning develops.

As a result of socialization cognitive ability is often affected.

¹² By K. Bucher|M. Lee Manning — Pearson Allyn Bacon Prentice Hall, Updated on Jul 20, 2010, <http://www.education.com/reference/article/developmental-during-adolescence/> downloaded on 10th July 2015

Perspectives about past, present, and future develop that allow enhanced perspectives of time

The adolescent develops verbalization skills, and the communication language and style improves.

1.6.3 Theoretical framework

Sociologists / Psychologists have developed several theories which have direct or indirect relevance with the crime against women. The researcher is of the considered view that unless we take cognizance of these theories we will not be able to get deep insight into the causes of crime against women in the society. A few important theories have been brought out hereunder:

D) Psychological Model

Psychological model believes that criminal violence takes place due to environmental factors. Frustration theory, Self attitude theory, Pervasive theory are the examples of socio-psychological model.

A) Frustration Theory

Dollard developed this frustration theory in the year 1939 which is based on Freud's principles. His theory deals with aggression and frustration. An individual becomes aggressive due to the high focus of frustration in the family and personal involvement. When individual's goal directed behavior is thwarted /blocked an individual experience frustration with aggression. This theory has relevance with this study as a frustrated individual is bound to commit violent acts like rape, murder, abduction, acid attack, chain snatching ,beating stalking etc. when his desires not fulfilled. To eliminate or to avoid frustration parents, family members, schools and government should develop such environment or develop attitudes among children to face failures and accept the challenges in life positively.

B) Pervasion theory and self-attitude theory are the two components of socio-psychological theory. According to Psychoanalysts pervasions and symptoms formation are the basis of violence. Pervasion is nothing but infantile instincts and behaviors are developed during childhood are converted or expressed as a violent act during adulthood. Perversion is persistent in the adults of infantile instincts as the experience of adult behavior is not expressed during puberty. It is the product of inborn drives or pathological drives of early childhood.

This theory holds strong relevance with this study, the kind of atmosphere or knowledge provided during early years of children plays an important role in curbing violence against women. It is considered important because it is supported by facts clinically established that there is higher perversion among males than among females.

Though this theory explains the cause of violence against women because of the infantile instincts inborn pathological drives split ego, sadism etc. cannot be the only causes of violent behaviour which contradicts to this theory, people who did not have any personality disorders also committed crimes against women due to environmental factors like faulty upbringing and influence of peer, media drugs, alcohol, etc.

C) Self Attitude Theory

According to this theory the individuals commit violence against women due to lack of self-esteem. Self-attitude theory further explains that culture of group of people that values violence are of low self-esteem, may seek themselves to strengthen their image in the eyes of others and themselves by committing violent acts. The society finds it difficult to develop self-esteem amongst the offenders. While accepting this theory it could be concluded that offenders like murders, rapists, abductors, acid attackers, chain snatcher, batters etc. lack self-esteem.

D) Socio Cultural Theory

Socio-cultural theory explains criminal violence. This model examines the association of societal norms, values, culture, gender discrimination, customs and beliefs etc. The theories like learning theory, theory of anomie, the exchange theory besides the two popular theories the structural functional theory and subculture of violence also fall under the socio cultural analysis.

The earlier theories are concerned with the internal external factors are the causes of crimes against women. Certain theories developed later focused on interpersonal or interaction process are the sources of crimes. Social Interaction theory, Theory Of Subculture, theory of Anomie, System Tension theory, Resource theory, Patriarchal theory etc. explains violence committed by male.

E) Theory of Anomie

Anomie theory was developed by Robert Merton in 1938. Merton pointed out that some deviance is necessary for the society to function but excess deviance occurs as a result of a gap between the cultural goals and institutional means. When there is a discrepancy, anomie arises as a result of available means and goals of the society. According to Merton, the source of deviance is available within the social structure, not in the family or individual deviance. Anomie exists due to the pressure exerted between the cultural goals and institutional means.

Merton has classified a typology of modes of individual adaptation as follows:

Conformity: People who achieve success by accepting the goals and means of the society. But some people may succeed by disapproving means approved means of the society.

Innovation: The second stage of this theory is innovation. Innovators use different disapproved means to achieve success.

Ritualism: This involves accepting goals but rejecting the means. People refuse to follow the ethical ways for the sake of success.

Retreatist: They reject both goals and means. They are the double failure in the eyes of society. They are the people who are least bothered by the values or norms of the society. Examples: alcoholics, vagabonds, drug addicts, smugglers etc.

Rebellion: They too reject means and goals like retreatist, but rebels replace old means and goals with new ones. The individuals develop new ideologies, principles or philosophy to create new goals and means which may be revolutionary.

The drawback of this theory is that it doesn't highlight the causes of sexual deviance but helps us to understand the causes of deviant behavior in detail.

F) Resource theory

An intra-family violence theory was proposed by W.J. Goode. According to the author, violence is experienced in the family where there is a shortage of resources like money, love, affection, education, job, skills, prestige, etc. This theory states that the threat of violence lies in the social system. Violence is one of the resources used to maintain the interest. It is used as a last resort when the resources are exhausted. A person who lacks the resources tends to dominate the family member using excessive authority because of complex.

This theory is not applicable in all cases of violence towards women outside the family. It is applicable for the cases like domestic violence.

G) Theory of Subculture

The sub culture theory says that the norms, culture and interpersonal relations are the causes of violent incidents. It claims that certain situations of particular group instigate violence as result of social interactions. In urban slums we find some gang crimes committed by people due to poverty, lack of education, disorganization in the family pattern and environmental influence. This theory refuses to accept that personality disorders leads to violence. It speaks about the gang crime not the individual crimes. So far as the crimes or violence committed against women are concerned normally crimes against women are done individually excluding gang rapes and kidnapping. Oscar Lewis an Anthropologist explained the relationship with violence and poverty. Thus subculture theory be cannot be accepted as people of affluent family are the one who abide law and the poor.

H) System tension and feedback system Theory

Strauss developed this theory to explain the intra family violence. According to Strauss violence is a product of social system rather than an individual pathology, it is specified by him that positive feedback of the system leads to an upward spiral of violence and similarly negative feedback could reduce the violence. According to Strauss inter individual conflict and consequences in the family are the causes of violence. Certain stress and strain causes situation that leads to tension due to blockades, frustration, conflict, and aggression in one form or the other.

According to tension theory man always tries to live beyond his means. Life is full of challenges to meet the experience. When an individual is unable to cope up the stresses he experiences tensions which are disturbing and man seeks to reduce it by direct impulses to take actions. Impact of aggressiveness

This theory explains the aggressiveness of man and women being passive while the crime is committed against women.

I) Social Inter-actionists Theory

George H. Mead developed this theory under the influence of Marks Weber in 1920s. This theory studies the society as a whole through social interactions at the micro level small groups between two friends etc. This perspective generalizes about

the fundamentals of everyday life form of social interactions explain both micro and macro level of behaviour. This theory is also called as symbolic interactionism, as symbols are used in our day to day life for interactions. For verbal conversation people use symbols which serve as predominant symbols in understanding the conversation sent by the sender have the same meaning for the receiver. As words are not static they require interpretation with intention to understand. According this theory, symbols give various meaning to various people in different ways. The perception varies from individual to individual. It is very important that people should understand while sending messages how certain symbols are interpreted for their own actions.

From this theory we understand the kinds of symbols used in the society where people attach meanings to them for communication. Here the perceiver should take the symbols in a right way while interpreting them.

J) Consistency theory

People try to bring consistency among attitude and behavior. People seek to maintain consistency either. This theory is concerned with the maintain of consistency within the individual by either altering the attitudes or by rationalization. This theory has divided into sub groups as follows

- a) Balance theory
- b) Congruity theory
- c) Cognitive dissonance theory

a) Balance Theory

This theory was developed by F. Heider which is basically concerned with the peoples consistency in judgment linked with some kind of relationship with others. According to the balance theory attitudes are formed by three elements. These elements are: person, the other person and the impersonal entity.

According to F. Heider he says out of three elements only two generic types of relationship exists. The two generic relationships are sentiment relationship and unit relationship.

The diagrammatic representation of balance theory of attitude consists of three elements are following diagram

THE PERSON

**THE OTHER
PERSON**

**THE IMPERSONAL
ENTITY**

All forms of sentiments and their effects are represented in sentiment relations link. The unit relationship the two elements are perceived as together not as single or separate that is why it's called as unit relation. Both could be positive or negative

Extension of Balance Model

According to Abelson's balance model a person can resolve imbalance in cognitive structure by using the following methods:

- A) Denial : A person denies relationship when there is imbalance
- B) Bolstering: Person adds another issue in the main issue
- C) Differentiation: Elements are split into two as they are negatively related to one another.
- D) Transcendence: To form a balanced structure a person goes on adding elements to make it a larger and super ordinate

In the Abelson's balance model, the processes are arranged in hierarchy as the individual tries to attempt to resolve the imbalance in the above order. This order is based on the assumption that the individual tries to resolve the issues in least efforts. This theory helps in changing the attitude by using proper communication and by using interpersonal relationship

b) Congruity Theory

The congruity theory was proposed by C. E. O Good and P.H. Tannenbaum this theory is synonymous to balance theory. According to this theory it stresses on the developments that occur during assessment of source and concept in the form of associative and dissociative assertion. Congruity occurs when the concept and source are positively associated and evaluated in the exact form as it is perceived. In negative evaluation the source and the concepts are exactly associated as opposite because of negative evaluation which is incongruity. Congruity is stable and incongruity is unstable. Change in attitude occurs when there is incongruity. Incongruity can be resolved by the rate of change in development of attitude towards the source and concept.

c) Affective Cognitive Consistency Theory

Affective cognitive consistency theory was developed by M.I Rosenberg. This theory is concerned with the overall attitudes and its effect toward beliefs, objects, issues and relationship. The kind of changes that take place within the individual, as attitude changes are the great concern of this theory. It feels that when attitude is altered there will be change in the relationship between the components of affective and cognitive components.

d) Cognitive Dissonance Theory

Cognitive dissonance theory was proposed by Leon Festinger in the year 1950. Dissonance means an inconsistency. This theory believes that an individual feels incompatibility within the two or more attitudes perceived by him between attitudes and behaviour. According to Festinger any kind of inconsistency is uncomfortable and that the individual tries to reduce the inconsistency so he experiences discomfort.

K) Functional Theory

Katz developed the functional theory which considers attitudes and efforts are related to an individual's motivational structure.

The functional theory developed by Katz who considers how attitudes and efforts are related to the motivational structure of the individual. He suggested there are four functions of attitude. He has worked only on changing ego defensive attitude.

The theory highlights the following points:

- (i) The meaning of the influence situation in terms of both the kinds of motives that arouses and
- ii) The individual's method of coping and achieving his goals.

The functions served by the attitude since it varies from person to person as the method adopted by them varies. As for one person, attitudes serve one particular function but it may not produce any change with the other person

Kelman's view about the functional approach of attitude are distinguished as follows and directed towards the relationship that occurs in social influence situation

- a) compliance
- b) identification,
- c) internalization

Compliance occurs when an individual develop an attitude in order to impress the people

Identification takes place when an individual changes or forms attitude because this helps him to improve his status by maintaining a relationship with the influencing agent. Internalization occurs by adopting an attitude as it is required to maintain consistency for the overall value system

L) Theory of Social Judgment

The theory of social judgment was proposed by Sherif and Hovelan. This theory tries to explain how current attitudes produce distortion of attitude related to objects and how these judgments mediate change in attitude. Thus an individual's earlier attitude is the base for the development of new attitude meanwhile the earlier attitude helps to evaluate other opinions, this stage is called as attitudinal continuum and can be considered as comprised attitude. The attitudes formed as rejection due to acceptance and objectionable as rejection of attitude. If an individual finds certain things are neither acceptable nor unacceptable because of non-commitment.

II) Violence Theories

Over the years a number of theories have been evolved to understand the reasons for continued violence in human society. The analysis covers macro level which covers wars, government, repression etc. to acts between the couple and the individual. These theories define violence, more precisely partner violence. Below are the few theories which have been advocated:

- a) **Cultural Violence Theory:** In some pluralistic societies' sub culture permits the use of violence. Family violence occurs quite frequently. According to this theory the norms and values that stress are developed by the sub-groups in the society. It also gives justification for the use of physical force to a higher standard than it was accepted in the past. This theory has also produced the theories that examples from pornography and violent images on TV can support a "culture of violence" against women.
- b) **Ecological Theory:** The link between violence against women in the family is linked to the social environment. This encompasses the culture, formal and informal networks of the family, settings and circumstances closer to family, and family history. This theory

establishes connection between family violence to social values and order.

- c) **Evolutionary Theory:** According to this theory in some societies men are dominant and subordinate status is given to women. According to theory children are granted less freedom. This theory argues that obedience is valued most in highly structured hierarchical societies where a lot of activity occurs in formal social encounters outside the home.
- d) **Social Learning Theory:** Family violence arises due to many contextual and situational factors. Contextual factors include individual/couple characteristics, stress, violence in the family, or an aggressive personality. Situational factors include substance abuse and financial difficulties.
- e) **Resource Theory:** This theory allocates power in a relationship to the one who contributes the most of the resources, initially and continually.

The above theories enlightened the researcher to understand the causes of crime against women in right perspective and its relation with the current research topic. The adolescents' family background, socio-economic status, cultural background, neighborhood, nature and nurturing, etc. which influences the shaping the attitude of the adolescents.

III) Socio Theories

1) **Conflict Theory :** The conflict theory of Karl Marx, explained the struggle between social classes, major concern of the history. Sociologist's view conflict is a continuous struggle in the social world. Conflict theory emphasizes on the constant social changes where conflict is a permanent feature. Conflict does not merely outright violence; it includes not merely severe competition, tension, aggression, disagreement, frustration, hostility, exploitation of values and so on but also creates disequilibrium disorganization and affects the smooth functioning of the system as regarded as an inevitable process of social life.

Karl Marx observed struggle between social class as inevitable because workers are under capitalism focusing on Marx's contribution, social scientists and sociologists have realized conflict not merely a class phenomenon but reality in every

day's life across all the societies. While studying any culture, organization or social group, experts want to know the system, beneficiary, exploiters at the expense of others. They are concerned with conflict between male and female, and father and children, rural and urban, rich and poor, upper caste. Conflict theorists interested in how the institutions like education, family, government, religion and media help in promoting the groups and keeping other in submission position.

Conflict theorists' are primarily concerned with social changes that conflicts can bring about unlike functionalists views about stability and consensus. Modern conflict theorists' C. Wright Mill and Coser are not focusing on class as Marx did. Their concern is only about racism like whites- Nigros, Asian and European countries etc.

Conflict theory is always viewed as more radical and activists. The reason for this is because of its emphasis on social change and redistribution of resources. Conflict perspective is accepted within the discipline of sociology as one valid way to gain insight to a society.

One important contribution of conflict theory is that it has encouraged sociologists to view society through the eyes of those people who rarely influence decision-making. Similarly feminist scholarship in sociology has helped us to have a better understanding of social behavior. Thus a family's social standing is also now considered from the woman's point of view and not solely from the husband's position or income. Feminist scholars have also argued for a gender balanced study of society in which women's experiences and contributions are visible as those of men.

2. Feminist Theory

This theory was developed in the year late 1970. This theory codified the definition of domestic violence against women. It includes domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, female infanticide, marital rape and female circumstance. According to the advocates of the feminist theory the root cause of the violence lies in unequal distribution of power amongst male and female. These advocates wanted to keep the focus on the violence against women and therefore, they wanted to use the terminology like "wife beating", "woman abuse" etc. rather than using mild terms like, "family violence" "intimate partner's abuse" etc. According to the advocates of this theory the basic cause of the domestic violence lies in patriarchal system.

Paul has established the relationship between the management of monetary in the marriages and the exercise of power. Women's economic dependence is also the major cause of violence against women.

In this study it has been observed that degree of violence depends on the degree of dependence i.e. if the degree of economic dependence is higher then the gravity of the violence is higher or vice versa.

Here the researcher would like to state that if the adolescents witness the violence against women at home then naturally they will carry an impression that there is nothing wrong as it is being practiced by the elders in the family. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that there is no violence against at home.

3. Patriarchy Theory

R.E.Dobash proposed this theory. According to him violence against women has been witnessed throughout the history. Patriarchal social order and family system have been directly and indirectly supported by socio-economic process. Subordination of women and historical patterns of violence against women is led by patriarchy according to Dobash's central theoretical argument.

Dobash theory holds relevance in today's time especially in India when a patriarchy system is practiced which needs to change so as to reduce violence against women.

In a society where the men enjoy disproportionate social power, patriarchy is said to be practiced. In simple words patriarchy can be described as a family where the father or the senior most male takes decisions and dominates/influences the decision making process. In the Indian context we observe in most of the societies this patriarchy system is prevalent.

Gerda Lerner defined patriarchy as a system in which the manifestation and institutionalization of male dominance over the family members. In other ways it can be said that women in the family are either powerless or they are not involved in the decision making process. Patriarchy refers to power relationship between men and women.

According to Kate Millett, patriarchy principles are: 1) male shall dominate female and 2) elder male shall dominate younger. She further states that it is a hierarchic society which is characterized by both sexual and generational oppression.

The patriarchy leads the women to accept male control by father, brother, husband as the price of their protection from aggression by other male. Religion and culture have been used as the weapons against women.

Violence against women is an outcome of the belief, fostered in most cultures, that men are superior and that the women with whom they live are their possessions to be treated, as the men consider appropriate.

Quite often instances are seen where the male member because of his position commits violence against the female member of the family. And the victim has to bear it as there is no remedy available. Usually such things happen in uneducated families and where the women are dependent for their livelihood on the men. In the urban areas when the female member is educated and is an earning hand, her position is relatively better as the male member has to think twice before committing violence against such an empowered family member. Domestic violence is a hidden problem, but it can easily define the power relationship between men and women. Victims are often reluctant to report that they have been violated; they may fail to report abuse because they feel ashamed of being assaulted by their husbands; they may be afraid; they may have a sense of family loyalty.

Although the present research is focused on the crime against women by the adolescents, this domestic violence also influences to inculcate amongst the male adolescents to take it as a routine and he takes it lightly and whenever such a situation arises he does not hesitate to commit violence against women. From this angle there is a need to have a reformist's approach and under the guise of patriarchy system no one should take the law in his hand and commit violence against women which will result into a crime against women.

Liberal feminism advocates equal rights for women. They believe that women are equal to men because they are essentially the same as men in regard to capacities for aggression, ambition, strength and rationality. With the spread of education and when women are now capable of earning their livelihood naturally they have become independent and such women get protection also in the society.

Thus, the relationship between women's literacy / education and gender bias is, always existent in Indian society.

4) Black Feminism

Mainly the theories based on colour were advocated in the European countries where the local population was whitish and those who migrated were black in colour. The black women were considered as substandard and they were being accorded substandard status. Most of the theories advocated by the western feminists broadly categorized the women as black which is not a factual statement. We find black women in all religions, caste and creed in India. The researcher has gone through various literatures on black feminism but everywhere the reference was to Dalit women. Therefore, the theories put forth by the western feminists do not hold good in the Indian context. The reality is that in western countries all Asians including the Indian are categorized as black and accorded substandard treatment. As is rightly put by Bell Hooks, sociologist that what is considered as black in the United States may not consider as black in the other cultures or countries. According to Bell Hooks, the portrayal of black women as sexually promiscuous caused them to react either as sexual prudes or as capitalizing on this supposed sexiness. She further states that until and unless black women, and men stop internalizing their oppressor's perception about them, they will never be free to esteem themselves. Even in India after the spread of education amongst the masses the distinction between black and fair women is almost vanished.

5) Socialist Feminism

Socialist feminists believe that there is a need to analyze the link between women's work status and women's self-image in order to understand the unique character of women's oppression. According to the socialist feminists the wages for housework campaign argues that women's domestic work should be recognized as real or productive work. Socialist feminists had concluded that capitalism was not the root cause of male dominance and that a new theory was needed to understand its structures and continued reproduction. Socialist feminists give stress on democracy. The socialist feminists combine both gender and class oppression as equal contributors in the subordination of women. Socialist feminist position that draws the inter-linkages between class, gender, race and sexual identities.

6) **Parson's theory of Social Action and Social system**

Talcott Parson Theory of social action relates to the essential feature of action of individual actors or group of actors. According to this theory, actors and social action are the two important components of society. In any social action each individual performs a specific function. Social actions are guided by goal or motivation. So social action is goal oriented or motivated.

Actions are classified as cognitive action, Cathetic or Emotional action and evaluative actions.

Cognitive Actions are feelings or emotion does play an important role in cognitive actions. It is rational and have a cognitive oriented which is dominant.

Cathetic or Emotional Actions are e highly emotional where emotions dominate in emotional social actions but not the reasons.

Evaluative Actions based on value or norms are always evaluative and they are classified as good or bad, right or wrong. Parson explained the social system as collection of objects, parts things or organism with interrelation to each other. He has classified systems into three categories as Personality System, Cultural System and Social System.

Personality system involves the development of the personality through the external cultural and social environment like motivation, imitation socialization etc. through total social actions.

Cultural System: Once rising to the stage of culture is called as cultural system. In this an individual's total ways of like beliefs, tradition etc. is the components of cultural system. Individuals are socialized through the patterns of the society.

Social system is nothing but direct or indirect interactions of the two are more individual bounded by a situation. The Actor, the role and the status are the units of Social System. Social control and socialization are the two process of social system.

This theory helps us to understand importance of emotions, cognitive process, nature of socialization, social controlling agencies. While socializing the children the role of certain agencies like family school and medial can play a positive role inculcating the values among the children also can in monitoring the behaviour of the society etc. Prevention is better than cure.

1.7 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN STUDY AREA

There are different types of general crimes such as robbery, murder, cheating etc. and women may be victims therein. These crimes are not referred to as crimes against women. Crimes which are focused on the women specifically are called as “Crimes against Women”. Of late number of legislative measures is taken by the government that facilitates for handling crimes more effectively. Broadly, these legislative measures are as under:

Indian Penal Code (IPC) sections relating to violence against women

1. Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
2. Kidnapping & abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 -373 IPC)
3. Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
4. Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
5. Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
6. Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)
7. Importation of girls from foreign countries (upto 21 years of age)

The Crimes under Special and Local Laws

Usually all crimes are of general nature and not addressed to any specific gender as such. However, over the period, as the circumstances emerge, there are certain modifications which have been made by the legislation. These are the following gender specific laws and the government maintains separate record for these crimes. These laws are:

1. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
2. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
3. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
4. Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987

On the whole the crime against women is on an increase.

Table 1.3**Crimes against Women in the study area during the study period**

Sr. No.	Type of crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Upto Oct.
1	Rape	7	6	4	19	5	11
2	Kidnapping female	4	10	6	9	9	24
3	Dowry deaths	2	4	11	2	5	0
4	Outraging modesty	0	0	1	19	36	25
5	Sexual assault	0	1	0	5	8	11
6	Harassment by husband and relatives	0	1	0	0	4	1
	Total	13	22	22	35	67	72
	Percentage of crimes against women to total crime by adolescents.	3.35	5.72	5.99	5.67	13.37	16.29

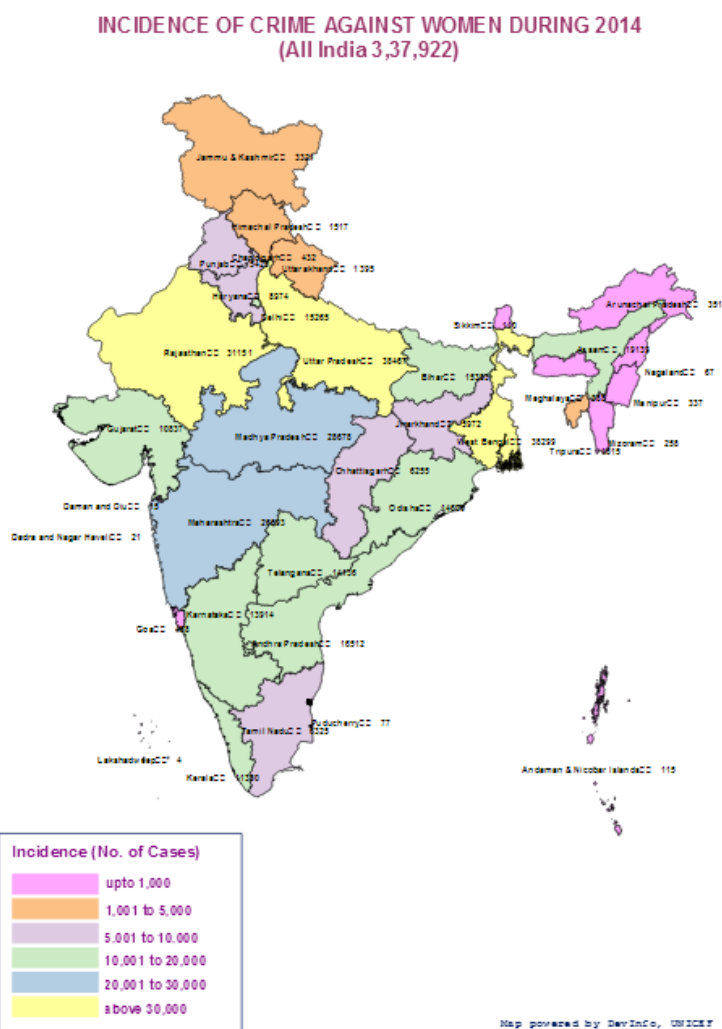
Source: Source: Data obtained from the office of the Police Commissioner, Pune

It can be seen from the above table that there is a continuous increase in the crime against women in the study area. Kidnapping female has increased by 6 fold. Outraging modesty has also increased substantially.

In the year 2012, Reproductive Genetics Institute, (RGI) calculated the crime against women using the population base arrived at accounting only the female population by RGI

During the year 2012 crime rates crimes committed against women have been calculated using only female population based on RGI's Mid-year projected female population. Therefore, the rate arrived at in the year 2012 cannot be compared with the previous year's crime rate.

Fig: 1.1



Source:<http://ncrb.nic.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2014/chapters/Chapter%205.pdf>
down loaded on 15th March 2015

Table 1.4

Proportion of crime against women (IPC) towards total IPC crimes

Sr. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Crime Against Women (IPC cases)	Percentage to total IPC Crimes
1	2008	20,93,379	1,86,617	8.9
2	2009	21,21,345	2,03,804	9.2
3	2010	22,24,831	2,13,585	9.6
4	2011	23,25,575	2,19,142	9.4
5	2012	23,87,188	2,44,270	10.2

It can be seen from the above table the crime against women (IPC) towards total IPC crimes is steadily increasing. It is evident from the police records that there is a high incidence of crimes against women in India. In the year 1998 the National Crime Records Bureau reported that the growth rate of the crime against women would exceed the growth rate of population of India by 2010. Until recently, there were number of cases, which were not reported to the Police because of the social stigma attached to rape and molestation cases. However, after the Nirbhaya Case in New Delhi and the agitation launched by the women all over India the numbers of cases that are now reported to the Police is quite high and alarming.

During the year 2016, over 32000 instances of crime against women are registered which includes:

Table 1.5
Crime against Women in Maharashtra during 2016

Sr. No.	Types of crime	Number of crime incidences
1	Outranging the modesty	11388
2	Rape cases	3209
3	Abduction cases	4776
4	Dowry deaths	227
5	Harassment of husband & relatives	6302
6	Sexual harassment	793
7	Immoral trafficking	317

Source: Govt. of Maharashtra, Home Department, and press note dated 8th Nov. 2016.

Crime against women in Maharashtra: Statistics for past three years:

Table: 1.6
Year wise statistics relating to crimes against women in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Year	No. of crimes in the year
1	2014	26693
2	2015	31126
3	2016	32548

Source: Govt. of Maharashtra Home Dept. press Note dated 8th Nov. 2016.

Maharashtra was the third state where the number of cases of crime against women in India.

Maharashtra is the second highest state so far as registration of rape cases are concerned.

The next category was found to be of offenders who are neighbours of the victims in 729 cases, followed by relatives in nearly 262 cases. In only 29 cases, the offender was not known to the victim.

The above data reveals that it is a serious problem which the society as well as the State Govt. should address and try their best to arrest the increasing trend of crimes against women.

Forms of violence

There are various types of violence perpetrated on the women. Those are broadly classified as:

1. **Physical:** There are instances where the bride's parents have not met the dowry demand, the bridegroom's family tortures the bride for dowry in different ways including the physical beating, keep starving, etc. and at times causing physical injuries to the bride. The whole family members including the husband also become a party to this physical harassment. There are cases where the brides have committed suicide. Therefore, this is a very serious type of violence.
2. **Psychological:** There are instances where the bride is subjected to the mental harassment, unethical abusing the bride and her family for not succeeding to the demand for dowry, for not allowing to mix in the relatives etc. This mental torture is also very serious which at times results in depression.
3. **Emotional violence:** Instances of emotional violence are:
 - a. Humiliating or making fun of the women
 - b. Blaming all relationship problems on the woman.
 - c. Intimidating the woman causing fear to gain control.
 - d. Threatening to hurt oneself if woman does not cooperate for unlawful acts.

1.8 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN THE MAHARASHTRA STATE

In Maharashtra it has been observed that the incidences of crime against women are on an increase. The following data vouches the latest position in this regard.

Table 1.7

Data relating to crime against women in the State of Maharashtra vis-à-vis All India level (Position as of 2015)

Sr. No.	State	Cases reported	Percentage contribution to All India Level	Midyear projected female population in lakhs	Rate of total cognizable crimes
1	Maharashtra	31126	9.5	568	54.8
2	All India	327394	100	6070.8	53.9

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs <http://ncrb.nic.in/> downloaded on 17th May 2017 at 6.30 p.m.

If we compare the above data it is observed that there is a considerable increase in kidnapping cases as well as attack on modesty of women.

So far as cases against juveniles in the state of Maharashtra is concerned it has been observed that it ranks second highest in India.

1.9 CHILDREN WHO BREK THE LAW IN PUNE CITY:¹³

It has been observed that cases of children who break the laws have increased in Pune city during the past six years. This is evident from the following statistics.

Table 1.8

Cases of Children in Conflict with Law in Pune City

Crimes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murder	15	25	21	27	14	8
Attempted murder	20	31	17	30	27	23
Rape	7	6	4	19	5	11
Kidnapping	4	10	6	9	9	24
Dacoity	6	2	9	7	8	15

¹³ The Times of India, Pune Edition, Times City, dated 24th December 2015.

Crimes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Armed Robbery	34	20	35	34	29	47
Other thefts	92	58	68	55	68	76
Thefts	87	108	76	98	96	59
Rioting	21	33	24	29	37	15
Causing hurt	0	1	0	86	42	8
Molestation	0	0	1	19	36	25
Cognizable offences	16	9	15	158	49	51

Source: Pune Police Published in Times of India; Pune City Edition dated 24th December 2015.

The children in teen age who are under 18 years of age, they do not know the seriousness of their actions. They do not understand that their actions are in conflict with the laws of the state and the consequences of breaking the same. During the course of the interaction with the Police department it was transpired that the rate in the increase of the children conflicting with the laws is substantially increasing over the past few years and that it has become a cause of concern for them. A senior police inspector from Pune expressed that the schools should take initiative to go beyond the text books and help them to look up to elders in their family as a role model to live a dignified life. The teachers should highlight and inspire the students to get inspiration from the people who are working for the cause of society. The Pune police has also blamed the digital media, movies, and easy access to android phones and internet facilities for increasing the surge in the juvenile crimes. Because of the emergence of the dynamic life, the dialogue in the family has been drastically reduced. Parents are carrying a belief that they have admitted their son/daughter in a reputed school, he/she attends reputed classes, and they are meeting her every demand and although they wish they cannot spare enough time for their children. In the process, there is nobody to guide the children at home. One thing has been observed that the fear of law has been diminishing in the minds of the children. If the parents increase the dialogue with their children and consciously talk to their children they can groom their children better and it will have positive effect on the reduction of the juvenile crime.

It is interesting to observe that there is no differentiation of the financial strata of the juvenile offenders. It comprises of lower, middle and higher classes in the society. Only the tools and type of crime is changed. In higher income groups android

phones with internet facility is given to the children. The children in the middle and lower income groups in contact with such a child naturally they feel that they should also have such a phone and then they are tempted to commit theft. Parents of should pay greater attention in bringing up their children so that the juvenile crime rate will decline.

Depending upon the status of the industry and the location of slum area in the metropolitan area, the chain snatching crimes have of late increased substantially. If there is a recession in the industry, consequently there is retrenchment, the number of chain snatching cases increases. Women are by and large unable to resist the chain snatcher and they fall victim to this type of crime. After the Nirbhaya case in New Delhi, there has been greater awareness amongst the women and the police and some Non-Governmental Organizations have started Karate classes for the women in order to inculcate confidence in them to resist such attacks.

In fact the problem of violence against women is not restricted to particular country or countries. It is a global problem and the need of the hour is to condemn it with all sincerity. The United Nations has included the violence against women in the list of gross violation of the human rights. In order to improve upon this sad situation there is a need for serious and **concerted** efforts on the part of the Government of India to take effective steps to change the socio economic status of women in India.

Impact of Domestic Violence

The impact of the domestic violence is varied, which are dependent on the age group of the victim, the intensity of the violence and its repetitive nature. These children live under constant fear, threat and **humiliation** feelings in the minds of the victim.

Impact of Violence against Women

Those women who have suffered from the violence against them do not resist it and do not even register their protest. They simply remain quiet. They remain emotionally disturbed. They tolerate the torture they have undergone. They get a psychological shock and it adversely affects the productivity of the women in all forms of life. There are instances when women who have suffered violence commit suicide. Of late, such cases are on an increase.

There are occasions when Indian working women have dropped out from the place of work, because of the ill treatment meted out to them. They also lose their work efficiency. Their health deteriorates as they suffer both physically and mentally. There are instances where women who meet out with atrocious attacks leave home and put in efforts to become independent. They have to live in pitiable and painful conditions as they find it very difficult to make both ends meet. Some of them who are well educated and have knowledge of women welfare organizations like Women Welfare Association of India (WWAI), Affus Woman Welfare Association (AWWA) and Woman's Emancipation and Development Trust (WEDT) seek their shelter.

The most severe effect of the domestic violence is on their children. By nature's law the children have greater attachment towards that mother as she has given birth to them. The behavior of the children will be normal until they are not aware of the violence against their mother. Upon knowing the violence incidence and the children start behaving abnormally. They also do not understand the severity of the problem. They may turn silent, or reserved and express their concern with the mother. The wounds will be deeper when the violence is committed in front of the children. They may also copy it as and when they get older and get married, because of the tendency of copying the elders.

In cases of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), violence against women leads them to maintain a distance from their partner. Their sexual life is affected adversely. Many of them file for divorce and seek separation which again affects the life of children. Some continue to be exploited in lack of proper awareness of human rights and laws of the constitution.

Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The Non-Governmental Organizations play a pivotal role in containing the domestic violence and curbing its disastrous consequences. It will be appropriate to mention over here the work done by the NGO named SAKSHI. It is a domestic violence intervention agency for women and children in Delhi. It also works on sexual harassment cases in Delhi and works for equality in education and strives for enforcement of the Supreme Court's 1997 guidelines on sexual harassment. There is yet another organization named Women's Rights Initiative in Delhi which provides legal aid for cases of domestic abuse and jointly with the law enforcers to fight domestic violence.

1.10 CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES

Table 1.9
Review of crimes committed by Juveniles in 2013¹⁴ at all India level.
Juveniles Delinquency in IPC Cases in the State of Maharashtra

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	142	98	145	117	143	121
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	4	1	5	7	4	5
Rape	76	88	125	89	197	208
Kidnapping and abduction	35	42	50	37	100	72
Dacoits	61	46	48	65	66	60
Robbery	148	166	176	243	302	293
Burglary	516	548	571	490	615	508
Theft	1396	1152	1256	1095	1358	1216
Riots	426	352	442	464	534	396
Criminal Breach of Trust	2	4	8	0	4	4
Cheating	30	20	25	35	20	12
Counter Feting	0	3	8	10	5	2
Other IPC crimes	1786	1795	1916	1918	2360	2278
Total crimes	4622	4315	4775	4570	5708	5175

Source: National Crime Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, available on website: <http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2016/206> retrieved on 17.5.23017 at 6.45 p.m.

There is a sharp rise in the number of reported crimes committed by children at all India level. The above statistics right from 2009 to 2014 shows the trend in this regard. Assault by juveniles on women saw a 132 percent increase and rapes committed by juveniles witnessed an increase of 60.3 percent last year. The report of the National Crime Records Bureau said the highest increase in the incidents of crimes committed by juveniles in 2013 was reported under assault on woman to outrage her modesty — 132.3 per cent — followed by insult to the modesty of women — 70.5 percent and rape — 60.3 percent. Among the total juveniles apprehended under IPC, 66.3 percent belonged to the age group of 16-18 years. A total of 31,725 criminal cases involving juveniles were reported last year in comparison to 27,936 cases reported in 2012 — an increase of 13.6 percent.

¹⁴ National Crime Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, available on website: <http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2016/206> retrieved on 17.5.23017 at 6.45 p.m.

In the year 2014, the highest number of juveniles were apprehended for thefts (7,969) followed by hurt (6,043) and burglaries (3,784). These heads taken together accounted for 40.9 per cent of total juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes. Out of the total juveniles (43,506) involved in various crimes, 8,392 were illiterate and 13,984 had education up to primary level.

These two categories together accounted for 51.9 per cent of the total juveniles arrested during the year 2013. A large number of juveniles (50.2 per cent) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs 25,000.

Children living with parents (35,244 persons) have accounted for 81.0 per cent of the total juveniles apprehended for committing various crimes during 2013. It is startling to note that according to the report in Business Standard dated the 29th 2014, the juveniles commit 6 crimes per day in Delhi. According to Hindustan Times, Mumbai dated the 17th Aug. 2014, 66% of the culprits were over 16 years of age.

Mr. S.B.S. Tyagi – the Deputy Commissioner of Police informed the Indo Asian News Service that "It is very surprising that several group of criminals used juveniles to commit crimes like robbery and snatching. They know that a minor cannot be given strict punishment if he is caught and will be released soon."

According to Mr. Tyagi the solution to stop this juvenile crime lies in family members taking proper care

Adv. Majeed Memon told Indo Asian News Service that "It is very difficult to count the reasons for the rise in crime by juveniles. Several different factors are behind it. Parents must be accountable for their children."¹⁵

There is a Juvenile Home in North Delhi's Mukherjee Nagar. It's official informed the IANS amongst the juveniles there are some juveniles who are hard core criminals and they perform these criminal acts repeatedly. In fact the official further stated that these hardcore juveniles are beyond reform. The punishment for these hardcore juveniles should be such that they should think twice before repeating a crime. He further added that the first timer juveniles are relatively less violent in their behavior.

¹⁵ ibid

1.11 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN MAHARASHTRA (2013)

At the global level women are vehemently canvassing for the recognition of violence against women as a Human Rights violation and to develop an organizational framework to condemn the violence against women.

Women in an Insecure World highlights the manner in which state systems and institutions may perpetuate women's inequality and legitimize violence against women.

Atrocities against women ¹⁶

The data for the year 2013 has revealed that crimes against women have increased by 46.8 percent in the state of Maharashtra. Cases of molestation increased by 106.7 percent while that of sexual harassment by 103.4 percent. Rape cases have also recorded an increase of 66.6 per cent, kidnapping and abduction cases by 64.4 per cent, dowry by 30.3 percent, and Cruelty by husband and his relatives (15.2%). Out of all the crimes against women, 33% pertain to cruelty by husband and in-laws, for which the conviction rate is as low as 2.6%. The conviction rate for sexual harassment and molestation is 11.5% and 11.9%. However, there is a decline in crimes under immoral trafficking by 21%, and murder for dowry by 17%.

According to the Criminal Investigation Department there is a need to step up the conviction rate modern technology can be used. If the conviction rate increases, naturally there will be an impact on the juveniles. There was an increase in the number of juveniles in conflict with law by 20.8% as compared to 2012, and most affected juveniles are in the age group 16-18. There is also an increase by 85.5% in offences against children. –

1.12 NATIONAL INITIATIVES TO CURB GENDER VIOLENCE

- (i) In the year 1992, the Government of India had set up a National Commission for Women, which is a statutory body which has been empowered to study and monitor all the matters concerning the constitutional and legal safeguards for women and take a review of the prevailing legislation and to suggest amendments if any required to strengthen the legislation.

¹⁶ <http://www.mid-day.com/articles/crimes-against-women-in-maharashtra-shot-up-by-46/15793163>

- (ii) In the year 1992 there was a Constitutional Amendment wherein one third of the total seats of the local bodies in the rural and urban areas were reserved for women only.
- (iii) A National Plan of Action for the girl child has been drawn out 1991-2000 to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child keeping in mind the objective of building them a better future.
- (iv) In the year 2001, a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women has been formulated by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, with the sole objective to bring about advancement, development and empowerment of women.¹⁷
- (iv) In the year 2010, in the month of March, National Mission for Empowerment of Women has been adopted which is an important development. The mission was asked to take stock of the government's prevailing development schemes particularly relating to the women and coordinate to fill up the gaps. The Mission was operationalized during 2011-12¹⁸

1.13 SUMMARY

In this chapter the researcher has introduced the research topic in greater details. In retrospective the researcher has covered the traditional background of Indian women, demographic analysis of the Indian population, current scenario of women's empowerment, conceptual frame work, world scenario of crime against women, crime against women in India, and in the identified study area, juvenile acts in Pune city, types of violence, consequences of crime against women, significance of the study etc. On the whole the researcher's observation is that the crime against women in India is on an increase. According to the version given by the Police department is that because of the spread of education and the atmosphere created by the NGOs operating in this area, more women are coming forward to register the case and that the number has not increased but the cases coming to limelight has increased. However, one thing is sure that the situation on this crime against women is a serious issue and needs to be addressed on top priority.

¹⁷ Op.cit , Men and Women in India, pp. xvii-xviii

¹⁸ India, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Annual Report 2011-12, p. 20

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The very first step the researcher has to take on finalization of the research title is to have a comprehensive review of related literature. This is essential in order to find out how far what research work has been done so far and at the same time the researcher gets enlightened on the research topic. In course of this research pursuit the researcher can identify the research gap so that the researcher can focus on it. For this purpose the researcher has taken a review of previous research through Ph. D. Theses and research papers presented in various national and international conferences. The researcher also referred to books, journals and periodicals. A few articles figured in the newspapers and web sites have also been reviewed by the researcher. This review has helped the researcher in having thorough understanding of the topic under research in its right perspective.

2.2 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Holly Harner, (2003),¹⁹ article titled, ‘Sexual Violence and Adolescents’. The objective of this paper was to review the current state of the science regarding sexual violence occurring in adolescent dating and acquaintance relationships. Sexual violence occurring at the hand of a family member, family friend, or stranger will not be reviewed. Adolescents, for the purpose of this review, include high school and college students. An analysis of the factors associated with sexual victimization in adolescence as well as the consequences of this victimization has been described.

The author has concluded that Intentional violence is one of the leading causes of injury, illness, and death among our nation’s youth. With regard to sexual violence, adolescents, especially females, are most at risk from those with whom they are closest, including friends, acquaintances, and dating partners. Though victims may suffer physical and psychological consequences resulting from sexual violence, they often bear these burdens alone, remain or keep silent about the crime perpetrated against them.

¹⁹ Holly Harner, (2003) Sexual Violence and Adolescents (April 2003) Page 12 of 14

Marie Vlaboud & Lea Biason (Editors),²⁰ (2005), paper titled, ‘Women in an Insecure World’ Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. The authors have observed that Women live in a very insecure world indeed. Rape and sexual exploitation remain, moreover, a reality for countless women; millions are trafficked; some sold like cattle. The roots of gender-based violence lie in the pervasive systems of inequality that perpetrate the domination of men and the subordination of women.

Michael Flood, Bob Pease, (Australian authors)²¹, (2009) a research paper titled, ‘Factors influencing attitudes to violence against women’ have observed that attitudes have been of central concern relation to violence against women. Attitudes play a role in perpetration of this violence, in victims’ responses to victimization, and in community responses to violence against women. There is a causal relationship between attitudes and perpetration of violence against women. Through various researches it has been proved that there is an association between violence – supportive beliefs and values and the perpetration of violent behavior at both individual and community levels.

While discussing the gender gap and the attitude the authors have observed that there are ample research findings that attitudes toward violence against women. Gender is a predictor of attitudes that support use of violence against women. Attitudes towards women, gender and sexuality are interrelated very closely.

On culture and attitudes the authors have observed that culture is broadly refers to class, race, ethnicity and other forms of social differences (excluding gender). Distinguishing the difference between gender and culture emphasizes important clusters of influence on individual attitudes towards violence against women.

The authors have also observed that there is some relationship between attitudes and violence against women which varies with socio economic variables such as participation in labour market and socio economic status. The author has also stated that there is a large variation in attitudes towards violence against women. It

²⁰ Women in an Insecure Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF),

²¹ Michael Flood, *La Trobe university, Australia*, Bob Pease, *Deakin university, Australia*, (2009) research paper titled, “Factors influencing attitudes to violence against women” published in *TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, & ABUSE*, Vol. 10, No. 2, April 2009 125-142. DOI: 10.1177/1524838009334131

varies from groups and communities from one country to country and also with the difference in culture. The authors have stated that there is strong evidence that children who either witness such violence or are subjected to violence themselves are more likely as adults adhere to violence-supportive attitudes (and to perpetrate violence). The authors have also observed that there is ample evidence to show that a particular form of media does influence the attitudes towards to violence against women. The authors have pointed out that Hogan 2005, Huessmann, 2007 have observed that television and other popular media such as music and film are also effective teachers of gender- stereotyped and violence supportive attitudes. Media reportage can have negative effects. While dealing with the criminal justice policies and law reforms the authors have expressed their view that it is possible that criminal justice systems may have a negative influence on attitudes when they fail to respond appropriately to the victims and perpetrators of violence against women.

This research article enlightened this researcher about the role of attitudes in regard to violence against women in Australia. The environment in Australia is slightly different compared to Indian environment. But it has been observed that there is resemblance of the impact of attitudes on violence against women.

2.3 COMMITTEE REPORTS

Justice J. S. Verma Committee Report (2013) 'Report of the Committee on the Amendments to Criminal Law'. The committee was constituted by the Govt. of India in December 2012 and gave its report on January 2013. This committee has made far reaching recommendations which implemented in its true spirit will definitely contribute to the improvement in the current situation about crime against women by adolescent. The recommendations in nut shell are as under:

The Committee has opined that the children and young people have to be prepared in order to be able to transition into adulthood. In view of human sexuality and relationships at its core, it is important that the attitudes of society and laws must not choke up discussion of sexuality and sexual behaviour. On the contrary, it is important that sexual and social identities of women must be correctly understood as equal in character. Parents must be able to address the physical and behavioural aspects of sexuality and children need to be informed and equipped with the knowledge and skills to make responsible decisions about sexuality and relations with the opposite sex. The committee further opined that the formal curriculum in Indian

schools must be drastically revamped, and sex education must be made an integral part of each Indian student's curriculum. It should be delivered by well trained and competent teachers and must necessarily involve the participation of counselors who are trained in the field of child psychology.

The Committee recommended that correct knowledge must be disseminated in respect of sexuality and sexual choices, without enforcing gender stereotypes. The committee stated that the children and young adults must be encouraged to increase communication with and within peer groups.

On this backdrop the researcher has observed that the statistics given by the Crime Branch Pune has disclosed that the number of crime against women during 2013 were mainly by the juveniles having age less than 12 years. Had they been properly informed about the risks attended to their crime they would not have committed the crime. It is in this context the importance of proper sex education is highlighted.

2.4 PUBLISHED BOOKS

Ram Ahuja, (2003),²² book titled, '*Social Problems in India*', Rawat Publications (Delhi), Second Edition, pp. 243-264. The author has discussed the origin of the violence against women, its types, in greater details. He has examined the motivation in violence in three categories. 1) Situations which bring about violent behavior 2) characteristics of victims and 3) characteristics of victimizers. While discussing the causes of violence he stated that there are broadly four causes: a) Victim's provocation: The victim either generates or triggers off the violent behavior of the offender. Her action, presentation, tight clothes, facial expressions may provoke the offender. b) Intoxication: Alcohol-related sex crimes illustrate a reckless disregard of time, space and circumstance. A similar relationship between alcoholism and violence was demonstrated in a few cases of wife-battering and murder. c) Hostility towards women and d) Situational urge: ill treatment by husband's parents may provoke the husband to assault his wife. The author points out that some identifying traits of the violence-prone personalities are: extremely suspicious, passionate, dominant, irrational, immoral, easily emotionally upset, jealous, possessive and unjust.

²² Ram Ahuja, (2003), "*Social Problems in India*", Rawat Publications (Delhi), Second Edition, pp. 243-264.

Clifford T. Morgan, Richard A. King, John R. Weisz, John Schopler ²³ (2007), book titled, “Introduction to Psychology”. In this book, in chapter 10 the authors have discussed the topic on “Attitudes”. After discussing the basics and the theories of attitude the authors have presented and discussed a few cases. According to the authors attitudes are evaluations of various attitude objects. They are based on beliefs and often have import for guiding behavior. Any given attitude is a summary of the evaluations made of different characteristics of the attitude object.

While discussing the nature of attitudes the authors have observed that attitudes are important is that they are thought to guide behavior. Attitudes are individual expressions representing a summary of evaluations of an attitude object. This chapter has been mainly devoted to measurement of attitudes.

S. R. Myneni, (2008),²⁴ Text Book on ‘Sociology’ Part II. As the title goes this is a text book on Sociology but reading of chapter 8 and 9 of this book helped this researcher in understanding vital issues like atrocities against women in India and the social problems of working women. Violence against women is often seen as an assault against her body but more importantly it is a negation of her integrity and personhood. The violence against women may be physical violence or psychological violence or combination of both types of violence. Many laws are made to provide security to women and to raise their status. Of late, the number of employed women has grown up rapidly. At the same time their problems have also mounted heavily. The major problem is of sexual harassment of women at workplace. In this regard the government as well as the Supreme Court of India has given clear directions as to what precaution is needed to be taken to safe guard the women from this sexual harassment. So also in order to ensure welfare and safety of women labour both the Central as well as the State Government have enacted several legislations. The book has a separate chapter on ‘Dowry’ which is one of the shocking crimes of our times. The dowry evil is essential a social one having relation with property rights of women. The author has discussed the causes of dowry, consequences of dowry, the legal remedial measures taken. The book provides brief introduction to various laws passed by the government.

²³ Clifford T. Morgan, Richard A. King, John R. Weisz, John Schopler (2007), “Introduction to Psychology”, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. New Delhi publication, pp. 379-408

²⁴ S. R. Myneni, (2008), Text Book on Sociology for Law Students Part II. Allahabad Law Agency, pp. 371-376, 390-391.

Sugeeta Roy Choudhury²⁵ (2009), article titled, '*Violence against Women*'. In this chapter the author has discussed various aspects of violence against women. Violence on women has been one of the main issues of the post-independence women's movement in the country especially in the early years. Gender violence is perpetuated due to a variety of reasons and in variety of contexts. Women experience varied forms of violence through their lives and in different socio-politico-economic circumstances. Some commonly found forms of violence against women are: sexual harassment at the workplace, eve-teasing, honour killing, trafficking in women, bride burning, caste-based violence against women, state sponsored violence, women's subjugation during communal violence and so on. The continued and worsening situation of violence against women remains a cause of serious concern. There also seem to be linkages between development and intensification of both the quantity and quality of violence that women face. Human society the world over has to become more vigilant about the 'violence of development'.

This review has helped the researcher in understanding the legal aspects associated with the violence against women.

Swati Dyahadroy and Anagha Tambe (Edited)²⁶ (2011), book titled, '*Women, Labour and Economy*'. The authors have observed that the thinking and theorization about women and development has underlined that involving women at all levels of development thinking, planning and implementation will bring about a positive change not only for women but also for the capacity of our societies to envisage and implement a vision of planned social change that will permit human beings to coexist peacefully and productively with themselves and nature. Feminist visions of alternatives to mainstream models of development stress that bringing women to the centre stage in the discourse on development can only be possible if there are fundamental changes made in the ways in which societies conceive of relations between men and women and if structures of inequality are dismantled as well as we interrogate the very concept of development. Women need to be treated as partners, not merely as passive recipients as well as implementers of planning that marginalizes

²⁵ Sugeeta Roy Choudhury (2011), article titled, "*Legal Campaigns and Changers: Efforts of Women's Organizations and Judiciary with Special Focus on Violence*", Swati Dyahadroy, Anagha Tambe (Editors) (2011), "*Women, Labour and Economy*", published by Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Women's Studies Centre, University of Pune, Pune, pp. 20-36

²⁶ Swati Dyahadroy, Anagha Tambe (Editors) (2011), "*Women, Labour and Economy*", published by Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Women's Studies Centre, University of Pune, Pune, pp. 99-127

their voices. Women have to be listened to and their vision has to be built into planning strategies and programmes.

Sugeeta Roy Choudhury²⁷ (2011), article titled, 'Women, Law and Politics', the author has brought out efforts of women organizations and judiciary with special focus on violence have been discussed. The editors brought out that how the women's movement brought about many change in law through various legal campaigns. These were concerned with a host of issues that concerned women-from health rights to right to share in property to demand from the state to be adequately protected from violence.

Legal campaigns are significant because they can be seen as contestations of women's roles, responsibilities and identities. For example, the campaign over rape law reform in the early 1980s can be seen as an effort to redefine the very meaning of rape and to radically renegotiate prevailing understandings of the distinction between consensual and non-consensual sex. In so doing not only the legal meaning of rape but also the social meaning of rape was redefined.

The continued and worsening situation of violence against women remains a cause of serious concern. There also seem to be linkages between development and intensification of both the quantity and quality of violence that women face. In this context the author states that the meaning and scope of the term 'violence against women' has now been understood in right perspective.

Bhatia and Craig, (2013)²⁸, 'Elements of Psychology and Mental Hygiene'. In this book the authors have discussed about attitudes in chapter 15. According to the authors attitude is tendency to respond favourably or unfavourably a particular situation or an event. Attitudes can be either a positive or a negative evaluation of people, events or just about anything in the environment. An attitude of respect towards our elders is a positive attitude, whereas, an attitude of hatred towards a certain community is a negative attitude. Attitudes are of two types: Explicit attitudes are those that we are consciously aware of – they reflect our values, beliefs, and

²⁷ Sugeeta Roy Choudhury (2011), article titled, "*Legal Campaigns and Changers: Efforts of Women's Organizations and Judiciary with Special Focus on Violence*", Swati Dyahadroy, Anagha Tambe (Editors) (2011), "*Women, Labour and Economy*", published by Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Women's Studies Centre, University of Pune, Pune, pp. 20-36

²⁸ Bhatia & Craig, (2013), "*Elements of Psychology and Mental Hygiene*", Edited by Aruna Bhalchandra, Published by Universities Press, Hyderabad, pp. 220-225

deliberate assessment of the world. Implicit attitudes are unconscious and reflect positive and negative association accumulated through experience.

Daniel Katz (1960) while discussing functions of attitudes outline four functions served by attitudes:

1. **Knowledge:** Attitudes organize one's experience and provide meaning to life. Knowing a person's attitude helps us to predict his behavior to some extent. Repetitive actions are the attitude's knowledge function.
2. **Self-/Ego-expressive:** Attitudes help communicate one's values and beliefs, for example the slogan on our T-shirt or the poster in our room can express our attitude.
3. **Adaptive:** Some attitudes enable people to attain particular, desired goals or avoid undesirable goals. Having a certain attitude may bring direct rewards, like being admitted to a social group. An individual can also escape punishment because he has expressed a particular attitude.
4. **Ego-defensive:** Some attitudes serve to protect the person that holds them from psychologically damaging events. For example, a girl who is ridiculed for her attempts at modeling may defend herself from feeling of inadequacy by adopting a negative attitude to people who make modeling their career.

Development of attitude: Attitudes can be acquired by us either through effort or are absorbed by us passively and spontaneously from the social environment into which we are born and in which they are grown up. Many of the attitudes of children are developed through observational learning. As children grow older and have more opportunity to interact with their peers, they may change their attitudes to be more like their friends. Parent child relationship has also bearing on the development of attitudes.

Attitudes can be strengthened or weakened by school influences, which include teacher and the type of school environment, as well as the peer group influence.

Attitudes are also influenced by the type and quantum of factual knowledge that we acquire about situations, ideas, objects and individuals. Mass media like newspapers, television and movies can also shape our attitudes.

Change of attitude can be achieved through the following means:

1. Change of perceptions through new experiences and factual knowledge.
2. Control emotions and motivational factors in early childhood when most of our daily attitudes are formed.
3. Tap various formative agencies. For children, these are often the home and the school. Contact with people who are leaders and group support are also helpful. Other factors which may bring about a change in our attitudes are the propaganda machinery and certain important events or eventful situations.
4. Attitudes most commonly change in response to social influence.
5. Training in the form of experiential learning has been found to have an impact on changing attitudes in organizations.

Assessment of Attitudes

The Likert scale is a widely used attitude scale. Typically, a set of about 30-statements are prepared about a topic, representing views both, for and against the topic. The subject rates each statement on a five or seven point scale (e.g. strongly agree – agree – undecided – disagree – strongly disagree). The attitude is calculated by adding the scores from each statement.

This reading was very much useful to the researcher as it comprehensively dealt with the attitudes right from its definition, development, change in attitudes, and its assessment. This has helped the researcher in framing the questionnaire by using the Likert method

Dr. N. K. Chakrabarti and Dr. Sachi Chakrabarty (2006)²⁹ (Editors) book titled, 'Gender Justice'. In this book, an article by Dr. Nirmal Kanti Chakrabarti, titled, 'Domestic Violence and Crimes Against Women in India' has been included. In this paper the authors have observed that the domestic violence lay hidden behind closed doors of households for so many years and is now being recognized publicly as a social problem. This is mainly because there is substantial rise in these crimes. It has been further revealed that in most of these cases women are the victims. The authors have observed that the women in India face unprecedented dilemma, the choice between the old and the new, the eastern traditionalism and the Western modernism.

²⁹ Dr. N. K. Chakrabarti and Dr. Sachi Chakrabarty (2006) (Editors) book titled, "Gender Justice". Published by R.Cambray and Co. Private Ltd. 2006, pp. 144-179.

The authors have observed that the Indian legal system is too slow and even in small cases it takes time even upto 10 years to get justice. The authors further stated that most of the women in India are not aware of their rights and legal protection and it is suggested that free legal aid as envisaged in the Directive Principles of state Policy be implemented. Voluntary organizations at the grassroots level should also take campaign to create such awareness. The authors have concluded that in India a mixed approach for control of domestic violence in various offences may be adopted in the following line. In cases of dowry death, sati and merciless killing for getting property should be dealt with control model. In all other types of domestic violence the Indian situation demands compassionate approach with a comprehensive education and counseling programme towards changing the general attitude towards woman in our society.

2.5 JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS

Kavin J. Epps, Haworth, Tracey Swaffer (1993)³⁰, Research Title, ‘Attitudes Toward Women and rape among Male Adolescents Convicted of sexual Versus Nonsexual Crimes’.

In this article the authors have presented their study which was aimed at measuring and comparing the different attitudes towards women and the adolescents who have been convicted of violent sexual assaults and the male adolescents who have been convicted of non-violent and non-sexual violence. i.e. adolescents who have committed theft, robbery etc.). According to the authors there is no visible difference in their attitudes. The findings of their research have proved their hypotheses that there is no significant different in the attitudes of adolescents committing sexual assault or any other type of crime.

UN Women regional office for Asia and the Pacific³¹ (1997) conference on Perceptions and Attitudes of Young People on Issues Related to Violence Against Women and Girls in Lao PDR, summary findings bring out the following:

The conference observed that violence against women and girls is a persistent and planned violation of human rights in the world. The violence against women and

³⁰ Kavin J. Epps, Haworth, Tracey Swaffer (1993), “Attitudes Toward Women and rape Among Male Adolescents Convicted of sexual Versus Nonsexual Crimes”., Journal of Psychology, Volume: 127.Issue: 5

³¹ UN Women regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, conference on, Perceptions and Attitudes of Young People and Issues Related to Violence Against Women and girls in Lao PDR”

the girls in every country have very serious impact on themselves and their families and also at the society level.

It has been observed by the conference that quite often the youngsters are not involved in discussions about social issues. Even though they are left out, the issues like violence against women and girls shape their realities. They grow up and assume various positions in different walks of life. Therefore, it is essential that the youngsters should also be involved while discussing issues like violence against women and girls. Even they should know the experiences of the penetrators as well as the victims of the violence and their attitudes.

The key findings were:

It has been observed that in their communities the youngsters are keenly interested in deliberating the issues concerning the gender and violence against women although their understanding is low. Their attitude towards such violence against women is complex and is influenced by their own experience. Many a times their values also influence their attitude.

The study has clearly proved that the attitudes and perceptions of the youngsters concerning the gender roles and relations and views about violence against women cannot be separated as those are closely tied. The study has revealed that in a situation where there is gender in-equitability is high and there are number of types of harassment and violence against women and girls and are regularly accepted as inevitable. In the society the men and the women have been assigned different roles and the breaking of the rules is said to be justified. Usually the violence against women is regarded as a private matter, many a times no cognizance is taken of such violence and no punishment is given to the guilty.

Michel Burman and Fred Cartmel ³²(2005), article, ‘Young People’s Attitudes towards Gendered Violence’. The main purpose of this research was to give an understanding of the views of young people concerning male violence towards women in general, and domestic violence in particular. It also examined attitudes towards violence that takes place within young people’s own intimate relationships (dating violence) with a particular focus on their attitudes towards sexual coercion within this context. They observed that the nature of the relationship between attitudes

³² Michel Burman and Fred Cartmel (2005), article, “Young People’s Attitudes towards Gendered Violence”, published by NHS Health Scotland.

and behavior is complex and highly contested. The notion of altering attitudes to change actual and/or potential behavior, or to prevent violence from becoming entrenched behavior, lies behind many interventions, particularly those aimed at young people. They observed that the young peoples' attitudes towards violence and domestic abuse are complex, and often unpredictable. They are rarely clear cut and sometimes contradictory. In general sense, most young people view violence and abuse negatively, it is clear that, for some types of violence and abuse, in some situations, they consider it acceptable and, perhaps justifiable. Most young people know that violence and abuse is unacceptable. However, some young men and young women do still think that it is acceptable to be violent towards a woman under certain circumstances, or force her to have sex.

Despite improvements in the extent of public awareness and understanding in Scotland, there remains some misunderstanding amongst young people of the nature of domestic abuse, and in particular the processes of victimization. The research has identified that some young people continue to consider that women and girls provoke violence and abuse through their own actions, or inactions, and could be to blame for the violence that they experience at the hands of men.

The researcher concluded that after all, violence is preventable. Young people are one of the society's best resources. It is essential that a dynamic approach is adopted in the development of effective preventive work, utilizing material and resources that draw on the experiences and views of young people. Consulting with, and listening to, young people, carefully and systematically, with attention to issues of gender and diversity, remains important for the prevention of the problem of domestic abuse.

Strategies and Recommendations for Prevention and Control of Domestic Violence against Women in Pakistan (2007),³³ paper published in Journal of Pakistan Medical Association. Domestic violence is highly prevalent in Pakistan. This paper proposes the strategies based on literature review, for the prevention and control of domestic violence. The reported causes for domestic violence against women include women's low educational levels, low empowerment, and least opportunities to indulge in political activities; wrong interpretations of religious, traditional and cultural norms

³³ http://jpma.org.pk/full_article_text.php?article_id=1042 Journal Of Pakistan Medical Association

in the society; poverty; dowry system; women's suppressed autonomy and males' addiction to alcohol.

The authors have observed that the domestic violence against women in developing countries is budding as a serious concern for public health workers. Women are subjected to various forms of violence especially in less developed societies. World Health Organization (WHO) defines domestic violence as 'the range of sexually, psychologically and physically coercive acts used against young and adolescent women by current or former male intimate partners.'

After discussing the prevailing global situation in regard to violence against women the authors have analyzed the causes that lead to violence against women. In brief these causes are:

- a) Low education level in Pakistan
- b) Less opportunities to participate in politics
- c) Misconception between Islamic teaching and old traditional, cultural and societal norms.
- d) Poverty
- e) Dowry system
- f) Low empowerment and autonomy of women
- g) Substance abuse and alcoholic addictions of intimate partners

More or less these causes are similar to those present in India. Only the difference is in degree.

The authors further offered recommendations as follows:

1. There is a need of recognition at the national level of the issue. Though government of Pakistan has considered this issue but, consistent follow-up is mandatory.
2. There should be enough educational programs in all societies and cultures, both for women and men at the same levels. There should be enough opportunities of employments and participation in political parties along with security and safety for women and the seat allocation for recruitments of both genders should be considered on equality grounds. More funds should be allocated to women's development in the country.
3. Government should make it compulsory to incorporate the programme in all health care facilities of Pakistan for proper screening of all types of domestic

violence and abuse. Adequate emergency treatments with rehabilitative measures should be provided. All health professionals should be made aware of domestic violence, its factors, possible treatment and moreover the preventive measures. Along with medical facility, government also can have crisis centers for violated women in the main health care centers like Rural Health Centers (RHC), Basic Health Unites (BHU) and tertiary hospitals throughout the country. Furthermore, specialized health care professionals should be introduced in the crisis centers who could easily handle any case. All of the facilities should be easily accessible to all women in any setting throughout the country.

4. Awareness programmes should be conducted for both women and men. It should be done by using the resources like nurses, doctors and psychologists, working under governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This could easily be done either by direct or indirect teaching. The direct methods would include one to one teaching, counseling, or group based teaching. Indirect methods would involve the use of media, pamphlets, role plays, drama and talk shows.
5. There should be religious definitions of the basic rights of women like autonomy and freedom in Pakistan on federal levels and the government needs to evaluate all of the basic rights of women. For this a central committee can be made which should include religious leaders, Ulema, and scholars who can consensually define the rights of women in the lights of Islamic teaching and literature. But, for this the other ethnic and minority religious groups should be considered when finalizing any package for basic rights of women. Government should also ensure that every citizen of the country is following the main themes defined by the religious committee.
6. Government should to make sure that women have enough access to reach any political opportunity and there should be a training programme available for their capacity building on politics.
7. There is also a need of reforms in the police departments and judicial processes which place constraints on women from accessing justice. Women police should be trained to deal with women facing domestic violence so that women could feel safe and protected. Indeed the presence of a nurse or doctor

in the police department team would facilitate a pleasant environment for the sufferers.

8. Alcohol production, transport and drinking should be banned as Pakistan is an Islamic country and in Islam alcohol is strictly prohibited. Government can take help from social groups, religious leaders and even they can strengthen their law and order situation to decrease alcohol and other addictive material usage in the country.
9. Exclusive celebrations of marriages were banned in the country some years ago and that worked very effectively through the country. Similarly government can also ban weighty dowry systems in different cultures, and fix certain amount in the lights of Islamic religious teachings which should be followed in any culture and in any region of the country.
10. Government should develop recreational programs like family parks, and other entertaining places where women along with their family can enjoy and relax.

If we compare the situation relating to crime against women in prevailing in Pakistan and that of India, we observe lots of similarities in its causes. Obviously this similarity also reflects in the recommendations made by the researcher. Even in Indian context although we find some prominent women figures in the Indian politics we cannot ignore the fact that there is still a resistance for passing the bill providing 33% percent reservation of seats in the parliament.

Bontha V. Babu and Shantanu K. Kar,³⁴ (2009), article titled, ‘Domestic violence against women in eastern India: a population-based study on prevalence and related issues’. The authors have observed that in the eastern zone of India there is high degree of violence against women irrespective of socio-economic settings. While discussing the reasons for such high degree of violence against women is there, the authors have observed that in urban areas, low level of education, financial conditions of the families, presence of elderly people are the prominent causes of violence against women. It is strange to observe that the violence against women is mainly from the husband than anybody else. The public health department should take initiative as this violence against women and girls have impact on the healthcare of the women. The primary health centers can play a positive role by making routine

³⁴ Bontha V. Babu and Shantanu K. Kar, (2009), “Domestic violence against women in eastern India: a population-based study on prevalence and related issues”, BMC Public Health 2009 <http://www.biomedcentral.com/147-2458/9/129>

screening and treatment for violence and the injuries developed. This will also help the authorities to take preventive steps. The Indian government has passed necessary legislation relating to violence against women and if strict action by using the said act will naturally have impact on the violence against women.

Tegbar yigzaw, Yemane Berhane, Nigussie Deyessa, Mirgissa Kaba³⁵ (2010), article titled, 'Perceptions and attitude towards violence against women by their spouses: A qualitative study in Northwest Ethiopia'. In this study while discussing attitude towards spousal violence the authors have observed the participants of the seminar assumed that violence against married women is a routine affair emerging of marriage bond. According to them as two people with differing background, culture are coming together it is but natural there may be difference of opinion.

The authors observed that the line between conflict and violence is very thin. In the normal course the disagreement in marriage are probably the root cause of violence against women. The authors believed that the spread of education and imbibing the balanced relationship in marriage will reduce the intensity of violence. The husband and wife should realize that they are equal partners. The education should stress on the negative aspects of violence against women. It is also essential to counsel and develop the skills of wife and husband to change their attitude and try to solve the differences amicably without adding o the conflict.

Victor O Adika, Jimmy J Agada, Kei Bodise-Ere and Ojokojo M E Y, (2013),³⁶ article titled 'Men's attitude and knowledge towards gender based violence against women in Yenagoa, Bayelsa state'. The authors studied the men's knowledge of practice of gender violence against women in Amarata community. They also studied the men's attitude towards gender violence against women in Amarata community. They studied as to how gender violence against women is practiced by men in Amarata community.

They concluded that men do practice gender violence against women in various forms and ways and encourage gender violence against women despite existing local and international laws to control and prevent violence. Their finding

³⁵ Tegbar yigzaw, Yemane Berhane, Nigussie Deyessa, Mirgissa Kaba (2010), article titled, "Perceptions and attitude towards violence against women by their spouses: A qualitative study in Northwest Ethiopia", *Ethiop. J. Health Dev.* 2010-24(1)

³⁶ Victor O Adika, Jimmy J Agada, Kei Bodise-Ere and Ojokojo M E Y, (2013), "Men's attitude and knowledge towards gender based violence against women in Yenagoa, Bayelsa state". Published in *Journal of Research in Nursing and Midwifery (JRNM)* August 2013 pp 77-83

included that the gender violence is practiced in its various forms to include wife beating, not allowing women to handle leadership positions, not allowing women to express their sexual desires expecting women to serve the men always, treating women as second class citizens; denying women some basic privileges that the men enjoy; and discriminating against women on the grounds that they are female human beings. The gender violence against women is practiced mostly in the work place mainly because women are the weaker sex and are not as men. This means that to reduce or tackle the incidences of gender violence against women, men participation is necessary to bring to an end of this practice. The need for men to change by putting a stop to their negative attitudes and practices to gender violence against women in the community is therefore advocated.

The authors recommended that there is the need for the sensitization of adults and adolescents males in communities on gender violence against women by means of mass media workshops, seminars and teachings so that they understand what gender violence is and stop the practice. They also suggested that cultural practices that abuse the dignity and pride of a woman and subjects her to a subservient role should be relegated to the background and dealt with accordingly, according to the laws and declarations of United Nations Organizations on elimination of such practices. Men should join in the forefront to fight all forms of discriminations against the woman by way of gender violence against the woman and eliminate it through public enlightenment on gender inequality and its implications, as well as the establishments of relationships with local leaders of the communities.

2.6 NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Press Trust of India Nov. 3, 2015, news item titled, 'Crimes on Trains: Western Railway Launches Drive to Sensitize College Girls'³⁷

In view of the rising crime against women commuters on suburban trains, the Railway Protection Force of the Western Railway (WR) has taken up a drive to sensitize college girls on tackling the menace.

Under this programme, a team of women RPF visits colleges and hold "Women Commuters Security Seminar" there to make the college girls aware of the

³⁷ <http://www.ndtv.com>.

possible crimes against them, including mobile snatching, chain snatching, eve-teasing, molestation, among others.

The 75-minute long interactive sessions also inform them about the steps they need to take to avoid and tackle such situations. 'We have started a unique way of community policing and for this we have shortlisted 40 women colleges in the western suburbs. We have approached requested the college principals to make available auditorium to hold these sessions,' Senior Divisional Security Commissioner of the RPF of Mumbai Division Anand Vijay Jha said.

It was surprising to know that only a few colleges have positively responded. In fact the colleges should have initiated some such steps to instill confidence amongst the girl students.

Times of India dated 7th January 2016: News titled, '90% of women have faced sexual harassment in public places: Survey' In a new survey has revealed that while 90% of women have suffered sexual harassment in public places 40% of men view that this is a teasing and harmless fun. In a bid to create awareness on the issue of among men and boys, human rights organization "Breakthrough" has launched a social media campaign called "Share Your Story with Your Son". The NGO had recently conducted a survey on 749 youngsters, including 369 girls and women aged between 15 and 24 years, in six states – Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Bihar, Jarhkhand and UP. About 63 % of the respondents said public spaces were highly unsafe for women and girls, while 90% had experienced sexual harassment in public spaces. The most common forms of harassments were verbal (53%) and visual (51%). A few experienced stalking but most women did not take any action.

Times of India, dated 17th January 2016, 'Spurt in Crime Against Women in Rural areas- Exert cite Net Influence as reason' Crime against women in the rural areas climbed up last year, proving it was no longer an urban phenomenon. The Pune Rural police registered 508 cases of molestation in 2015 as against 354 in 2014. As many as 181 cases of rape were registered in 2015 as against 150 in 2014.

According to the Superintendent of Police, the rise in crime against women could be attributed to the sensitization of constables and police officers about registering these cases. But women activities cited the disappearance of the boundary between the urban rural population and proliferation of smart phones and internet in

rural pockets as the reason. As far as crime against women is considered, it is going up everywhere. It is the same in rural areas.

According to Prof. Medha Dubhashi, and head of centre for Gender studies, Vainkuth Mehta national Institute of Cooperative Management, the crime against women in rural area was increasing because of increasing technology penetration. “Mobile technology has been a boon. But it has its bad side. Easy exposure to various things via internet is also a reason for the increasing crime rate. Mobile clips and MMS can easily be made and distributed. There is no fear of law amongst people as there is no quick conviction in cases of such crimes. They think that they can get away after committing crime against women because they tend to not go to the police when a rape or molestation happens bearing backlash from society.

The Pune police conducted several workshops in colleges and schools in rural areas and urged women to freely lodge complaints with the police without any fear. The response is reported to be encouraging.

Maharashtra Times Pune 6th August 2016, news titled, ‘Give Sex Education in Schools’ In the present society, according to Sr. Medical Consultant H. V. Sardesai, the incidences of molestations and rapes have increased. The root cause of it lies in the lack of sex knowledge. Therefore, for avoiding such instances there is a need to introduce sex education in school education,

He further stated that in the Indian society in good old days right from the temples to books lot of discussion used to take place about sexuality. However, because of the introduction of Victorian Morality during the British Rule, speaking about sexuality has been condemned. As the people are shy speaking about the sex, there is need to write about sex in simple form (in regional language – Marathi) so as to enable the common man to understand it. The book written by Dr. Shashank Samak – clinical sexologist and skin decease expert, titled “Clinical Sex Science-Sexology for all” fulfills this requirement.

Mohan Agashe stated that for satisfying any sexual need of a common man there is a need to have way approved by the society. If such ways are not available then the people try to satisfy their sexual needs by unethical way. Therefore, sex education needs to be given in the house, schools, society and then in the medical field.

Maharashtra Times Pune Edn. 10th Oct. 2016, news titled, 'Loop holes in the Domestic Violence Act plugged.' While inflicting violence against the daughter in law, along with the male member the female members and their sons and daughters were also taking part. However, as per the Sec. 2 (Q) only the "major male" were getting punished under the act when convicted. The said section referred the words "Major male" and the other accused were getting let off. In a landmark judgement the Supreme Court of India has ruled that the words "major male" be deleted as it is against the Constitutional provision of equity. Those who are found guilty they should be punished without any differentiation between the gender and age group (whether major or minor) as it is illogical.

Undoubtedly this land mark judgments may turn out to be effective and will have positive impact on the domestic violence against women.

Indian Express (Pune) 29th November 2016, news title, "Crime in Maharashtra 2015 report: 16.57% rise in crime against women, says CID". The news further states

"CRIME AGAINST women in Maharashtra has increased by 16.57 per cent during 2015 in comparison to the previous year, states the 18th annual report 'Crime in Maharashtra 2015', published by the state Criminal Investigation Department (CID), released on Monday by Pune Police Commissioner Rashmi Shukla.

According to the report, 'in crimes against women, there is a decline observed in dowry deaths (-3.94 per cent), abetment to commit suicide (-28.8 per cent), attempt to commit rape (-13.3 per cent), cruelty by husband or relatives (-0.73 per cent), trafficking in minor girls to foreign country (-100 per cent) and eve teasing (-29 per cent)'

While there is a rise in kidnapping and abduction (+107.41 per cent, officials said, this is mainly because of the fact that complaints of missing girls are lodged as cases of kidnapping now. The report shows that there is a rise in domestic violence (+100 per cent), immoral human trafficking in women (+88 percent), rape (+ 20.5 per cent), molestation (+17.1 per cent) and dowry prohibition act (+7.69 per cent).

'Maximum number of cases pertained to molestation — 37.63 per cent. Conviction rate under the same was 16.83 per cent. The conviction rate in the rape case was 19.1 per cent during 2014, which increased to 21.10 per cent in 2015,' it is stated.

Shukla (Police Commissioner – Pune) said that although registration of crime against women is on the rise, the conviction rate in these cases is not much. This is so because the court trial goes on for years and women are not able to follow it closely as mostly in the meantime, some get married or take up other responsibilities, she said. “There is a need for speedy trials,” added Shukla.

Sakal Pune 12th December 2016 news titled, “Ban on Porno/Vulgar Advertisements?” In the current winter session of the Maharashtra Assembly a bill to ban showing or publishing porno/vulgar advertisements depicting porno pictures of women has been tabled. This is to avoid inducement for committing the porno crimes. The news further states that such advertisements adversely impact the test of the adolescents. The news adds that this should be a cognizable offence and there should be severe punishment for this. It will be appropriate to mention over there that this researcher’s findings and suggestion also matches with the content of this advertisement. If this bill is passed there will be at least some positive effect on the adolescents.

Maharashtra Times (Pune Times supplement) dated 12th December 2016. News item titled, ‘Shorts and crop top should not be in worn in the Colleges’. Even today there is no formal ban on using shorts or sleeveless tops in the college campus. Despite this in the Ferguson College and Symbiosis College in Pune girls using such clothes are not allowed and the students are formally informed about it. Of course the girls have opposed this move. Similar strategy is also followed in the Savitribai Phule Pune University wherein wearing western outfits in the university campus is prohibited. Even on weekend days the girls are not allowed to use casuals. This is attributed to the fact that such clothes induce the students. In the MIT Institute of Designing similar expectations are there from the inmates of the college hostel. Whenever such a student wearing clothes exposing major body parts are worn in the student is asked to change the clothes immediately. Prin. Deelip Seth of S. P. College, Pune said, “That the students should forget that they come to the college for the study and therefore they should concentrate on their studies and not on the clothing. Although there are no formal rules, I will insist on that they should not disrespect of the educational institution.”

Maharashtra Times (Pune Times) dated 14th December 2016. ‘Bad habits of Pornography’ by Dr. Avinash Bhondave. In this article Dr. Bhondave has observed

that because of the computer websites, television media and mobile phones everybody's lifestyle has been greatly changed. Because of it any information from across the Globe, entertainment and knowledge has been readily available. However, according to the author the survey about the use of these sources, the use of porn web sites is about 60 per cent. These sites depict right from half nude pictures to videos of sexual relations, pornographic chatting, striptease etc. Censorship is proved to be not a solution for this therefore every learned citizen adopting modern lifestyle should decide for himself as to whether he/she should use these sites. There are some countries where these pornographic sites are banned but even in those countries through various other sources these sites are easily available. Even the adolescents are using these sites which are adversely affecting them physically and mentally. Because of viewing these sites crimes like eve teasing, their attitude towards the fair sex, molestation, rape etc. are on increase.

Loksatta (Chaturang Supplement) dated 17th December 2016. News item titled, 'Violence free society is the need of everyone', by Archana More. During the period 25th November to 10th December is celebrated as a fortnight against violence. Violence does not mean only beating by the husband or brutal rape but through our behavior knowingly or unknowingly we express our mindset against female gender. Therefore, we should introspect. We should oppose the violence and if not we can take care to ensure that we do not contribute in committing violence against women. Because if there is a peace at home, in the lane, and on the roads then only our life is going to be secure. Therefore, let us resolve to take firm stand against violence. This fortnight was celebrated in Pune city.

Maharashtra Times Pune 7th January 2017 news item titled, 'Lessons to understand the feelings behind touch'. In order to arrest child sexual abuse USK foundation had organized a training programme for the girl students studying in std. 5th to 8th at Maharshi Karve School on Karve Road, Pune. The workshop guided, as to how touch with love by elderly persons, or their putting on hands on shoulders or touch to the private parts by friends how to interpret it as good or bad and if it is with bad intention how to oppose it. Role play, small acts, demonstrations and video clippings were the methodology that was used for this workshop. The students were told to oppose the bad touch by shouting or scratching, biting etc. and that if such incident takes place the elders in the family or the school teacher should be briefed of

the incidence. The foundation has a target to cover girl students studying in the 5th to 8th standard and has planned to reach 10000 girl students. Next academic year's plan is to cover 1.15,000 girls students of Corporation's schools in Pune.

Daily Sakal (Pune Edn.) Sunday Special 5th February 2017. News article titled, 'Act has been passed but the problems remained unsolved' by Priti Karmarkar, Working Committee Member, Nari Samata Manch. On the 9th December 2013, an Act namely Sexual Harassment of Working Place (Prevention and Prohibition) has been passed which recognizes the right to work of the women and that rules have also been framed there under. However, there are number of questions remained unanswered so far as its implementation is concerned. The discussion emerged because of the brutal murder of a woman youth employee of Infosys in Hinjewadi, Pune. The article states that in the year 2016, National Bar Association India, had conducted a survey of big cities covering 6074 respondents. The survey had observed that nearly 39 per cent of the respondent working women had expressed that they had experienced sexual harassment at their work place. However, 69 per cent of the employees did not lodge any complaint mainly because of shyness and that loss of confidence about the judiciary about getting justice in the matter.

In this very paper Charulata Dhore has expressed that the women facing sexual harassment should come forward and takes their family in confidence and gain confidence to lodge a police complaint. Rina Gurav – said that the victims of sexual harassment should behave boldly and handled issue and give caution to the person committing the harassment and if need be report the superiors as well as the police.

Loksatta Saturday 18th March 2017, Pune Edition,³⁸ special report titled, 'Despite increased participation of women in Politics, women are insecure in Maharashtra'. The report says that despite greater participation of women in the politics which is a welcome sign. So far as social transformation, the reality is that the women are insecure even today. The following statistics substantiate this position:

During the year over 32000 instances of crime against women are registered which includes:

Outraging the modesty	11388
Rape cases	3209
Abduction cases	4776

³⁸ Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2016-17

Dowry deaths	227
Harassment of husband & relatives	6302
Sexual harassment	793
Immoral trafficking	317
Crime against women in Maharashtra: Statistics for past three years:	
2014 - 26693,	2015 - 31126, 2016 - 32548

2.7 WEBSITES

Michael Flood, and Bob Pease (2006),³⁹ paper titled, ‘The Factors Influencing Community Attitudes in relation to Violence against Women: A Critical review of the Literature’. The authors have observed that violence against women is a prevalent problem with serious consequences for women’s health. Attitudes have been of central concern in relation to violence against women. Attitudes have been a key target of community education campaigns aimed at preventing violence against women. Community attitudes play an important role in responses to violence against women. Attitudes towards violence against women have changed over time. While discussing the concept of attitudes the authors have stated that the construct of attitudes is located in the disciplinary field of social psychology which posits that attitudes are stable dispositions. Evidence indicates that the relationship between attitudes and behavior is complex and partial.

While discussing the formation of attitudes in relation to violence against women the authors have observed that men are more likely than women to express violence-supportive attitudes. It is role prescriptions rather than gender per se that shapes men’s and women’s attitudes.

Individuals who support traditional gender roles are more likely to express violence supportive attitudes. Attitudes towards violence against women are grounded in and intertwined with attitudes towards women, gender and sexuality. Factors shaping attitudes towards violence against women cannot be considered in isolation from factors shaping gender. Adolescent males are more likely than older males to express violence-supportive attitudes. Boys and young men who endorse more rape-

³⁹ Michael Flood, and prof. Bob Pease (2011), paper titled, “The Factors Influencing Community Attitudes in relation to Violence Against Women: A Critical review of the Literature” available on www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/cas

supportive beliefs are also more likely have been sexually coercive. There is evidence that rates of violence against women themselves vary with socioeconomic variables. Age, and the developmental processes and relations associated with age, appears to be another factor shaping individuals' attitudes towards violence against women.

While discussing the societal factors that influence development of attitudes and the role of mass media the authors have observed that mass media have long been identified as influential in shaping attitudes towards key social issues. There is substantial evidence that particular forms of media do influence community attitudes towards violence against women. Other media such as television, music and film are also effective teachers of gender stereotyped and violence supportive attitudes. Children's exposure to media depictions of violence can trigger already learned aggressive thoughts and behaviours, linking them to other thoughts and feelings and thus 'priming' aggressive responses. Media depictions of violence are more likely to have harmful and anti-social effects on viewers if the violence is shown as perpetrated by attractive characters.

While suggesting the solution the researchers observed that there is need to encourage community attitudes which are intolerant of violence against women. Interventions among media outlets and journalists should highlight the impacts, positive and negative, of media coverage of violence against women and encourage appropriate portrayals through news guidelines and other mechanisms. We should be encouraging media literacy, especially among children and youth but also among adults.

While discussing the role of criminal justice system the authors have observed that there is need to strengthen legal responses to violence against women will have positive effects not only for the victims and survivors of this violence but for community attitudes in general.

Sapna Kumari, Richa Priyamvada, S. Chaudhury, A. R. Singh, A. N. Verma, and J. Prakash⁴⁰ (2013). The authors have stated that women are considered as weak and powerless section of the society. Unfortunately violence against women and girls is prevailing all over the globe. The violence against women has no exceptions of countries, cultural backgrounds, education and income levels, age and ethnicity.

⁴⁰ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2996197/>

The authors have categorized violence against women in the following categories:

- a) Physical violence comprises of burning, hitting, slapping, kicking, cutting and physically harming the body.
- b) Rape, forcing to join prostitution, mutilation of female genital parts, deliberately touching the private parts etc.
- c) Some time for employed women allotting overwork, non-recognition of ownership rights, refusing their rightful demands, stopping the education, practicing of differential payment system giving low wages to the women for the same work which men are doing.
- d) Abusing the women, giving threats, insulting them in the public, persistently criticizing the women, humiliation etc.

The authors have discussed the causes of violence but those are in agreement with the reviews earlier given and hence not repeated.

The article also gives the consequences of the violence against women on the different related segments:

The physical consequences are physical injuries - fractures, concussions; poor health - chronic pain, gastrointestinal disorders, permanent disability; and death due to homicide or suicide.

The end result of sexual harassment may found in unwanted pregnancies, transmission of infectious diseases like HIV, miscarriages and giving birth to low weight babies.

This harassment also has emotional consequences wherein the relationship between the partners, development of mutual distrust by children, development of stress, depriving satisfaction, mental disorders, addiction to drugs or alcohol abuse.

On the economic front the consequences are quite severe. It affects the productivity, loss of working hours, prolonged absence from duty, illness, so also it affects the family income.

Impact of Violence against Women (VaW) on the children

- a) Development of fear psychosis among the children.
- b) Children feel low self-esteem.
- c) Study level / standard of the school going children result in poor academic performance.

- d) Development of violent behavior amongst children.
- e) Children become over sensitive
- f) Children prefer to be secluded.
- g) Children develop sleeping problems

The authors have suggested the following strategies to combat violence against women:

In order to address the violence against women the authors have suggested that there should be multi thronged approach. In the first place psychosocial services be made available to the victim. The thrust should be on removal of cause of suffering. While formulating the strategies it should be kept in mind there are number of stake holders which are briefly stated hereunder:

- a) While dealing with family the stakeholders are women, men, adolescents and children.
- b) Even in the society, peer groups of elders, religious leaders, neighbors, villager's associations, village level bodies can also contribute to reduce the violence against women and girls.
- c) The professional groups, Non-Governmental Organizations, the media, trade unions are also stakeholders who can positively contribute in reduction of the violence against women.
- d) At the governmental level, the stake holders include, the police, judiciary and lawyers, the law making bodies at the State and at the Centre, education department. These can play a positive role in arresting the violence against women and girls.
- e) At the global level, organizations like United Nations, World Bank, Asian Bank can also contribute for this just cause.

The following are the main areas where intervention is possible

- a) Creation of awareness amongst all sections of the society about the rising violence against women and girls.
- b) The education should inculcate culture of non-violence. In the syllabus for the secondary schools, professional training, institutes as well as at the junior college level, there should be inclusion of input on nonviolence, human rights, gender issues, conflict resolution,

- c) The healthcare staff should be also be provided training to promptly screening and spotting the women who are suffering violence.
- d) Using the latest technology like networking, WhatsApp, multimedia, digital media, impact of violence be highlighted and appeals should be regularly made for preventing violence against women and girls.
- e) Direct intervention and direct service provision to victims/survivors and perpetrators would help them rebuild their lives.
- f) Legal reform. One step towards upholding the right of women to equal protection under the law is to enact violence legislation that specifically prohibits violence against women.
- g) Data collection and analysis. Reliable data on the magnitude, consequences and the economic and health costs of gender-based violence will help to place the issue on the policy makers' radar screen.
- h) Early identification of 'at risk' families, communities, groups and individuals would help a lot in preventing violence against women and girls.

The strategies be guided by the principles of prevention which will be a positive action, then extending protection, and when the violence come to surface ensure early intervention and finally taking effective steps for rebuilding the lives of victims.

The article deals with violence against women in general while the this present research has its relevance only with the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents relating to violence against women. Even then the article was very useful in understanding the approach of the authors in dealing with the violence against women in totality of which the adolescents are also part of it. The strategies suggested by the authors are to a certain extent similar to that of this research.

Ms. Gretchen Knoth (2013)⁴¹ , article titled, “5- ways to reduce violence against women and girls”. The author has stated that International Women’s Day, gender-based violence is one of the largest and most widespread issues in global public health today. The article gives the following five ways to reduce the violence against women.

⁴¹ <http://www.one.org/us/2013/03/13/5-ways-to-reduce-violence-against-women-and-girls/> downloaded on 14.10.2015 at 21.30 p.m.

1. **Provide women with access to legal representation** and opportunities to pursue justice against perpetrators of violence through the formal legal system
2. **Promote gender equality in schools** and widen access to education for girls. It has been proven time and time again that girls enrolled in school are less likely to be married early and become pregnant. If that weren't reason enough, girls that obtain higher levels of education are more likely to find employment and become empowered as a result of their financial contributions to the family and community
3. **End forced early marriage and premature pregnancy**, the leading cause of death of girls between 15 to 19 years of age. With more than 142 million girls expected to marry before they turn 18 over the next decade, programs like *Apni Beti Apna Dhan* (ABAD), which offer conditional cash transfers to incentivize families to delay their daughter's marriages, will likely help reduce arranged marriages and allow girls to develop both physically and mentally before marriage and child-birth
4. **Bring greater attention to violence** that is perpetrated by a partner or spouse. Stella Mukasa, Director of Gender Violence and Rights at ICRW, told the story of a woman who was forced by her husband to breast feed his dog's litter. When she sought help from the community, her claim was ignored because abuse from a spouse was not considered to be a violation of a woman's rights
5. **Revise marriage laws that are institutionally biased against women**, particularly those that deny women custody over their children, inheritance, and land rights in cases of death, separation or divorce. The revised national constitution in Kenya is one example that has brought about unprecedented rights for women, including the right to oversee property-related transactions, manage family land and resources and retain a portion of land to live on and cultivate if widowed or divorced

These are the broad ways which will go a long way in improving the situation so far as violence against women is concerned.

The Wall Street Journal and HarperCollins (2013),⁴² e-book titled, 'Crimes against Women – Three tragedies and the call for reforms in India'. The book provides the most informative and in-depth reporting on crimes against women the author claims that the book will be helpful in the national dialogue and how India can treat its women and the reforms needed to ensure that this cultural blight is effectively tackled. After these three incidents covered by this book the Govt. of India has seriously tighten its legislations and ensure very severe punishments to the culprits. Laws cannot prevent the wrong doer. Comments on this book available on the net reveal that the things are not better in USA.

2.8 RESEARCH GAP

On carefully going through the above reviews and the other related literature this researcher has observed that there is very little research literature available. It has also been observed that there is no separate data about the violence against women committed by the adolescents at any level. However, the pilot study has revealed that there is sizable number of adolescents involved in this type of crime. Therefore, the researcher considered it appropriate to fill up this gap in collecting the data, as well as analyzing it and to draw some meaningful conclusions. She also thought of suggesting some remedial measures which will go a long way in improving the situation.

2.9 SUMMARY

This chapter deals with the various literature available relating to the topic under research. The research literature is available in various forms such as previous researches through Ph. D. Theses, Research papers submitted in various conferences, Books, Journals and Periodicals, newspaper articles, and websites. These reviews helped the research to have the first hand information about the already available research work on this issue and also to find out the research gap which in turn gave rise to the present research title.

⁴²<http://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2013/06/06/crimes-against-women-a-new-wsj-e-book/download>
loaded on 26.11.2015 at 19.00 p.m.

CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Over the ages women are undergoing suffering discrimination in various forms, oppression, exploitation, humiliation, degradation etc. Women in Indian society assume a key position and esteemed position. We find that in the Vedas the women are adorned very high position and are recognized as creator. Women are worshiped as Goddesses. On one hand the women are treated high in esteem and on the other hand they are suppressed and dominated by practicing the patriarchal form of society. Big cities in India witness crime against women in a sizable number as compared to the small cities and rural areas.

Over the years, official statistics have revealed that the statistics relating to sex ratio, health status, and the women's participation in politics is showing a declining trend. On the other hand instances of dowry deaths, child marriage, gender based violence, domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, molestation of women employees at workplaces, have increased considerably Humiliation of women and wife beating has increased substantially in the recent times.⁴³

Crime against women covers physical or mental cruelty to women either direct or indirect. Crimes wherein women occupy the focal position and only women are victimized are said to be crime against women.

3.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Currently domestic violence against women is on the fore front of all the social problems. The violence perpetrated by the husband is the most common form of violence. Domestic violence encompasses physical, sexual, economic abuse and psychological aspects. Quite often women are reluctant to disclose domestic violence and economic abuse as it brings shame to them.

In recent years, domestic violence against women has emerged as an important social problem. The violence against women, perpetrated by the husband/partners

⁴³ Violence against Women and Children -Issues and Concerns, By Awadhesh Kumar Singh and Jayanta Choudhury, New Delhi, Serials Publications, 2012, p.1

account for a major part of domestic violence. The cross section of the domestic violence is marked by physical, sexual and economic abuses.⁴⁴

In a study it is revealed that 18 respondents believed that under circumstances beating the wife is justified. In the study of the World Health Organization in the year 2005, the same was the observation. 60 per cent of the respondents stated that the behavior is controlled by one or more partner. 45.8 per cent of the respondents reported that physical violence including kicking and beating during pregnancy, 40 per cent reported injuries during violence. The author has observed that lower educational level of the husband or drinking habit was responsible for the domestic violence. This denotes the high volume of domestic violence against women.⁴⁵

For the public health management, the World Health Organization (WHO) states that the principle concern is the sexual violence against women by the husband. It is also a major concern about Women's Human Rights. The forms of violence are varied in nature. It may result in physical, mental, sexual, reproductive health and may even relate to possibility of exposing to HIV.

Risk factors for being a victim of the intimate partner and sexual violence include low education, witnessing violence between parents, exposure to abuse during childhood, and attitude accepting violence and gender inequality. (In high income settings, school based programs to prevent relationship violence among young people (or dating violence) are supported by some evidence of effectiveness, situations of conflict, post conflict & displacement may exacerbate existing violence and present new forms of violence against women).⁴⁶

3.3 CONCEPT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

In the society, men or women can fall victim of violence. However, the World Health Organization has made distinction between the violence perpetrated by women and men. Major men are killed or injured in wars and the attackers are usually unknown. However, in the case of women usually the violence (either killing or assaulting) is perpetrated by someone known, mostly from the family. Many times it has been observed that the husband is the perpetrator of the violence. Thus sexual

⁴⁴ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en>, Intimate partner and sexual violence against women, fact sheet N 239 November 2012.

⁴⁵ Times of India, Pune, 22/12/2012

⁴⁶ Emily Wax, Washington foreign service, Monday 25th August 2008, article- In India, new opportunities for women draw an anger & abuse from men.

assault on women or their exploitation is throughout their lives. Women carry greater risk of sexual assault. Usually men perpetrate the violence against women or physically assault women.

In number of studies it has been revealed that there is a close relation between emotional violence, sexual and abuse of women. The men try to control the women and any opposition to it, turns to violence. For the gender based violence, according to Peters there are various explanations e.g. sociological, pathological, evolutionary etc. The radical feminist model vouch for the fact that violence is supported by the patriarchal system followed in India. In this system the male dominates over the female. This superiority claimed by the male is the root cause of development of the structural attitude of the men towards the women.⁴⁷

According to the World Health Organization's Population Council (2008) the gender based violence is supported by the following risk factors.

- a) Traditional gender norms which support superiority and entitlement of the male
- b) Social norms wherein the women are expected to tolerate more.
- c) Society's weakness in enforcing sanctions against perpetrators
- d) The poverty is also a factor which has a bearing on the high level of crime against women.

In the year 2008, the Population Council of WHO identified the following evidence that support the risk factors for gender based violence:

- a) Traditional gender norms which give superiority to the men and entitlement for the dominance over the women.
- b) According to the social norms the women display more tolerance which justifies gender based violence.
- c) The community does not take gender based violence that seriously. A very casual approach is displayed by the community about the perpetrators of gender based violence.
- d) Poverty is also an explanation for the gender based violence.

⁴⁷ Peters, M. L., Woertman, L., & Van der Hart, O. (2003). *Psychology Crime*, Boon & Draijer, P.6

Peter,⁴⁸ has highlighted the importance of the socialization in understanding the victimized women who have suffered from sexual violence. In society quite often such a victimized woman is looked upon differently. There are legends about the domestic violence that minimize the severity of crime by blaming the victim and the perpetrator is exonerated. This results in women adapting the strategies to limit their individual collective freedom, in order to protect themselves from employment and social advancement.

Peters has cited Brown Miller describing the rape myths and rape itself as the tools for controlling women. By citing such rape myths fear psychosis is created.

Women are facing continued discrimination. According to the United Nation the genesis of gender based violence lies in this discrimination.⁴⁹

According to the World Health Organization gender based violence involves high costs and social institutions suffer almost in every society all over the world. These social institutions legitimize and refute the abuse.⁵⁰

3.4 GLOBAL SCENARIO OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

It has been observed that gender based violence is a universal phenomenon. Almost in all countries gender based violence is present. According to estimates the degree of violence against women differ s country to country. This percentage of physical violence of women from the family members ranges between 20 to 50 per cent. The report also states that during their life time almost 30 per cent of the women are either beaten, raped or abused by the perpetrators of crime against women. The report further states that the exposure of women exposed to violence is 5 to 8 times greater from the husband (intimate partner).⁵¹ According to the World Health Organization gender based violence accounts for the major public health problem as well as human rights problem all over the world. The World Health Organization has brought out a booklet containing guidelines for researchers and activists, asserts that: *“violence against women is the most pervasive yet under recognized human rights violation in the world. It is also a profound health problem that saps women’s energy, compromises their physical and mental health, and erodes their self-esteem. In addition to causing injury, violence increases women’s long-term risk of a number of*

⁴⁸ ibid

⁴⁹United Nations [UN]

⁵⁰ Ellsberg & Heise, 2005, p 9

⁵¹ Caretta, 2008, p 28.

other health problems, including chronic pain, physical disability, drug and alcohol abuse, and depression”⁵²The report further states that usually the gender based violence is in closed rooms and therefore, many a times it is invisible.⁵³

Quite often gender based violence is treated as a private family matter and usual part of life. It is not treated as crime. Therefore, a number of cases remain unreported. The report brings to surface that the health hazards of gender based violence are rampant. Therefore, the report has recommended the governments at large to take action for the healthcare, education and the justice sector.

Caretta⁵⁴ has observed that it so happens that women and children feel a particular place is safe in the family, but in reality quite often they are exposed to risk at such places. The impact of the domestic violence on the women is quite often both physical and mental. Caretta’s research titled, “Domestic Violence – A Worldwide Exploration” has revealed that out of total 3400 women respondents 44 per cent had experienced violence by a partner. She has further observed that amongst gender based violence violence committed by the husband or the male partner is the commonest of all.

Wendt Höjer is of the view that male violence against women is the pre requisite for the observance of maintenance of patriarchal gender power system. This has a greater impact on not only the women who have suffered of violence but it also affects the other women in the society.

3.5 PILOT STUDY

Before the present research proposal was placed for approval the researcher had conducted a pilot study of the juveniles in Pune city for the period 2010 to 2015 (upto Oct. 2015). In this study the statistics came forth was as follows:

⁵² ibid

⁵³ Ellsberg & Heise, 2005, p 25.

⁵⁴ ibid

Sr. No.	Nature of crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 * upto Oct.15
1	Total number of crimes committed by juveniles	388	384	367	617	501	442
2	Of which crimes which were related to crime against women	13	22	22	35	31	47
3	Percentage of 2 to 3	3.35	5.72	5.99	5.67	6.18	10.63

The data was obtained from the Pune Commissioner's office and the actual interaction was taken with the 50 inmates of the Govt. Remand Home in Pune.

It can be seen from the above data that the percentage of crime against women by juveniles is on an increase which can be a cause of concern for the society. Being a sociologist, the researcher considered it appropriate to study this problem in-depth and to find out the circumstances that led the juveniles to commit these crime against women and to suggest remedial steps which will arrest this tendency.

Thus it can well be observed that the research undertaken by this researcher is quite significant in the present circumstance prevailing in Pune city.

3.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The problem of violence against women is not a new one. Right from the known history Indian women have been victims of humiliation, torture and exploitation. After rapid industrialization the cases of violence against women have shown increasing trend. Particularly after adopting economic reforms and policy of globalization, the industrialization speed has increased and a number of new jobs have been created. Moreover rapid urbanization due to migration of the rural population in the adjoining urban/metropolitan area for their livelihood has given rise to slums in large towns and cities. Whenever there is a recession, the companies resort to layoffs or retrenchment, and some of those who have lost their jobs and do not have any means of livelihood resort to crime. It has been observed that in Pune city, in the past two decades crimes against women has shown increasing trend and peculiarly it is

observed that the number of adolescent committing crime against women has shown spectacular increase.

This glaring increase in crimes against women caught the attention of this researcher and she thought it appropriate to probe the reasons what led to this situation and also considered it worthwhile to thoroughly study the factors that contributed to this rapid growth. This study has been made to understand these causes and to explore the possibility of arriving at some workable solutions which will arrest this growth of crime against women.

According to the information published by Pune Police during the last one and half year more than 3000 adolescents have participated in crime. The details are as under:

Type of crime	2016	2017
Murder	17	26
Attempt to murder	100	31
Rape	51	15
Outraging modesty of women	28	13
Serious injuries	93	38
Theft of all types	439	256
Robbery	21	3
Others	250	149

According to the Pune Police adolescents are committing thefts of two wheelers just to impress girlfriends, on flimsy grounds they are committing crime under murder, adolescents move with sickles, and sword like weapons, teasing the girls etc. The adolescents are participating in serious crimes like murder or attempt to murder by helping the established gangs. The police expect that the family members should pay greater attention to their children and should have information as to who are their friends, where the child spends his time, if they find any valuable article with them, they should enquire about the source through which it has come. This involvement of adolescents in various crimes has become a matter of serious concern for the police.

Against this back drop this research assumes significance.

3.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

While the researcher was in a process of finalizing the title of this research, the researcher was for quite some time keenly observing and thinking about the involvement of students at adolescent stage in the violence against women. This aroused curiosity and being a constituent of fair gender considered it appropriate to study this social problem deeply and this led to the framing of the following objectives for this research:

1. To study the knowledge and attitude of the adolescent students towards violence against women.
2. To study the association between selected demographic variables viz., age, sex, education, income, religion, family size, etc. and the understanding and awareness about the knowledge and attitude towards violence against women.
3. To identify factors that influence change in the development of attitude and knowledge.
4. To suggest, on the basis of findings, suitable guidelines for the development of rational attitude among adolescents.

The adolescence period is a critical and important time slot of the individual's life. In this age of adolescence the child becomes integrated into the adult society. At this age the adolescent carries a feeling that he is no more a child and classifies himself in the higher age group so far as his rights are concerned. His integration from childhood stage to adult stage is linked to various aspects of puberty.

A critical study as to how the changes occur in the adolescents in their behavior revealed that in the early period of adolescence the changes are faster than the later part. The early period commences at 12 to 13 and lasts upto 16 to 17. The later period spans over 17 to 19 years of age.

This is a stage when the adolescent is at a maturing stage. He is anxious to know about the fair sex but there is no official outlet and therefore in the absence of it he carries some misgivings and his attitude starts taking shape.

It is in this context the researcher decided to study the knowledge as well as attitude of the students at the adolescent stage with special reference to violence against women and hence framed the first objective.

The researcher through her pilot study had observed that the various demographic variables such as age, sex, education, income, religion, average family size, etc. have impact over the students at the adolescent stage and hence she studied this aspect and formulated the second objective as above.

In the process of this study the researcher considered it appropriate to identify the various factors that influence the development of knowledge and attitude of the students at this adolescent stage. This gave rise to the third objective.

Lastly, after conducting this research and arriving at findings of this research, naturally some suggestions for improvement of this very problem, occurred to her and hence the researcher framed the last objective to bring about the measures that can be taken out to improve the present status in this regard.

Thus it can be seen that the objectives stated above are fully justified.

3.8 HYPOTHESES

Keeping the overall observations in mind the researcher has framed the following hypotheses:

- H₁** Knowledge and attitude of the adolescent students has an impact on the violence against women.
- H₂** Demographic factors such as age, sex, education level, income level, religion, average size of a family, etc. play key role in relation to violence against women.
- H₃** Giving proper educational input to the students at adolescent stage will bring about positive attitudinal change.
- H₄** Use of multi thronged approach through print and digital media will be useful in improving the present level of violence against women.

3.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.9.1 Research Universe

Pune city (having jurisdiction of Pune Municipal Corporation) has been carved out at the research universe of this research. Pune is known as Oxford of East. Over the years it has become an Educational Hub. At present Pune have the following universities:

State University: Savitribai Phule Pune University

Deemed universities

There are more than seven other deemed universities in the city.

Private universities

There are three private universities in the study area.

The number of students studying in these universities is quite large. Pune has the highest number of foreign students studying in the educational institutions spread across Pune. The educational institutions in Pune city provide education in all disciplines and also at all levels i.e. diploma, degrees, post graduates, and at Doctoral levels. A brief profile of Pune city has been given in Chapter IV of this research which will through light on the potential for this research.

3.9.2 Collection of Data

This research is based on both primary data collected from the study area and secondary data collected from various sources spelt out herein below.

3.9.3 Primary Data

The primary data has been collected from the students in adolescent age group (i.e. age group of 16 to 18 years). This age group mainly comprises of the students studying in std. X and XII. Therefore, the primary data will be collected from the students in these classes. The primary data will also be collected through senior police officials from Pune city who are at the helm of affairs to maintain law and order in this ever growing city. The data from these officials has been collected through a pre-planned agenda for interaction.

3.9.4 Secondary Data

The secondary data has been collected from commission reports, published and unpublished books, journals, periodicals, newspaper articles, and web site.

3.9.5 Sample Selection and Size

The sample for this research has been drawn applying the following criteria.

- a) The educational institutions i.e. high schools and junior colleges spread over different parts of Pune city. The schools having co-education facility as well as having both regional language medium (Marathi) and English medium have been covered. Keeping in view the current level of crime by female gender

only 10% of the respondents have been taken from this gender and the rest from male gender. Care has been taken to ensure that the respondent students come from all walks of life.

- b) These students represent a cross section of socio economic background.
- c) Adolescents who are school dropouts and under the care of shelter homes.
- d) Adolescents of both genders are covered.
- e) Following Age group has been covered:

Adolescents from the age of 14 to 16: 200

Adolescents from 17 to 19 years: 300

- 1) The school drop outs of both the genders 50
- 2) In addition to the above, applying the educational standard for those who are undergoing schooling and Jr. Colleges, the following size of criteria has been applied:

Sr. No.	Std.	No. of Respondents
1	Std. 9 th	100
2	Std. 10 th	100
3	Jr. College: Std. 11 th	100
4	Jr. College: Std. 12 th	200
	Total respondents	500

Thus the total sample size has been arrived at 500 adolescents.

The actual sample studied is presented herein below:

Sr. No.	Name of the school / Jr. College	Std.	Gender		Total	% to the total sample size
			Male	Female		
	High Schools					
1	S. D. Kataria High School, Mukundnagar, Pune	9th	10	10	20	
		10 th	20	20	40	
2	Spring Dale School, Vadgaon, Pune	9th	15	15	30	
		10 th	20	20	40	
3	Hill Green High School, Pune Holkarwadi, Undri.	9th	10	10	20	
		10 th	25	25	50	
	Subtotal A		100	100	200	40%

Sr. No.	Name of the school / Jr. College	Std.	Gender		Total	% to the total sample size
			Male	Female		
	High Schools					
	Junior Colleges					
1	Abhinav Junior College, Ambegaon, 411041	11 th	10	15	25	
		12 th	20	30	50	
2	Ferguson College of Arts & Science (Jr.) , Deccan Gymkhana. Pune 411004	11 th	10	15	25	
		12 th	25	25	50	
Sr. No.	Name of the school / Jr. College	Std.	Gender		Total	% to the total sample size
3	S. M. Choksey Junior College, Convent Street, Camp Pune411001	11 th	15	10	25	
		12 th	30	20	50	
4	Sinhgad College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Vadgaon (Bk), Pune 411041	11 th	15	10	25	
		12 th	20	30	50	
	Subtotal (B)		145	155	300	60%
	Total A + B		245	255	500	

3.9.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data has been collected through the use of well-designed questionnaire which was tested in the first place on a group of about 25 students of different age groups and after which the questionnaire was refined wherever needed. The final questionnaire was administered on the randomly identified students from the different strata of the schools and junior colleges, representing a cross section of the Pune city area. The data collected has been computerized and put to statistical analysis by using various statistical tools detailed in the following para.

3.9.7 Statistical Tools Used for Data Analysis

The data collected in the primary survey has been presented in the chapter V using the tables, and graphic presentation. Wherever required the researcher has drawn the percentages, ratios, etc. to have better clarity of the data presented. The

researcher has also used statistical techniques, namely Independent (Association) of Two Attributes, which has been briefly described here under:

Chi-square test for independence

The test is applied when you have two categorical variables (or attributes) from a single population. It is used to determine whether there is a significant association between the two variables. (two groups of variable)

For example, in an election survey, voters might be classified by gender (male or female) and voting preference (Democrat, Republican, or Independent). We could use a chi-square test for independence to determine whether gender is related to voting preference.

The Chi-square statistic is a non-parametric (distribution free) tool designed to analyze group differences when the dependent variable is measured at a nominal level. Like all non-parametric statistics, the Chi-square is robust with respect to the distribution of the data. Specifically, it does not require equality of variances among the study groups or homoscedasticity in the data. It permits evaluation of both dichotomous independent variables, and of multiple group studies. Unlike many other non-parametric and some parametric statistics, the calculations needed to compute the Chi-square provide considerable information about how each of the groups performed in the study.

This richness of detail allows the researcher to understand the results and thus to derive more detailed information from this statistic than from many others.

Test Procedure of Chi-square test of independence

(m x n contingents table)

Suppose that the given data is classified in to m levels of Attribute A denoted by A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m and n levels of attribute B denoted by B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n . Then different class frequencies can be represented in the following tabular form.

A/B	B₁	B₂	.....	B_j	.....	B_n	Total
A ₁	O ₁₁	O ₁₂	.....	O _{1j}	.....	O _{1n}	(A ₁)
A ₂	O ₂₁	O ₂₂	.....	O _{2j}	.....	O _{2n}	(A ₂)
.
.
.
.
A _i	O _{i1}	O _{i2}	.....	O _{ij}	.....	O _{in}	(A _i)
.
.
.
.
A _m	O _{m1}	O _{m2}	.....	O _{mj}	.....	O _{mn}	(A _m)
Total	(A₁)	O_{i1}	(B₂)	(B_j)	.....	(B_n)	N

Above table containing m rows and n columns is called m x n contingency table.

Where, O_{ij} is observed frequency corresponding to (i, j)th cell.

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n O_{ij} = \text{Total frequency} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad \text{and}$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$R_i = (A_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n O_{ij} = \text{Total observed frequency in the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ row.}$$

$$C_j = (B_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m O_{ij} = \text{Total observed frequency in the } j^{\text{th}} \text{ column.}$$

Under H₀: Two Attributes A and B are independent.

The expected cell frequency for (i, j)th cell is calculated as,

$$E_{ij} = \frac{R_i \times C_j}{N}, \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Test Procedure:**Step 1:**

Set up the null and alternative Hypothesis :

H₀: Two Attributes A and B are independent (no association)

H₁: Two Attributes A and B are dependent (association)

Step 2:

Fix the level of significance α .

Step 3:

Compute the calculated value of test statistic.

$$X_{\text{cal}}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{O_{ij}^2}{E_{ij}} \right) - N$$

Step 4:

Compare the calculated and critical value (table value) of test statistic.

$$X_{\text{critical value}}^2 = X_{(m-1) \times (n-1), \alpha}^2$$

If $X_{\text{cal}}^2 > X_{\text{critical value}}^2$ then reject H₀ at α % otherwise accept it.

Step 5:-

Appropriate conclusion

3.10 SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

The scope of this research encompasses crime against women in the identified study area. The researcher has studied the research are with reference to the anti-social acts committed by the juveniles who are housed in an observation home in Pune City and analyzed the acts committed by inmates of juvenile home. The researcher also conducted the primary survey of the students from juvenile stage to adolescent stage from different schools in Pune city. The family background of these students, family income level, the infrastructural facilities they have etc. has been considered and the data collected has been analyzed.

3.11 LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

The study is limited to the identified study area i.e. Pune city. The researcher has taken abundant precaution to identify the sample from a cross section of Pune

city. The rate of anti-social acts by the adolescents are also dependent on the overall law and order situation in a particular city, presence of slum area, overall educational level of the residents etc. Therefore, the observations made out in this study cannot be applied to all the areas in toto but those are to be taken as indicative and slight modifications need to be made wherever necessary. Besides this, there are monetary, physical and time constraints to go much deeper and to have wider coverage of the study area. To that extent these limitations were there for this study.

3.12 CHAPTER SCHEME

The researcher has presented this research work in 6 chapters which are briefly stated hereunder:

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher has introduced the research topic in greater details. In retrospective the researcher has covered the traditional background of Indian women, demographic analysis of the Indian population, current scenario of women's empowerment, conceptual frame work, world scenario of crime against women, crime against women in India, and in the identified study area, juvenile acts in Pune city, types of violence, consequences of crime against women, significance of the study etc.

CHAPTER II - REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter the researcher has taken a review of the literature related to her topic of research. In that available Ph. D. Theses, Research Papers published in various conferences, workshops, books, articles published in journals and periodicals, articles available on websites etc. The researcher has also covered the aspects of knowledge gained and the research gap.

CHAPTER III - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers the significance of the study, objectives of the study, its justification, hypotheses of the research with its justification, research universe, data sources, sample selection and its size, data presentation and its analysis, statistical tools used, scope of research, limitations of the research etc.

CHAPTER IV – PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

With a view to have better understanding of the observations and the suggestions of this research in right perspective it is felt necessary to have a brief

profile of the study area as well as the school from which the sample for the primary data has been drawn. Therefore, this chapter has been included.

CHAPTER V - ANALYSIS OF ADOLESCENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In this chapter the researcher has presented the data relating to the adolescents attitude towards violence against women, collected using table form, graphic representation of the data, interpretation of the data presented, as well as the validation of the hypotheses using the statistical tool.

CHAPTER VI - ANALYSIS OF ADOLESCENTS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In this chapter the researcher has presented the data relating to the adolescents knowledge about violence against women, collected using table form, graphic representation of the data, interpretation of the data presented, as well as the validation of the hypotheses using the statistical tool.

CHAPTER VII - FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Taking into account the data analysis and its interpretation, the researcher has incorporated her observations in this chapter. This chapter also covers the possible solutions thought of, for improving the current position so far as crime against women by the adolescents, in the form of suggestions. Scope for further research as well as overall view about the attainment of the objectives has also been covered in this chapter. The chapter is concluded by recording the overall research findings in nutshell and the future course of action that needs to be taken.

3.13 SUMMARY

This chapter covers the significance of the study, objective and hypotheses of the study, its justification, research universe, data sources, data collection, its presentation, analytical techniques used for data analysis, scope of research, limitations of it, and the chapter scheme followed by the researcher in its presentation.

CHAPTER – IV

PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Pune is considered the cultural capital of Maharashtra. The city is also known for its manufacturing and automobiles industries, as well as for research institutes of information technology (IT), education, management and training, which attract migrants, students, and professionals from India, South East Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Pune is also one of the fastest growing cities in the Asia-Pacific region.

Pune is a bustling medium sized city in Maharashtra, roughly 99 miles Southeast of Mumbai. There is a highway and railway connecting Mumbai and Pune, and both arteries go all the way down to various parts of South India. Pune is famous for its IT industry. New IT parks have blossomed in the last decade or so, with new IT companies opening up daily offering various software services and other services as well.

Up till now Pune city is using the military air base in Pune. Of late, international flights have also been started from this airport. As compared to the needs of the number of international flights and the destinations the present arrangements are most inadequate and hence the government of Maharashtra as well as the Government of India has taken up construction of new international airport near Purandar which will cater to the needs of the population.

West and South Pune

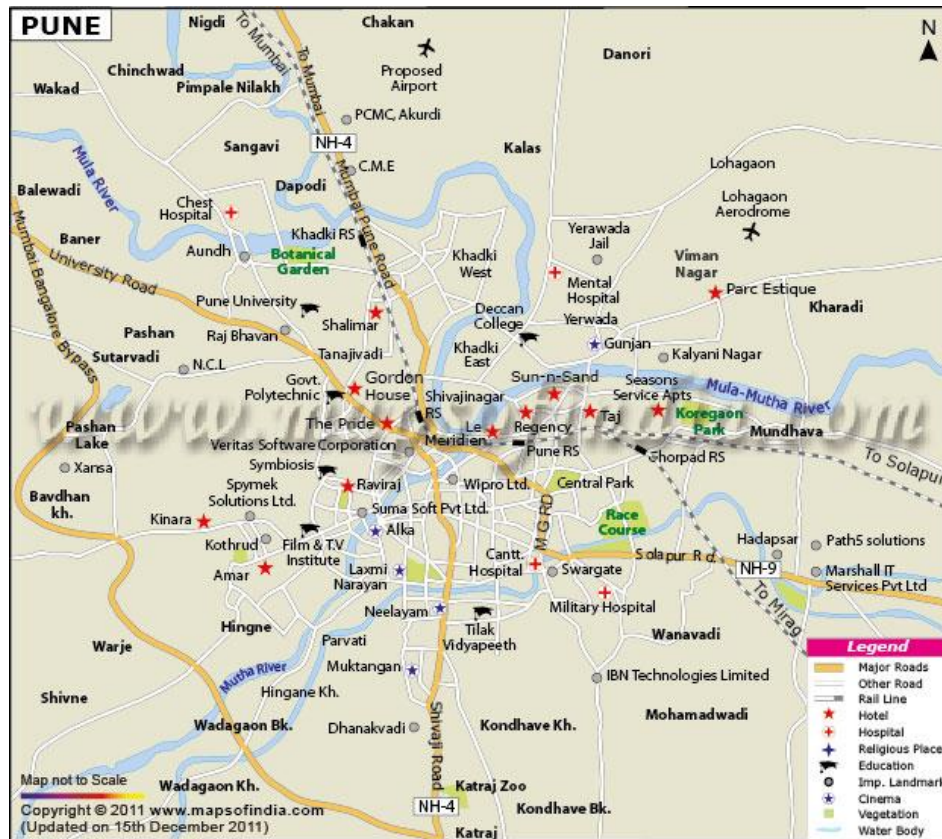
Pune is a relatively small, yet very comfortable city. You can walk from one end to the other. On the Northwest, the road to Lonavala leads into the hills. There is a large IT park in that vicinity, and some nice residential areas where you can purchase a 2BHK (two bedroom) dwelling and live in comfort. The pleasures of urban life are not too convenient to the Northwest yet, but as time passes, perhaps things will evolve. To the South, a highway that is several years old stretches around the city. This highway is less than optimally efficient with pedestrians crossing and slow vehicles clogging up both lanes. Perhaps they should consider having a fast lane and a slow lane, and have a speed minimum in the fast lane. It wouldn't cost much to create a system like that. Deccan Gymkhana is one of the relatively exciting parts of town. There is a presence of prestigious law college namely Indian Law Society's

Law College, as well as the Pyramid mall which is an exciting place to spend a few hours on a Sunday. In this area Fergusson College of Deccan Education Society has been located. This is one of the oldest colleges in India which was founded by Late Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak etc. Late Mr. Narsimha Rao – Ex. Prime Minister is the alumni of this college. It is in this area the then Pune University which is currently known as Savitribai Phule Pune University is located. It has a huge campus and provides all the amenities conducive for carrying higher studies and research work. According to the latest assessment (2017) the university has been awarded A+ rating by the NAAC, Bangalore. This university is one of the leading universities in India having large number of foreign students. In this part of the city Agriculture University as well as Observatory is also located.

East Pune

To the East, there is the train station, and famous Koregaon Park where the blast occurred in the German Bakery. Koregaon Park is a wonderful place to take a stroll, and engage in a nice Chinese, Iranian, or other international meal. There is a cafe on every block, and the locals are very cosmopolitan and friendly. Hard Rock Cafe is one of the more recent players in Koregaon Park near the outskirts of town. Enjoy a glass of imported wine, or a beer, and listen to your favorite 80's hits from America! The SOB burger is the best burger in the world for eaters out there. For vegetarians, there are many choices too (although the choices are not anywhere as good as the burger). Camp is another hip area of town. There are cafes, night clubs, restaurants, Islamic tea houses and more!

Map of Pune city



Source: Google Images

4.2 PUNE'S DEMOGRAPHICS

The vibrant city of Pune is one of the fastest growing industrial hubs in Maharashtra. Pune attracts students and professionals from all over India and abroad as it is one of India's leading industrial cities. Pune has witnessed a tremendous growth in population in the last 15 years due to overall development of various industrial sectors and information technology.

Pune city is governed by Municipal Corporation which comes under Pune Metropolitan Region. The Pune city is located in Maharashtra state of India.

As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Pune in 2011 is 3,124,458; of which male and female are 1,603,675 and 1,520,783 respectively. Although Pune city has population of 3,124,458; its urban / metropolitan population is 5,057,709 of which 2,656,240 are males and 2,401,469 are females.

Table: 4.1
Growth of Population in Pune

Census	Population	Growth in %
1851	73,209	-
1881	129,751	-
1891	161,390	24.4%
1901	153,320	-5.0%
1921	133,227	-
1951	488,419	-
1961	606,777	24.2%
1971	856,105	41.1%
1981	1,203,351	40.6%
1991	1,566,651	30.2%
2001	2,540,069	62.1%
2011	6,226,959	145.1%

Source: Census of India available on <http://www.indiaonlinepages.com/population/pune-population.html>

The above table reveals that there is a tremendous growth of 145.1 per cent of Pune City between the year 2001 and 2011. This growth is attributed to Pune's development of IT and Automobile hub which has increased the pace of employment generation. It is also due to development of educational institutions in the city which has increased student population over the years. Now Pune is being developed as a Smart City by the Govt. and it is hoped this will also further give rise to the growth of Pune city.

Table 4.2
Latest population of Pune City data subsequent to 2011 census

Current Population of Pune in 2015	9,218,902
Population of Pune in 2014	8,242,142
Population of Pune in 2013	7,510,941
Population of Pune in 2011	6,226,959
Literacy Rate in Pune	81%

Source: <http://www.indiaonlinepages.com/population/pune-population.html>

Pune Literacy Rate 2011

In education section, total literates in Pune city are 2,496,324 of which 1,317,345 are males while 1,178,979 are females. Average literacy rate of Pune city is 89.56 percent of which male and female literacy was 92.31 and 86.67 percent.

Pune Sex Ratio 2011

The sex ratio of Pune city is 948 per 1000 males. Child sex ratio of girls is 908 per 1000 boys.

Pune Child Population 2011

Total children (0-6) in Pune city are 337,062 as per figure from Census India report on 2011. There were 176,624 boys while 160,438 are girls. The child forms 10.79 % of total population of Pune City.

Pune Slums 2011

Total no. of Slums in Pune city numbers 151,278 in which population of 690,545 resides. This is around 22.10% of total population of Pune city.

4.3 RELIGION IN PUNE

Majority of Population in Pune is Hindu religion followers. Nearly 71% of total population in Pune is Hindus. Muslims, Buddhist, Jains, Christian and others forms the rest proportion of population in the city. People of different religion worship their religious beliefs in Churches, Masjids, Gurudwaras, Jain temples and other religious places that is located in the city. Marathi is the most widely spoken language in Pune. English and Hindi are also popular languages in Pune.

Description	Total	Percentage
Hindu	2,481,627	79.43 %
Muslims	344,571	11.03 %
Christian	67,808	2.17 %
Sikh	13,558	0.43 %
Buddhist	123,179	3.94 %
Jain	76,441	2.45 %
Others	6,368	0.20 %
Not Stated	10,906	0.35 %

4.4 EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

The first college founded in the city was the Deccan College, in 1821 and the Deccan Education Society was established in 1880. Quite a few of our freedom fighters also studied in Pune, which aptly allows the city to live up to its pet name. Pune has over a hundred educational institutes and more than nine deemed universities apart from the University of Pune, which is the second largest University in the country (based on total number of colleges). Following are the various types of colleges and institutes providing a wide range of courses from certificate, diploma, degree, post-graduation and doctoral degrees:

Colleges mainly conducting Traditional courses: Following colleges are conducting traditional courses:

- 1) Arts, Science and Commerce colleges
- 2) Distance Education Centers e.g. (IGNOU)
- 3) Languages Institutes

Following colleges/educational institutions are mainly engaged in conducting professional courses in divergent fields.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Architecture Colleges | 16. Homeopathy Colleges |
| 2. Aviation Institutes | 17. Hospital Management
Colleges |
| 3. Agriculture | 18. MBA Colleges |
| 4. Ayurvedic Colleges | 19. Medical Colleges |
| 5. B.Ed. & D.Ed. Colleges | 20. Nursing Colleges |
| 6. Bio Medical Colleges | 21. Optometry Colleges |
| 7. Biotechnology Colleges | 22. Para Medical Colleges |
| 8. Computer Institutes | 23. Pharmacy Colleges |
| 9. Dental Colleges | 24. Physiotherapy Education |
| 10. Animation & Multimedia
Institutes | 25. Hotel Management Institutes |
| 11. Engineering Colleges | 26. Law Colleges |
| 12. Event Management Colleges | 27. Research Institutes |
| 13. Film and TV Institutes | 28. Travel Institutes (Tourism) |
| 14. Fine Arts Colleges | 29. Vocational Courses |
| 15. Fashion & Interior Design
Institutes | 30. Mass Media |

4.5 INDUSTRIAL PROFILE

Now Pune has become world famous automobile cluster. It is home to the Automotive Research Association of India, which is responsible for the homologation of all vehicles available in India. All sectors of the automotive industry are represented, from two-wheelers and auto rickshaws to cars, tractors, tempos, excavators and trucks. Automotive companies like Tata Motors, Mahindra & Mahindra, Mercedes Benz, Force Motors (Firodia-Group), Kinetic Motors, General Motors, Land Rover, Jaguar, Renault, Volkswagen, and Fiat have set up Greenfield facilities near Pune, leading *The Independent* to cite Pune as India's "Motor City". Several automotive component manufacturers like Saint-Gobain Sekurit, TATA Autocomp Systems Limited, Robert Bosch GmbH, ZF Friedrichshafen AG, Visteon, and Continental AG are located here. One of the leading global consulting firms, Frost & Sullivan, is located on Baner Road, Pune

The emergence of industrial Pune began in the early 1960s, with mechanical engineering industries arriving. Pune's proximity to Mumbai, good climate, and availability of talent made it a destination for large firms like Tata Motors (TELCO then), Thermax, Buckau Wolf (ThyssenKrupp now), Kirloskar Group, KSB Pumps, Cummins, Hindustan Antibiotics, and several others. Serum Institute of India, the world's fifth largest vaccine producer by volume has a manufacturing plant located in Pune.

Today, Pune has a diverse industrial population. It is one of India's most important automotive hubs, with some domestic and international auto giants manufacturing units are here, including Daimler Benz, Jaguar Land Rover, MTU FN and Volkswagen. Pune is home to one of the world's third largest two-wheeler manufacturers, Bajaj Auto.

Pune is also home to large IT companies such as Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys, Amdocs, KPIT, Cybage, Accenture, Persistent Systems, and thousands of small IT companies and start-ups which thrive in the highly skilled resource pool from this city's engineers. Hinjewadi, a small village on the outskirts of Pune has been developed as an IT hub. The Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park located here houses many software companies like IBM, Wipro, Tata Technologies, AtoS, Tech Mahindra, Geometric Limited etc.

Pune is the largest hub in India for German companies. According to the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, Pune has been the single largest hub for German companies for the last 60 years. Over 225 German companies have set up their businesses here

4.6 POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Pune city Crime Branch is meant for prevention and detection of crime, specialized ones in particular, committed in the city. Addl. Commissioner of Police is in charge of this branch, assisted by two DCPs. The Crime Branch is responsible for coordinating with other State Police / Central Agencies in serious and sensational crimes. It collects Criminal intelligence and welcomes all useful inputs.

Pune City Police jurisdiction consists of thirty three police stations, which are divided into two regions, i.e. South Region & North Region .There are four zones, Zone-I & II in South Region and Zone III & IV in North Region. There are nine divisions i.e.- City, Vishrambaug & Deccan Div. in Zone-I, Swargate and Lashkar Div. in Zone-II, Chaturshringi & Pimpri Div. in Zone-III, and Khadki & Wanawadi Div. in Zone-IV. The jurisdiction of Pune Commissionerate is 790 sq.kms.

South Region	Zone I	Khadak Mal, Faraskhana, Deccan, Kothrud, Warje Malwadi, Vishrambaug, Shivaji Nagar Police stations.
	Zone II	Swargate, Dattawadi, Sahakarnagar, Bharti vidyapeeth, Lashkar, Bundgarden, Samarth, Koregaon Park, Marketyard, Bibwewadi Police Stations.
North Region	Zone III	Chaturshringi, Sangavi, Hinjewadi, Pimpri, Nigdi, Chinchwad, Bhosari, MIDC Bhosari Police Stations.
	Zone IV	Khadaki, Vishrantwadi, Yerawada, Vimantal, Wanorie, Hadapsar, Mundhawa, Kondhwa Police Stations.

4.7 PROFILES OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER STUDY

A) High Schools

1) S. D. Kataria High School, Mukundnagar, Pune

The school has been affiliated to Secondary School Certificate Board, Maharashtra. This is an unaided school started by S. D. Kataria High School, Mukundnagar, Pune. The school has been started in the year 2000. As at the academic year 2015-16 the student strength was as follow:

Total strength of the school

Boys	Girls	Total
800	700	1500

2) Spring Dale School, Vadgaon (Bk.) Pune 411041

The school has been affiliated to Secondary School Certificate Board, Maharashtra. This is an unaided school started by Singhad Technical Education Society, Pune. The school has been started in the year 2000. As at the academic year 2015-16 the student strength was as follow:

Total strength of the school/College

Boys	Girls	Total
700	800	1500

3) Hill Green High School, Holkarwadi, Undri, Pune 411060

The school has been started by the Kerala People's Education Society in the year 1994. The school has been affiliated to Secondary School Certificate Board, Maharashtra. This is an aided linguistic minority school (Malayam). The school has been started in the year 2000. As at the academic year 2015-16 the student strength was as follow:

Total strength of the school

Boys	Girls	Total
350	150	500

B) Junior Colleges

1. Abhinav Junior College, Ambegaon, 411041

Name of the society: Abhinav Education Society, Pune

Address: Katraj Dehu Road Bypass, Ambegaon BK, Pune, Maharashtra
411046

Society Established in 1999. This college has been established in 2004.

Medium of instruction: English

Type of institution: Unaided

Total strength of the school/College

Boys	Girls	Total
400	350	750

2. Name of the College: Ferguson College of Arts & Science, D. G. Pune 411004

Name of the Society: Deccan Education Society

Address: Fergusson Road, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune 411005

Date of Establishment of the society: 1985 and Jr. College started in 1975

Medium of Instructions: Marathi & English

Type of institution : Both Aided and Unaided

Total strength of the College

Boys	Girls	Total
1050	750	1800

This is one of the oldest societies started by stalwart freedom fighters namely Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Agarkar, etc.

3. Name of the school: S. M. Choksey High School & Junior College, Convent Street, Camp Pune 411001

Name of the society running the institution: G. K. H. Mandal, Pune.

Address: 1983, Convent Street, Camp, Pune 411001

Date of establishment: 1976

Medium of Instruction English

Name of the board HSC

Type of school Aided and Unaided

Total strength of the school/College

Boys	Girls	Total
400	240	640

4. Name of the College: Sinhgad College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Vadgaon (Bk), Pune 411041

Name of the Society: Sinhgad Technical Education Society,

Address: Vadgaon (Bk), Pune 411041

Date of Establishment: 15th June 2002

Medium of instruction: English

Name of the Board: HSC

Type of School: Unaided

Total strength of the College

Boys	Girls	Total
800	700	1500

4.8 SUMMARY

In this chapter the researcher has presented a brief profile of the study area i.e. Pune city as well as the High schools and junior colleges from where the sample has been drawn. Pune city profile gives the map of the Pune city, demographic development of the city, composition of the population on the basis of the religion, educational institutions, industrial scenario, and police administration. Of late it has been observed that the present Police Commissioner is very much seized with issue of crime against women and she has set up a helpline for the women as well as she has started visiting educational institutions and by giving lectures creating awareness amongst the girls and women the need for coming forward to register their grievances with the police without any fear and utilize the special mobile applications etc. to seek the help from the police. So far as the educational institutions covered in this study are concerned, their establishment year, total strength, affiliation, and whether it is aided or not, all these aspects are covered.

CHAPTER –V

ADOLESCENTS’ KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VIOLENCE

AGAINST WOMEN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Before we take up the data analysis for this research it will be appropriate to present the details of the pilot study which led to this research. The researcher collected data of crimes committed by juveniles from Pune city, given by the Pune Police Commissioner’s Office for the period 2010 to January to October 2015 which presented the following picture. The data was collected for all types of crimes committed by juveniles’ type wise.

Table 5.1

Analysis of the data committed by the juveniles

Sr. No.	Type of crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Upto Oct.
1	Murder	15	25	21	27	14	8
2	Attempt to Murder	20	31	17	30	27	23
3	Life threatening	-	-	-	1	-	2
4	Rape	7	6	4	19	5	11
5	Kidnapping female	4	10	6	9	9	24
6	Robbery	6	2	9	7	8	15
7	Preparedness for Robbery	4	1	4	2	9	18
8	Theft by force	34	20	35	34	29	47
9	Other Theft	92	58	68	55	68	76
10	Theft	87	108	76	98	96	59
11	Riots	21	33	24	29	37	15
12	Betrayal	-	-	-	-	13	5
13	Cheating	4	3	1	1	21	3
14	Preparing false documents	-	-	2	4	3	0
15	To set fire	74	68	68	2	0	0
16	Serious injury	-	1	-	86	42	8
17	Dowry deaths	2	4	11	2	5	0
18	Outraging modesty	-	-	1	19	36	25
19	Sexual assault	-	1	-	5	8	11

20	Harassment by husband and relatives	-	1	-	-	4	1
21	Import of girls	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Death by neglect	1	4	2	7	2	3
23	Deaths under IPC sections	1	-	-	7	2	3
24	All crimes under IPC K	16	9	15	158	49	51
25	Total	388	384	367	617	501	442

Source: Data obtained from the office of the Police Commissioner, Pune

From the above table if we shortlist the crimes against women we get the following:

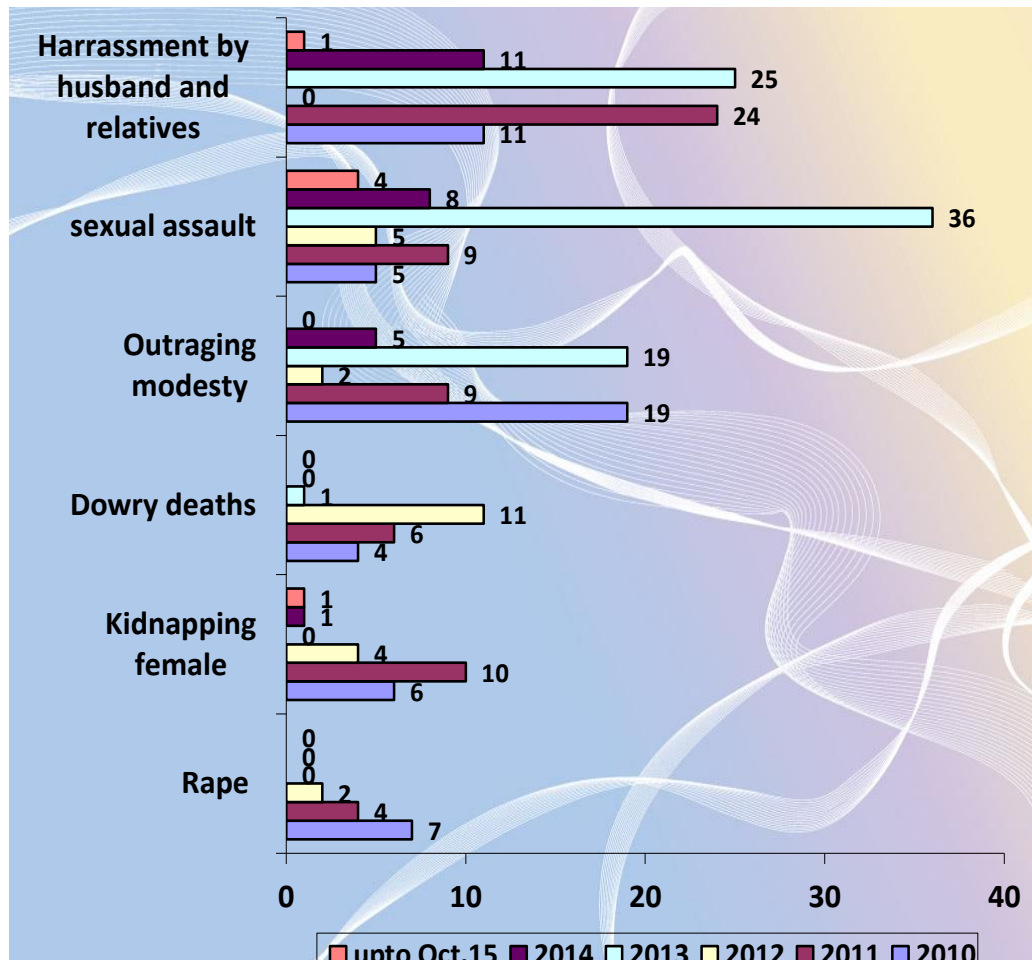
Table 5.2

Crimes against Women during the study period

Sr. No.	Type of crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Upto Oct.
1	Rape	7	6	4	19	5	11
2	Kidnapping female	4	10	6	9	9	24
3	Dowry deaths	2	4	11	2	5	0
4	Outraging modesty	-	-	1	19	36	25
5	Sexual assault	-	1	-	5	8	11
6	Harassment by husband and relatives	-	1	-	-	4	1
	Total	13	22	22	35	67	72
	Percentage of crimes against women to total crime by adolescents.	3.35	5.72	5.99	5.67	13.37	16.29

Fig.5.1

Type wise crime against women in Pune city



Observations

1. It can be seen that the number of crimes is on increase in absolute as well as in percentage terms.
2. ‘Outraging the modesty’ is a major crime followed by kidnapping of females. This increase is because some men’s mindset has not broadened proportionately compared to the change of female’s fashions, and also the impact of the movies and TV channels and girls crossing the modesty limits.
3. Cases of sexual assault are on increase in the past three years

The primary data of the 47 juveniles who committed crime against women revealed the following:

- 1) The adolescent’s educational Background.

- 2) The family background.
- 3) His residence at the time of committing the crime.
- 4) His awareness of the consequences of the act.
- 5) His financial background.
- 6) How he was prompted to commit the crime.

Table 5.3

Gender wise classification of the respondents

Name of the school/College	Boys	Girls	Total
Hill Green High School.	35	35	70
Spring Dale school	35	35	70
S. D. Kataria High School	30	30	60
Sub total	100	100	200
Sinhgad College of Arts, Science & Commerce.	35	40	75
Abhinav Jr. College of Science & Commerce.	30	45	75
Choksey Jr. College of Science & Commerce	45	30	75
Fergusson College of Arts & Science (Jr.)	35	40	75
Sub total	145	155	300
Final Total	245	255	500

The above table indicates there are 49 per cent boys and 51 per cent girls covered by the sample.

Table 5: 4

Religion wise classification of the respondents

Name of the school/ College	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Buddhist	Jain	Parasi	Sikh	Total
Hill Green High School	40	12	2	1	13	-	2	70
Spring Dale school	40	5	3	7	15	-	-	70
S. D. Kataria High School	25	7	-	-	25	-	3	60
Sub total	105	24	5	8	53	-	5	200

Sinhgad College of Arts, Science & Commerce	28	15	-	18	12	-	2	75
Abhinav Jr. College of Science & Commerce	42	8	4	6	12	-	3	75
S. M. Choksey Jr. College of Science & Commerce	28	12	1	2	30	-	2	75
Fergusson College of Arts & Science (Jr.)	35	5	5	7	17	2	4	75
Sub total	133	40	10	33	71	2	11	300
Final Total	238	64	15	41	124	2	16	500

Pune is a metropolitan city and the Pune district has majority of the population from Hindu religion, followed by Jains, Muslims. Rest of the religions mentioned in the above table is having relatively less population. Therefore the randomly identified sample also has its impact on the religion wise classifications of the students. The data reveals that there are 47.6 per cent Hindus, followed by 24.8 per cent OBCs, 8.2 per cent are Buddhists and 12.8 per cent Muslims rest are from other minorities.

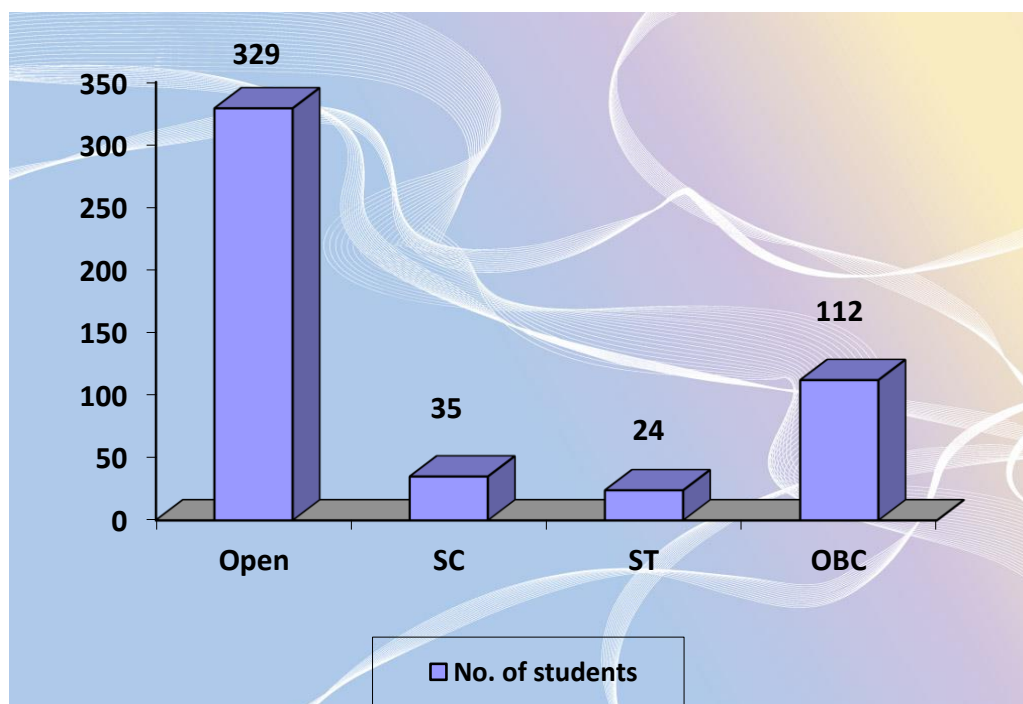
Table 5: 5

Education wise and Category wise Sub classification of the respondents

Name of the school/College	Open	SC	ST	OBC	Total
Hill Green High School	49	1	3	17	70
Spring Dale school	55	7	2	6	70
S. D. Kataria High School	47	-	2	11	60
Sub total	151	8	7	34	200
Sinhgad College of Arts, Science & Commerce	31	12	6	26	75
Abhinav Jr. College	47	6	4	18	75
S. M. Choksey Jr. College	59	2	3	11	75
Fergusson College of Arts & Science Jr.	41	7	4	23	75
Sub total	178	27	17	78	300
Final Total	329	35	24	112	500

Fig. 5.2

Category wise Sub classification of the respondents



The students are usually divided into various categories based on the Government approved classification i.e. Open, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes. Therefore, the composition of the identified sample has also been classified according to the government, approved classification. Pune being a metropolitan city in the schools as well as in colleges the number of students from open category is high at 65.8 per cent while that of Scheduled Class the percentage works out to 7 per cent and the students from open category account for 22.4 per cent. The percentage of ST students is less as there is very meager population in this district.

Mother tongue of the identified students

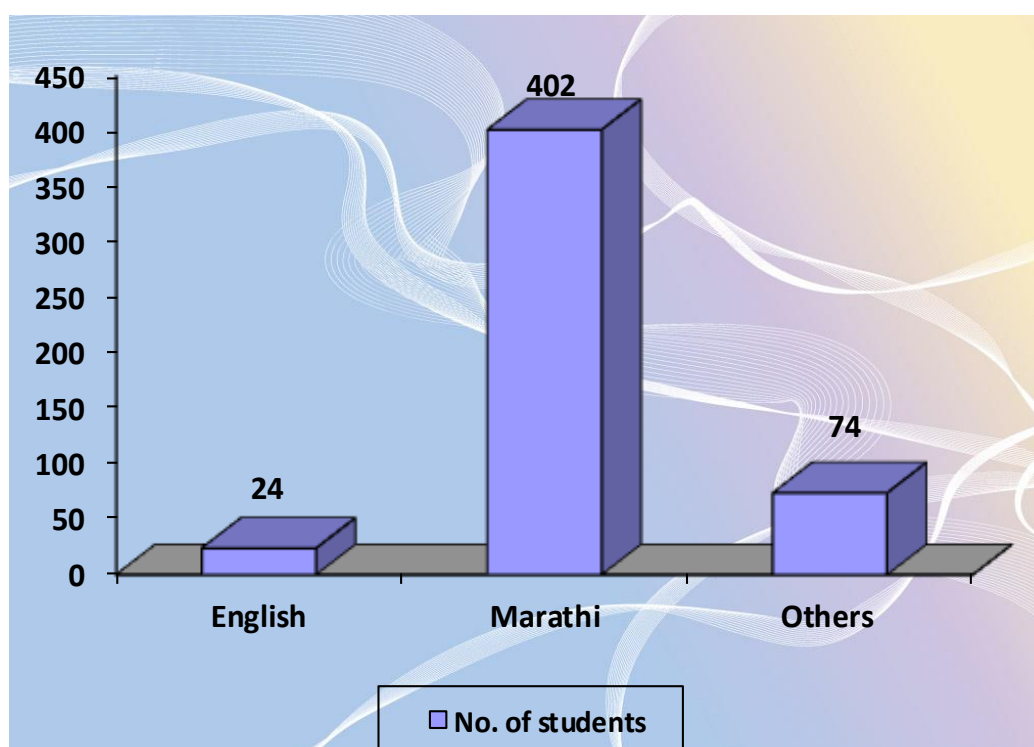
The mother tongue of the students has also a bearing on the education. The composition of the population on the basis of education also matters. Pune being a metropolitan city and is a well-known IT as well Automobile Hub there are lots of employees of these companies who have come from all over India and their children are taking education in the schools/colleges. The local population's language irrespective of their religion or caste is Marathi therefore the students having Marathi mother tongue dominates the sample. There are some south Indian families where the

mother tongue is either English or Malyalam. Gujarathi population is also sizable wherein the mother tongue is Gujarathi.

Table 5: 6
Respondent's Mother tongue

Name of the school/College	English	Marathi	Others (e.g. Hindi, Malyalam, Gujarathi etc.)	Total
Hill Green School	7	53	10	70
Spring Dale school	2	58	10	70
S. D. Kataria High School	-	54	6	60
Sub total	9	165	26	200
Sinhgad College of Arts, Science & Commerce	4	63	8	75
Abhinav Jr. College of Science & Commerce	-	72	3	75
S. M. Choksey Jr. College of Science & Commerce	5	55	15	75
Fergusson College of Arts & Science.	6	47	22	75
Sub total	15	237	48	300
Final Total	24	402	74	500

Fig. 5.3
Respondent's Mother tongue



It can be seen from the above table there only 4.8 per cent students who have English as their mother tongue while 80.4 per cent students having Marathi as the mother tongue. 14.8 per cent students have other languages i.e. Hindi, Malyalam, and Gujarathi as their mother tongue. It means students with Marathi mother tongue are having a vast majority.

Occupation of the parents

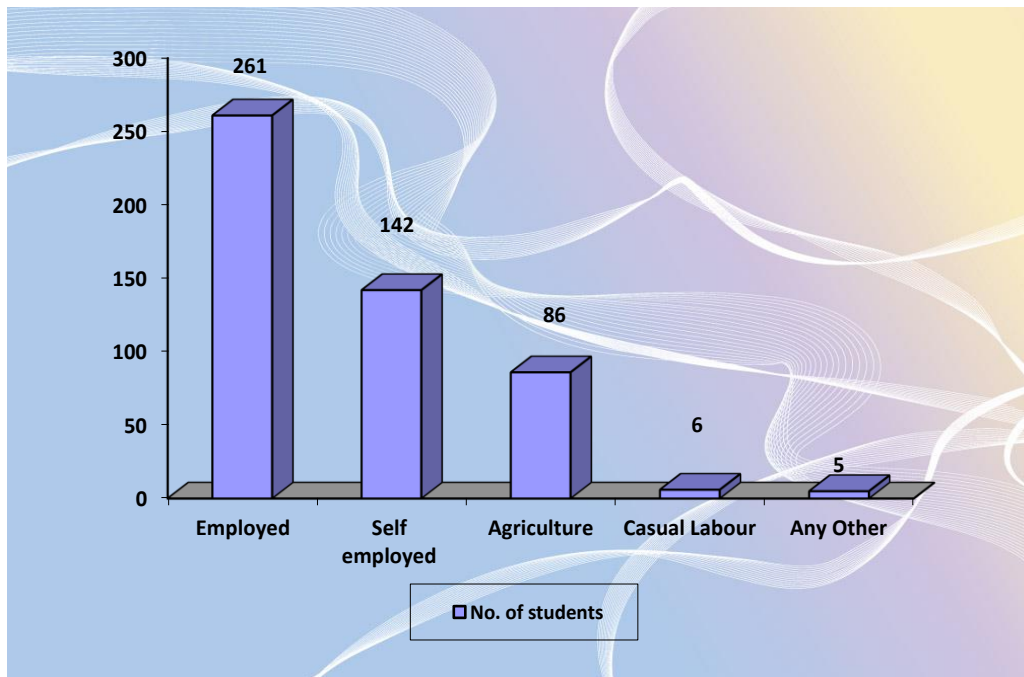
Parent's occupation is also having a bearing on the child's education. Therefore, the statistics relating to father and mother's occupation has been collected.

Table 5: 7

Respondents' Father's Occupation

Name of the school/College	Employed	Self employed	Agriculture	Casual Labour	Any Other	Total
Hill Green High School	48	11	9	0	2	70
Spring Dale school	35	17	18	0	0	70
S. D. Kataria High School	23	20	15	1	1	60
Sub total	106	48	42	1	3	200
Sinhgad College of Arts, Science & Commerce	34	18	22	0	1	75
Abhinav Jr. College of Science & Commerce	35	29	8	2	1	75
S. M. Choksey Jr. College of Science & Commerce.	46	27	2	0	0	75
Fergusson College of Arts & Science (Jr.)	40	20	12	3	0	75
Sub total	155	94	44	5	2	300
Final Total	261	142	86	6	5	500

Fig. 5.4
Respondents' Father's Occupation



On the whole it has been observed that the number of employed fathers is quite significant. It is followed by self employed. Although Pune is a metropolitan city where there is less scope for agricultural activities, despite this the number of fathers pursuing agriculture is also quite sizable. This is mainly because, Pune being known as Oxford of the East so far as education is concerned, lots of students from not only from Maharashtra but also from nearby states do migrate to Pune for education purpose. Therefore, their fathers' occupation is agriculture. Father pursuing casual labour occupation is insignificant.

The above data reveals that 52.5 male parents are employed, while 28.4 per cent are self-employed. Agriculturists account for only 17.2 per cent because Pune is a metropolitan city and there is no agricultural land as such. Whatever agriculture occupation is shown in the above table mainly represent students from outstation. The others are negligible.

Mother's Occupation

Majority of the women are home maker. However, of late, because of the increasing cost of living women are also required to earn and support the family income. Pune's lifestyle is costly and therefore, in the normal course we observe that now the women have to earn income for achieving higher standard of living. Now a

day women are educated and they are capable of getting employment in various organizations. In order to make both ends meet, women too are also getting employment. Because of the government's initiative we also observe that number of women pursuing self-employment endeavour is also increasing day by day. Therefore, the statistics reveal that self employed mothers rank at the top followed by employed women. Mothers shoulder joint responsibility of earning money as well as looking after the domestic work. Therefore, self-employment activity is convenient for them rather than getting employed for a longer time.

Table 5:8
Respondents' Mother's Occupation

Name of the school/College	Employed	Self employed	Agriculture	Casual Labour	Home maker	Total
Hill Green High School	8	11	9	0	42	70
Spring Dale school	12	17	18	0	23	70
S. D. Kataria High School	6	20	15	1	18	60
Sub total	26	48	42	1	83	200
Sinhgad College of Arts, Science & Commerce	18	18	22	0	17	75
Abhinav Jr. College of Science & Commerce	15	29	8	2	21	75
S. M. Choksey Jr. College of Science & Commerce	12	20	2	0	41	75
Fergusson College of Arts & Science (Jr.)	18	15	12	3	27	75
Sub total	63	82	44	5	106	300
Final Total	89	130	86	6	189	500

Fig.5.5
Respondents' Mother's Occupation



The above data reveals that so far as mothers are concerned 17.8 per cent mothers are employed, 26.00 per cent are self-employed, 17.2 per cent are assisting their better half in agriculture, 6 are casual labour (they are mainly maid servants) and 37.8 per cent are homemakers. The home makers are in majority.

Family Income of the respondents

Family income of the respondents is also a vital variable so far as education is concerned. Now a day the school / college fees are quite high and besides the regular colleges the students also prefer to attend private classes. The schools and colleges are also having different grades. In Pune now we have international standard, preprimary to college educational institution. Therefore, the data on the family income has been collected and presented hereunder:

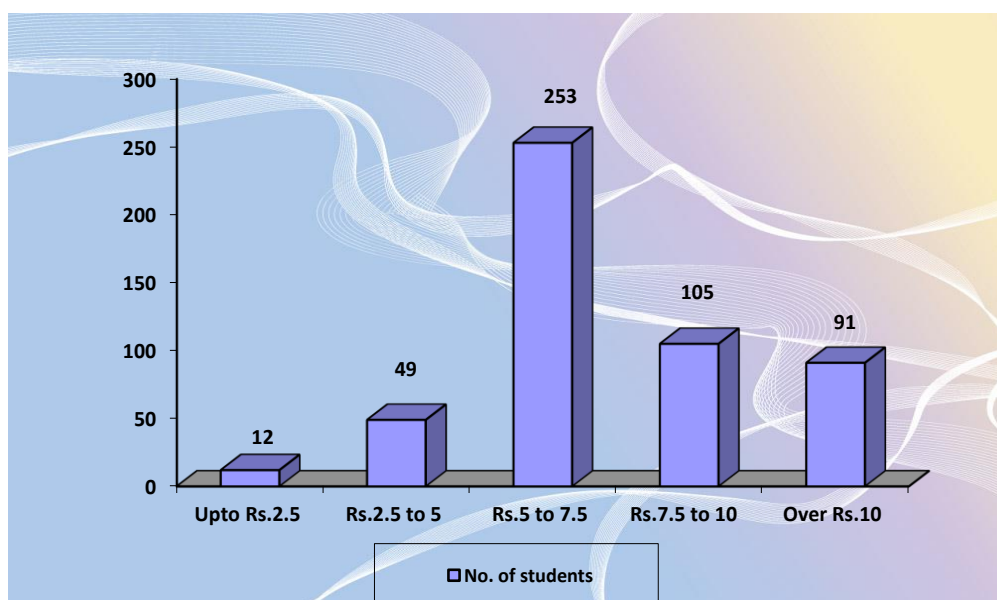
Table 5:9

Respondents' Annual Family Income

Name of the school/College	Upto Rs.2.5 lakhs	Over Rs. 2.5 lakhs and upto Rs.5 lakhs	Over Rs.5 lakhs but less than Rs.7.5 lakhs	Over Rs.7.5 lakhs but less than Rs.10 lakhs	Over Rs.10 lakhs	Total
Hill Green High School	2	4	42	8	14	70
Spring Dale school	1	3	38	15	13	70
S. D. Kataria High School	1	7	34	10	8	60
Sub total	4	14	114	33	35	200
Sinhgad College of Arts, Science & Comm.	3	10	39	12	11	75
Abhinav Jr. College of Science & Commerce.	2	11	37	17	8	75
S. M. Choksey Jr. College of Science & Commerce.	0	6	34	23	12	75
Fergusson College of Arts & Science (Jr.)	3	8	29	20	25	75
Sub total	8	35	139	72	56	300
Final Total	12	49	253	105	91	500

Fig. 5.6

Respondents' Annual Family Income



The above table reveals that 50.6 per cent families are having their annual family income between Rs.5 to 7.5 lakhs while 21 per cent are having income of Rs.7.5 to Rs.10 lakhs, 18.2 per cent are having income over Rs.10 lakhs. It means the majority of the students covered by the sample are belonging to affluent class. Being a metropolitan city the income levels are normal.

5.2 ADOLESCENT’S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

As has been stated in the Chapter III i.e. Research Methodology, the students studying in X to XII standard who mainly comprises of the Adolescents were the respondents for the study. The data has been obtained by administering a well-designed questionnaire to the total of 500 students and the same has been presented hereunder. In the first place the personal data which has been used for proving the Hypothesis no.2 has been presented in the tabular and graphical form and the same has been interpreted.

Hypothesis – 1: Knowledge and attitude of the adolescent students has an impact on the violence against women.

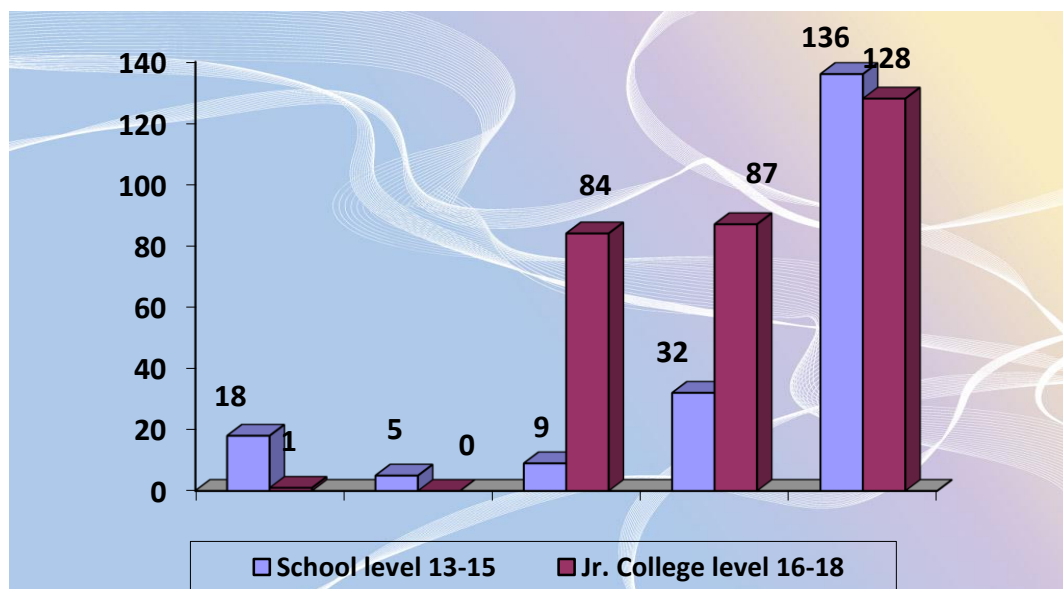
“Beating the women is a crime”: Often articles appear in the newspaper of wives seeking divorce because their husbands are beating them up. Children become aware of this after reading the newspapers. This age group is more aware about such incidents in their friend circles and neighborhood. Through this the researcher understands the level of awareness of the adolescent students.

Table 5.10
“Beating women is a crime”

Age group Category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can’t say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	18	5	9	32	136
Jr. College Level 16-18	1	0	84	87	128

Fig. 5.7

“Beating women is a crime”



From the above data it is observed that 84 per cent of the school level students feel that beating the women is a crime. 4.5 per cent of the students could not decide, while 11.5 per cent students disagree/strongly disagree. It means majority of the students have subscribed affirmatively to the statement made. Because of the age of the school children they are ignorant about the legal implication of the beating and hence it seems that 18 students from schools have disagreed. It is also possible that the family background of these 18 students is such that the act of beating the women may be a routine in their family and hence they may not be considering it as a crime. Also such beating may not take place in their presence and may be part of the old and traditional male dominated culture and so they have grown up with it.

“Eve teasing the stranger of opposite sex is not a crime”: The society has set out certain standard of mannerism and protocol to be observed in order to maintain the dignity of the other sex. Those who do not adhere to the accepted norms of society manners they do so to instigate the other sex – this is deplorable. The law has defined various acts of crime against women and this is one against them. Therefore, the researcher wanted to ascertain as to what impression is being there in the adolescents.

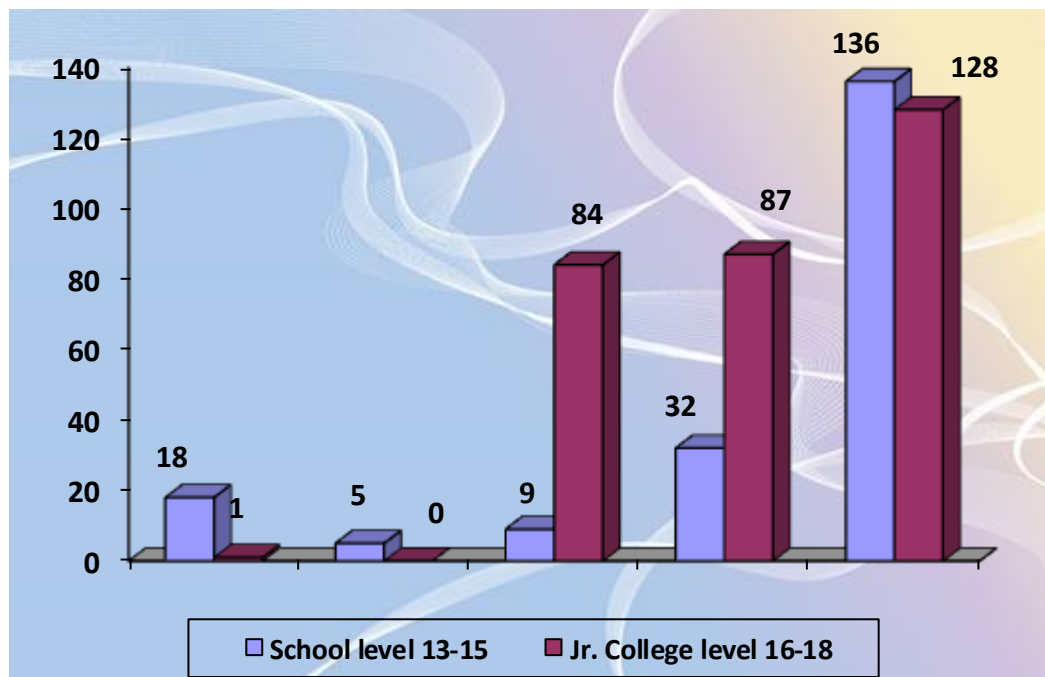
Table 5.11

“Eve teasing the stranger of opposite sex is not a crime”

Age group category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	102	49	15	28	6
Jr. College level 16-18	126	99	34	19	22

Fig. 5.8

“Eve teasing the stranger of opposite sex is not a crime”



The statement has been deliberately made in the negative form. Still it is rightly understood by the respondents from both the categories as 75% of the respondents from both the categories responded that they disagree/strongly disagree. It means hardly 17% and 13.55% of the respondents agree/strongly agree with the statement – maybe because their role models do the same thing or maybe it is all the fun they can afford because the Indian society has so little to offer in the form of entertainment etc. other than TV and movies. This is a good sign.

We read in the paper that the bridegroom was ill-treated by the family for dowry. This is against law

Dowry is a curse to the Indian society. It is just an exploitation of the bride’s parents for no justifiable reasons. In spite of several legal enactments in India it has

been observed that the dowry deaths are on increase. This practice of making dowry demand has also given rise to the dowry harassment and deaths. There is a specific law for the punishment to those who demand dowry. In some of the families the bridegroom's family insists on the bride to bring money in one form or the other from her parents. When the bride's parents are not in a position to meet the demand the bridegroom's family ill-treats the bride which finally culminates in the dowry death. Such cases are published in the newspapers and are also highlighted on the digital media. The researcher wanted to have a feel as to what these adolescent who are studying in std. X to Std. XII think about dowry deaths and hence this sentence was included.

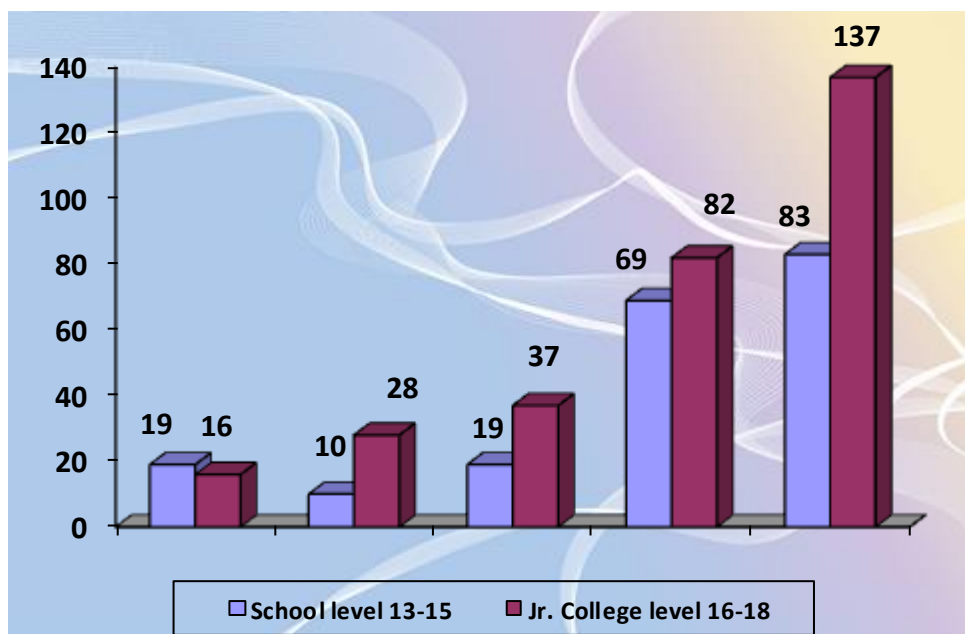
Table 5.12

We read in the paper that the bridegroom was ill-treated by the family for dowry. This is against law.

Age group category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	19	10	19	69	83
Jr. College level 16-18	16	28	37	82	137

Fig.5.9

We read in the paper that the bridegroom was ill-treated by the family for dowry. This is against law.



75% and 73% of the respondents from the both the categories respectively responded that either they agree/strongly agree with the statement. It means they are aware asking dowry is illegal. Even then the number of respondents from the other three categories should well be regarded sizable and there is need to create awareness amongst the children about dowry system. This can be done through proper counseling in the schools/colleges. Maybe some feel that the father has to start from scratch all on his own and that the mothers family should help a bit under this process by giving some gifts, contributions to set up the house – however they may not be aware about the compulsion and torment, torture etc experienced by the female if she does not comply when they come in the form of orders/demands rather than requests.

Taunting the girls is not a crime

When there are no healthy relations amongst the teenagers of different gender and when the girl is not responding favourably to a boy, usually the boy resorts to taunting the girl. In a way it is harassment of the girl which has been included in the crime against women. Usually the students at the Jr. College level resort to it. The reverse is also the case i.e. the girl taunting the boy. Even in today’s modern world there are cases where the girls also resort to this practice which is also a deplorable act. Recording of reply to this statement will throw light on as to how this is perceived by the boys.

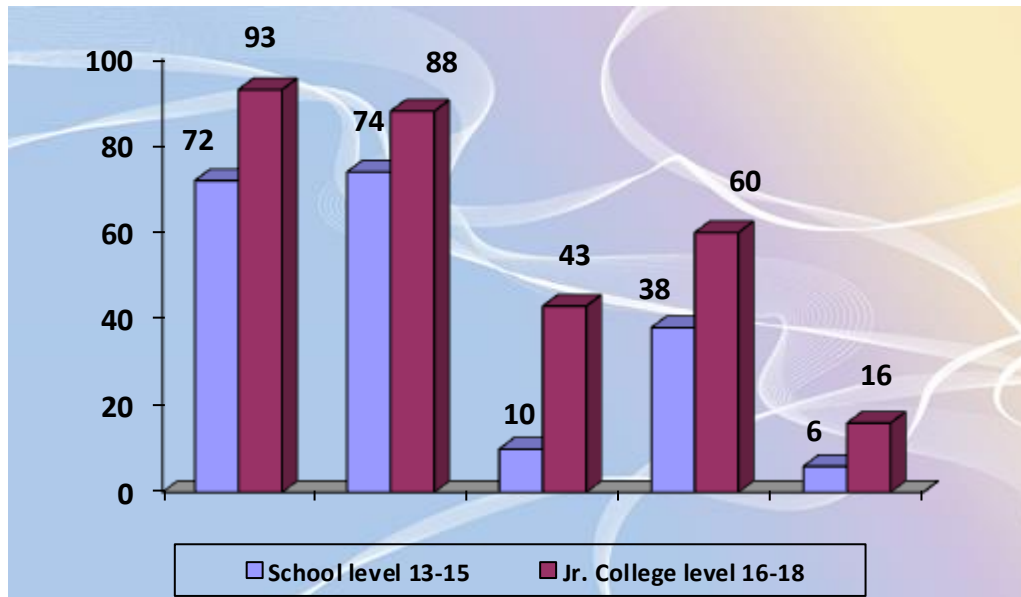
Table 5.13

“Girls also tease the boys and harass them”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can’t say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	72	74	10	38	6
Jr. College level 16-18	93	88	43	60	16

Fig.5.10

“Girls also tease the boys and harass them”



The data reveals that taunting the girls is taken very lightly by the children. It is observed that 73% of the schools boys and 60% of the college boys disagree with the statement. The percentage is quite alarming and focuses on the need to educate the school and college boys about this. The response from the school boys indicates their ignorance and the response by the college boys relatively reflects maturity. This shows a greater degree of awareness of behavioral ethics due to education. Due to the level of maturity and also because age, teasing is fun some may not be mature enough to understand the psychological impact on the person tormented.

“Girls also tease the boys and harass them”

In today’s world even the girls have become so bold that they also resort to teasing the boys and harassing them. As the identified sample comprises respondents of both the genders this statement has been included just to understand the grass root reality.

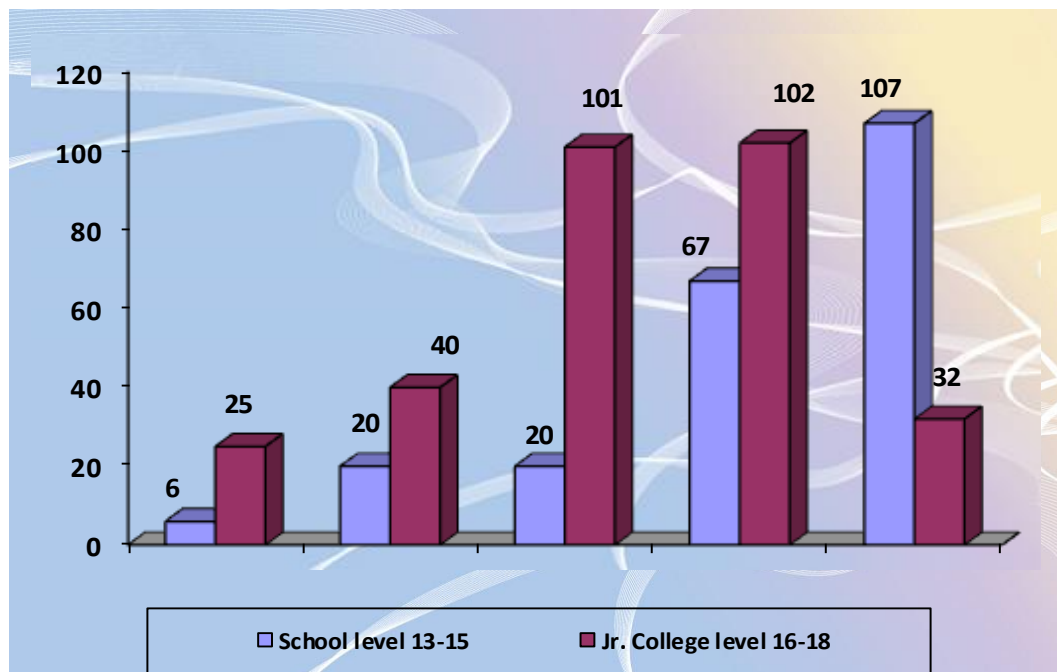
Table 5.14

“Girls also tease the boys and harass them”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	6	20	20	67	107
Jr. College level 16-18	25	40	101	102	32

Fig.5.11

“Girls also tease the boys and harass them”



In today’s modern free world, boys and girls at the school and college freely meet and interact. It is reported that 41.33 per cent and 44.66 per cent school and college students respectively that the girls also tease the boys and harass them. This fact cannot be ignored. By doing so the girls invite the trouble and the society blames the boys. It means there is a need to create awareness amongst the girls about the consequences of their teasing and harassing the boys.

“Rape is a severe crime against women”

Currently on the whole the incidences of rape or attempt to rape have considerably increased and those highlighted by the media both print as well as digital. This is a result of the falling law and order situation. The researcher wanted to understand the views of the identified adolescents on this aspect as to what they consider about rape.

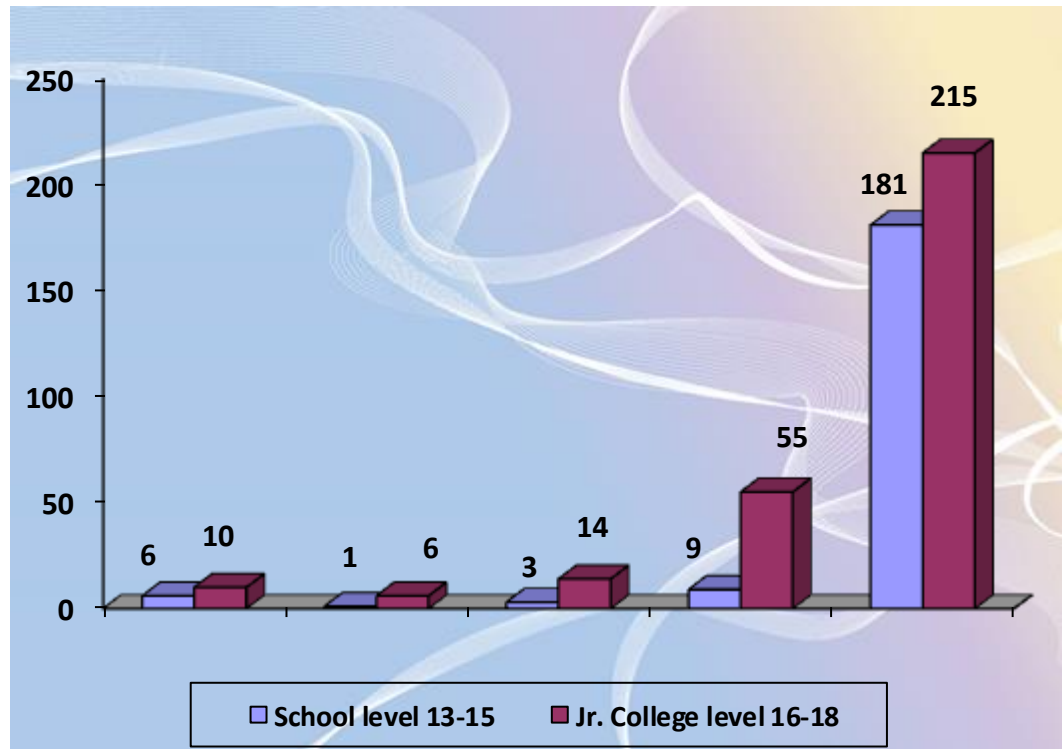
Table 5.15

“Rape is a severe crime against women”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	6	1	3	9	181
Jr. College level 16-18	10	6	14	55	215

Fig.5.12

1) Response of the respondents on “Rape is a severe crime against women”



Here again it is a positive response from 95 per cent of the school children and 90 per cent of the college boys and girls that rape is a sever crime against women. Those that replied in the negative may be doing so out of ignorance/lack of sex education.

“I am aware of the legal punishments one has to undergo if a crime against women is committed”

If one commits crime against women under the legislation one is likely to be punished if he is proved guilty. Through this response the researcher wanted to ascertain the awareness of the adolescents of the likely punishment if a crime is committed against women.

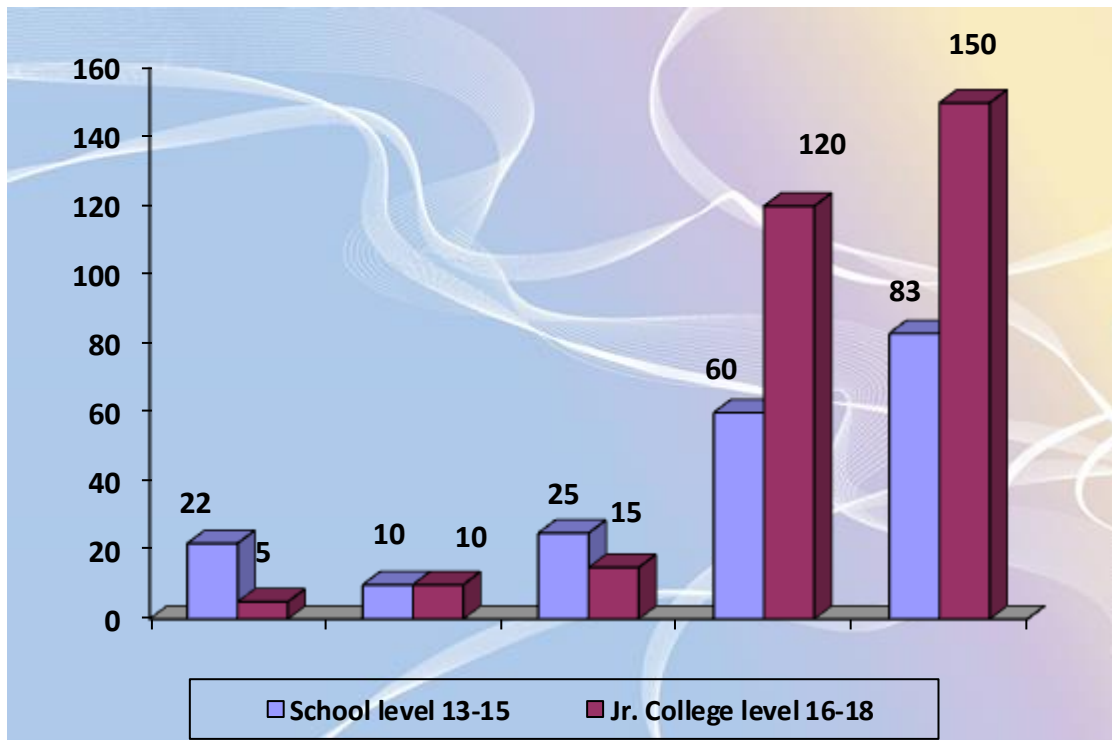
Table 5.16

“I am aware of the legal punishments one has to undergo if a crime against women is committed”:

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	22	10	25	60	83
Jr. College level 16-18	5	10	15	120	150

Fig.5.13

“I am aware of the legal punishments one has to undergo if a crime against women is committed”:



From the data given above it is revealed that 71.5 per cent of the school children and 90 per cent of the college boys and girls have positively responded to this question. It means there is general awareness amongst the adolescents about the punishment if they commit a crime against women. Since some have replied in the negative there is a need to educate about the crimes and punishments involved and the stigma to the entire family when a person is under trial.

“Even though the girls are responsible for any misbehavior usually without ascertaining the real cause boys are blamed.”

This usually happens when the parents are orthodox in their approach and understanding about women. In the current socio economic situation even women instigate the boys and prima facie the old generation puts blame on the boys without ascertaining the real culprit. It should not happen. Before any judgment is passed one should ascertain the genuine facts and then decide otherwise it will be injustice against boys.

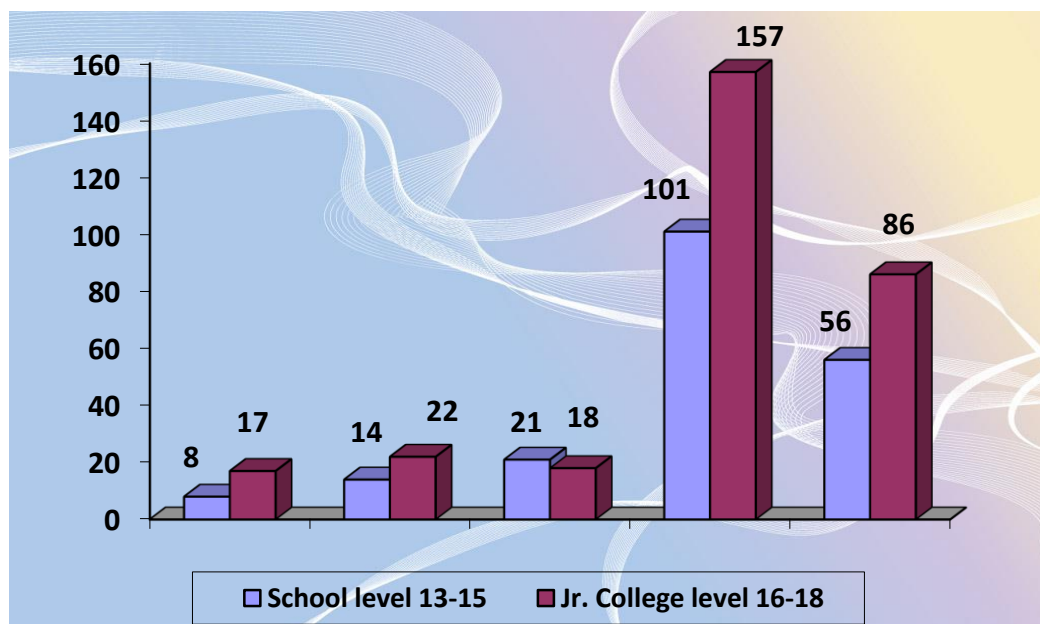
Table 5.17

“Even though girls are responsible for any misbehavior usually without ascertaining the real cause boys are blamed.”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	8	14	21	101	56
Jr. College level 16-18	17	22	18	157	86

Fig.5.14

“Even though the girls are responsible for any misbehavior usually without ascertaining the real cause boys are blamed.”



Usually when an accident between four wheeler and a two wheeler takes place the society assumes the four wheeler driver is guilty and handles the driver in a rough manner. It is something like this when in an incident where there is any dispute or quarrel between a boy and a girl, the society without ascertaining the facts usually the boy is blamed. This should not happen which is an injustice towards the boys. 78.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 81 per cent of the college going adolescents has responded positively. This clearly indicates the severity of the injustice the adolescents are carrying. Therefore, in the changed times there is now need for a reconciliation by the society and they should take a rationale view.

Deliberate touching the girls comes under harassment and is a crime against women.

In our society the accepted social norms are such that one should not deliberately touch the girls and if one dares to touch it is treated as harassment. This is regarded that the modesty of the girl is being hurt. It is considered as that the male person is touching with some ill intention in mind.

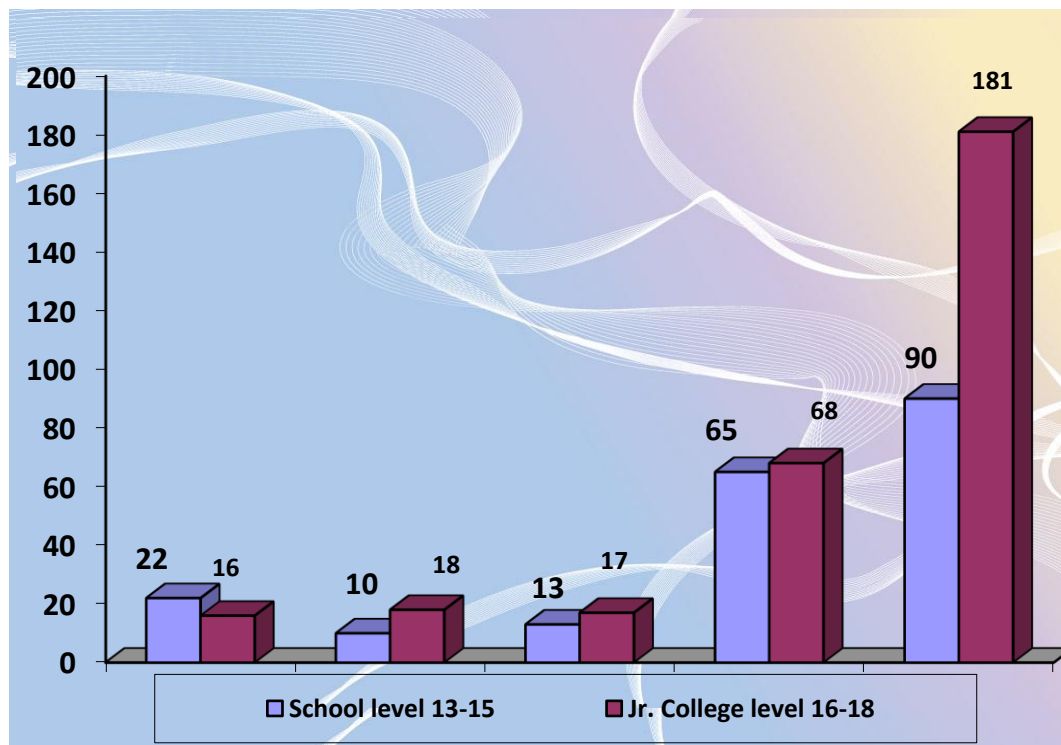
Table 5.18

Deliberate touching the girls comes under harassment and is a crime against women.

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	22	10	13	65	90
Jr. College level 16-18	16	18	17	68	181

Fig. 5.15

Deliberate touching the girls comes under harassment and is a crime against women.



This statement was added specifically to understand the awareness of the adolescents. Deliberating touching the girl implies some motive of the adolescent. It is

a sort of instigating her. The data presented reveals that there is good awareness amongst the adolescents from both categories. 77.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 83. Per cent college going adolescents have positively responded to this statement. Those that disagree may opine that all touching is not bad – there is also such a thing as ‘positive strokes’.

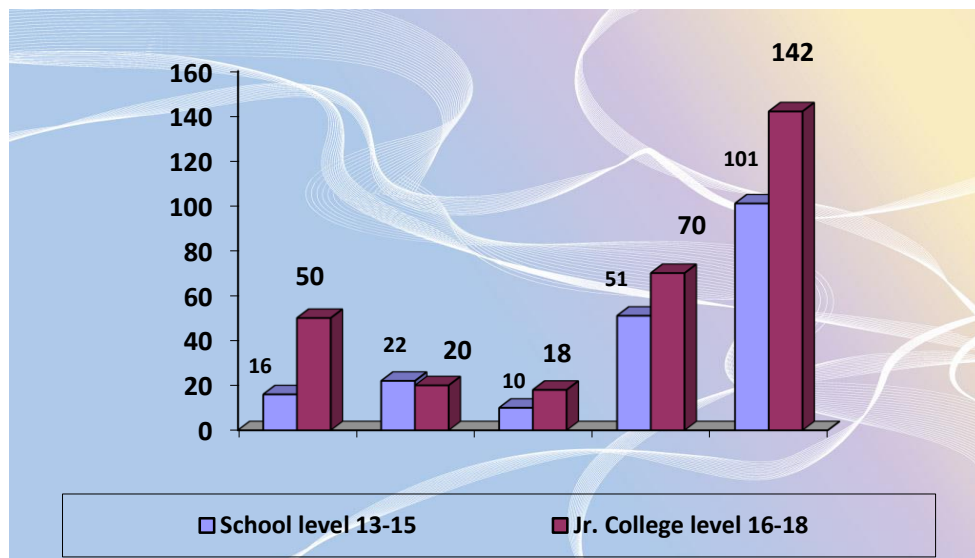
Lack of love and affection from the parents may lead to antisocial activity.

In sound and cultured families the parents do enquire the background of the friend circle of their son/daughter. There is a saying in English “Man is known by the company he keeps.” Therefore, good company influences the behavior of the student. By and large it has been observed that in the families where there is no good interpersonal relationship, the parents are indifferent towards their children; naturally the children are not cultured. There is no one to monitor their friend circle and their extra activities. Naturally the chances of such child resorting to activities which are disapproved by the society are more. This has also been the observation that came to lime light when the researcher conducted a pilot study of the adolescents in the Juvenile Homes in Pune.

Table : 5.19
Lack of love and affection from the parents may lead to antisocial activity

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	20	14	30	66	70
Jr. College level 16-18	62	9	14	81	134

Fig. 5.16
Lack of love and affection from the parents may lead to antisocial activity



The data reveals that 68 per cent of the school going adolescents and 71.66 per cent of the college going adolescents have positively responded to this statement. It means majority of the adolescents have attributed the root cause of turning the adolescents to the antisocial activities lies in the lack of love and affection from the parents.

Illiterate or less educated girls are more likely to be exposed to offenses

Education certainly develops confidence in the girl. She will be able to properly understand her responsibilities as well as how to handle a situation. However, this is not the case in respect of the illiterate or less educated girls. When the Govt. is providing free education for the girls in fact there should be no school dropouts from the school. However, the reality is that in the rural area the dropout percentage is quite high. So also the wide spread poverty does not allow the girls to pursue the school education. Therefore, due to unawareness about the consequences these girls are exposed to offenses. For earning their livelihood in the rural areas these illiterate or less educated girls have to work in the other's field as a labour and that at many times in solitary fields where they become the victim of the violence against them. This has also been observed in the pilot study of juveniles and the remand homes in Pune city the girls who are housed therein from the interior part of the Dist. are less educated. This statement has therefore been included to have feedback from the respondents.

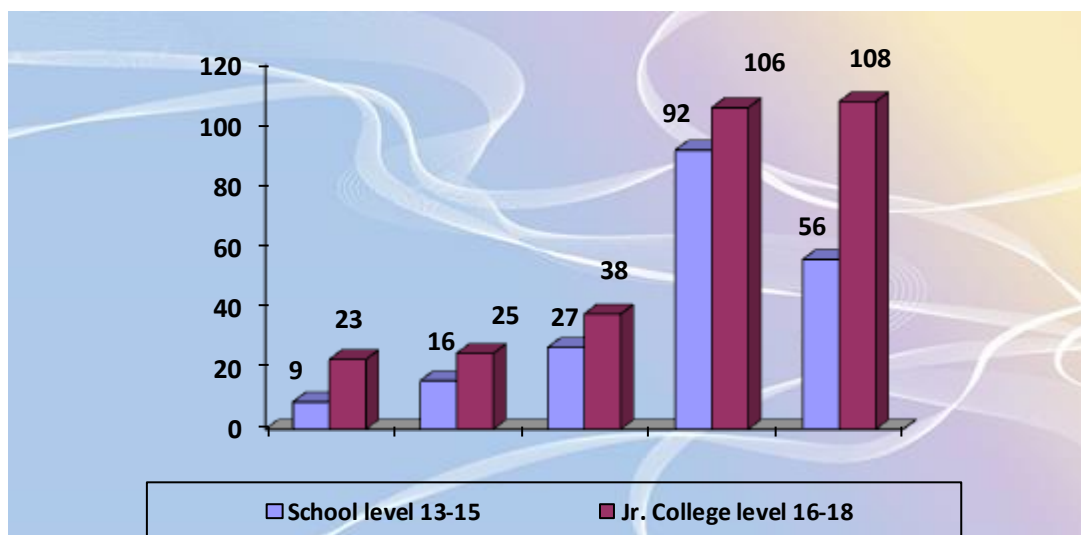
Table 5.20

Illiterate or less educated girls are more likely to be exposed to offenses

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	9	16	27	92	56
Jr. College level 16-18	23	25	38	106	108

Fig. 5.17

Illiterate or less educated girls are more likely to be exposed to offenses



Education makes the individual aware of the various social and anti-social elements and their modus of committing crime against women – it also broadens one’s mind and exposure to people around and the acceptable protocol. It is very likely that illiterate or uneducated girls may fall prey to some temptation and may land in trouble with some unscrupulous elements. An educated girl may be able to take suitable remedial actions in case of such an incident (calling for police help etc.) and get rid of the potential risk. 74 per cent of the schools going adolescents and 71.33 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively to this statement which means they agree with the statement.

I am aware that misuse of social media in harassing a woman, is a crime.

Today the electronic media is very much vigilant. No sooner they get news of rape or crime against women they rush their representative to the spot and try to cover the news in greater details. In this process at times they cross their limits and show the victim’s photos. Now there is a practice to show these photos defacing or hiding the face of the victim. Even the name of the victim is changed to hide the identity of the victim. At every stage care has to be taken to see that the victim does not face torture.

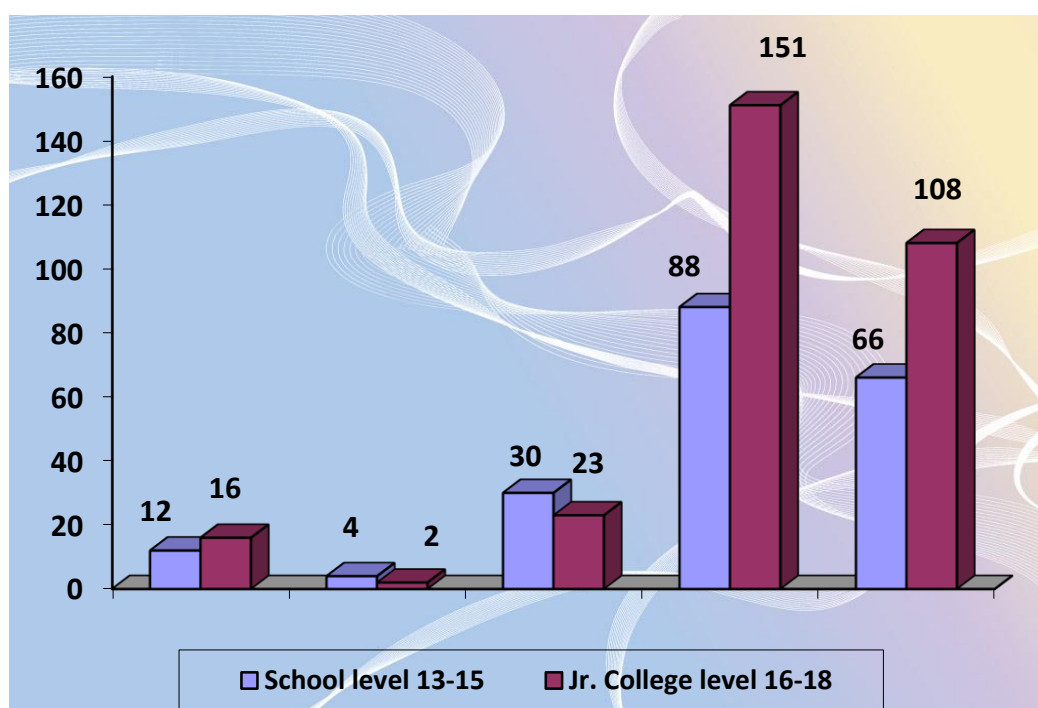
Table 5.21

I am aware that misuse of social media in harassing a woman, is a crime.

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	12	4	30	88	66
Jr. College level 16-18	16	2	23	151	108

Fig. 5.18

I am aware that misuse of social media in harassing a woman, is a crime.



Currently in India the use of mobile phone has been deeply penetrated. Even the school and college going adolescents are using smart phones. Although there is no formal training for the use of the cell phone, informal knowledge about the use of the mobile phone as well as the social network sites like What's App, Face book, LinkedIn, etc. These social network sites are useful if properly used. However, these social network sites can also be misused for harassing a woman. The daily newspaper carries lots of new articles wherein social network is being misused by the adolescents. Abusive language, pornographic clips etc. are being sent to women by some miscreants. Such an act attracts penal action. The data reveals that 77 per cent school going adolescents and 86.33 per cent of the college going adolescents have

responded positively which means that they are aware of the fact that misuse of the social network for harassing women/girls is a crime.

H₃ Giving proper educational input to the students at adolescent stage will bring about positive attitudinal change.

“I had a disagreement with one of my friends from the opposite gender I was under stress. When my mother came to know about it she explained how to reconcile in such situations and avoid such incidents.”

Sometimes it so happens on certain issues with divergent interest there may be difference of opinion amongst the friends of opposite gender. Such situations create tension/stress and if not properly handled it may result in violence against women. Therefore the role of the parents is crucial in such situations. They should give patient hearing to their ward and understand both the sides and try to reconcile and pacify both the parties. In the process the parents can teach both of them to respect each other’s views.

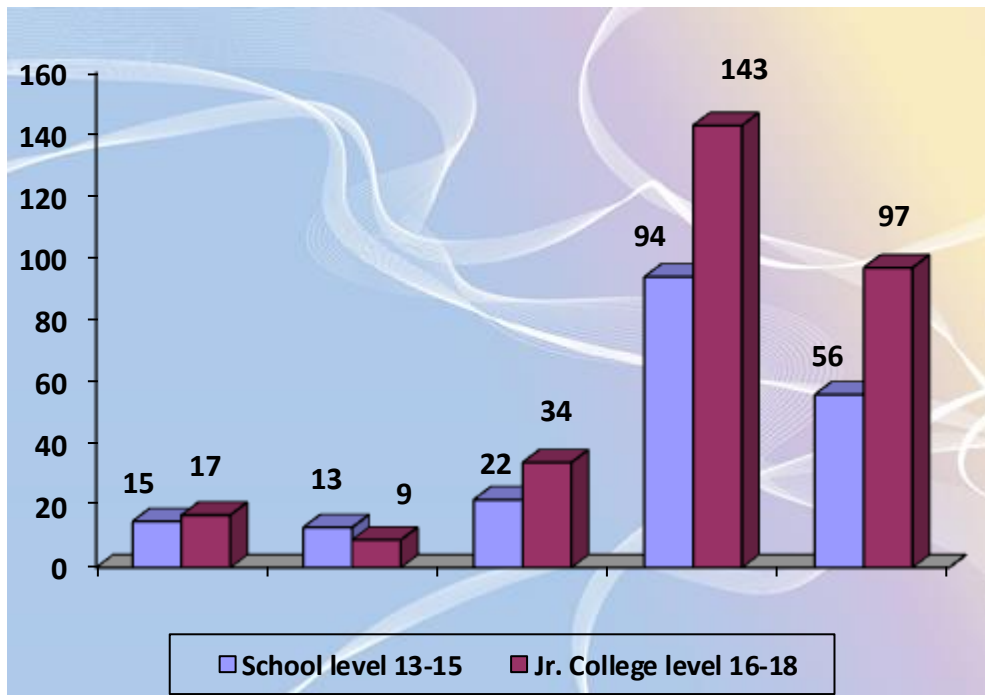
Table 5.22

“I had disagreement with one of my friend from opposite gender I was under stress. When my mother came to know about it she explained how to reconcile in such situations and avoid such incidents.”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can’t say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	15	13	22	94	56
Jr. College level 16-18	17	9	34	143	97

Fig.5.19

“I had disagreement with one of my friend from opposite gender I was under stress. When my mother came to know about it she explained how to reconcile in such situations and avoid such incidents.”



75 per cent school going adolescents and 80 per cent college going adolescents agreed with the statement, which indicates the need for such counseling and support.

H₄ Use of multi threaded approach through print and digital media will be useful in improving the present level of violence against women.

“Some of my friends who have smart phones visit porn sites secretly.”

With the introduction of android mobile phones internet packages are available on these phones. When a boy/girl comes from a well to do modern family usually the parents allow the students use of android phones. The young generations of the day is very much sharp and grasp the things faster. There are reports that adolescent students surf the porn sites which has a bad impact on these adolescents.

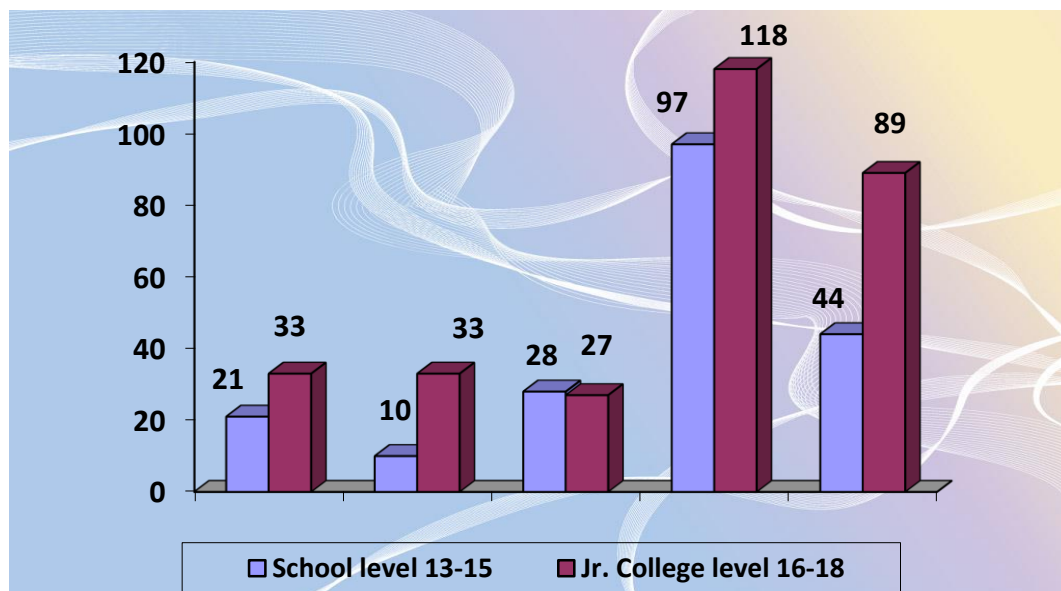
Table 5.23

“Some of my friends who have smart phones visit porn sites secretly.”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	21	10	28	97	44
Jr. College level 16-18	33	33	27	118	89

Fig. 5.20

“Some of my friends who have smart phones visit porn sites secretly.”



Now with the advent of technology the internet facility is available on the smart phones. With this facility user can access the internet and through Google search one can access the porn sites. Viewing these porn sites naturally the viewer is induced to copy the scenes. The adolescents are not matured enough to understand the implications of viewing such sites. The feedback received reveals that 70.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 69 per cent of the college going adolescents have positively responded. This is really serious. In fact the parents of those boys who use smart phones should be aware of this fact and they should not allow the adolescent to subscribe the internet facility on the android phone.

“Sometimes hoardings on the roads display unethical ads arouses curiosity amongst the adolescents.”

As a part of advertising campaign many a times corporate are using hoardings wherein they display pictures which will arouse the passions of the adolescents. (E.g. advertisement of condom, pregnancy care etc.) These hoardings have harmful impact on the adolescents.

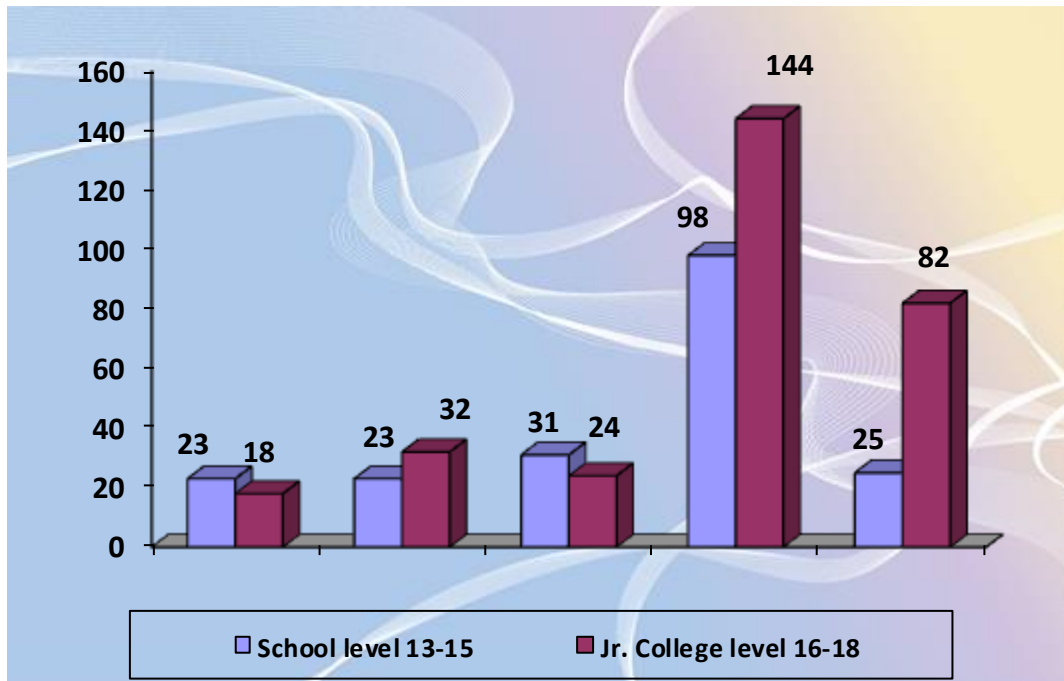
Table 5.24

“Sometimes hoardings on the roads display unethical adds arouses curiosity amongst the adolescents.”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	23	23	31	98	25
Jr. College level 16-18	18	32	24	144	82

Fig.5.21

“Sometimes hoardings on the roads display unethical adds arouses curiosity amongst the adolescents.”



Even the hoardings that are displayed on the roads carry pictures of ladies wherein most of the body parts exposed. These unethical hoardings have an impact on the adolescents and their curiosity arouses. The feedback received reveals that 61.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 75.33 per cent college going adolescents has positively responded. It means the society should take cognizance of such unethical display of women figures on the hoardings.

“I am using social network sites for my studies and time pass”

In the modern world students are using smart mobile phones and they are aware about the use of social sites for study as well as for passing time. These students know the various search engines and how to use them. Social network sites

can be used both positively and negatively. This use of social network sites also exposes these students to satisfy their curiosity about sex. In a way this is a misuse.

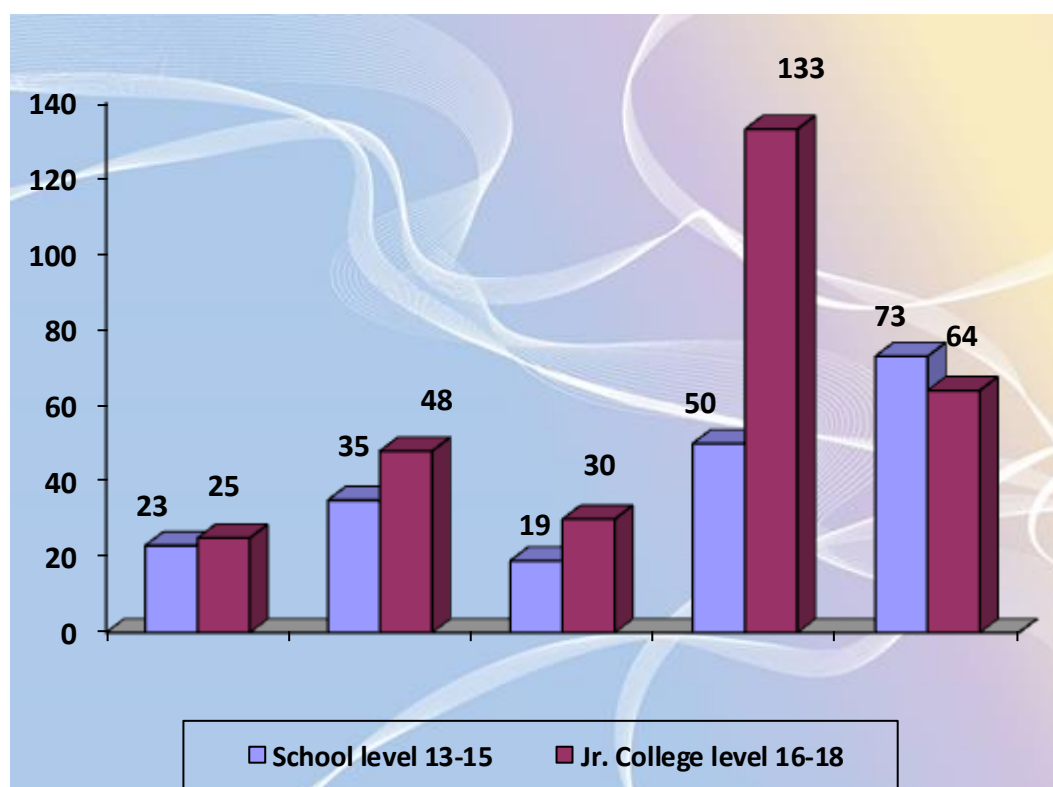
Table 5.25

“I am using social network sites for my studies and time pass”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	23	35	19	50	73
Jr. College level 16-18	25	48	30	133	64

Fig.5.22

“I am using social network sites for my studies and time pass”



This again is the second part of the earlier question about using the internet on the android cell phones. The data reveals that 61.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 65.66 per cent of the college going adolescents affirmed the statement positively. It means gradually the number of android phone users in this adolescent category is on the increase.

“I agree Television serials influence me and motivate me to imitate similar action”

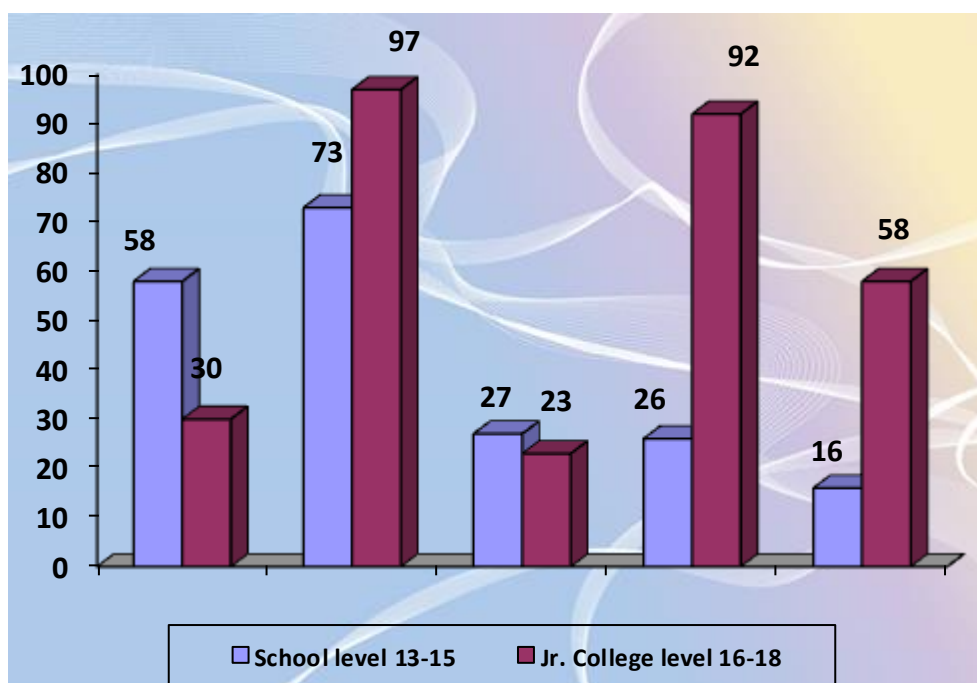
At the adolescent there is a tendency to copy the styles and actions of the heroes / heroines from films/ or Television serials. The television serials and films depict various types of love scenes including bed scenes which have adverse effect on the adolescents. They try to imitate these actions with the friends of other sex and that creates a problem. The researcher wanted to understand the mindset on this point from the respondents.

Table 5.26

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	58	73	27	26	16
Jr. College level 16-18	30	97	23	92	58

Fig.5.23

“I agree Television serials influence me and motivate me to imitate similar action”



The data presented above reveals that hardly 21 per cent of the school going adolescents and 50 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively. If we ignore the neutrals in the college going adolescents the percentage is

more. Television is more controlled and family oriented and so are seldom exposed to any objectionable material.

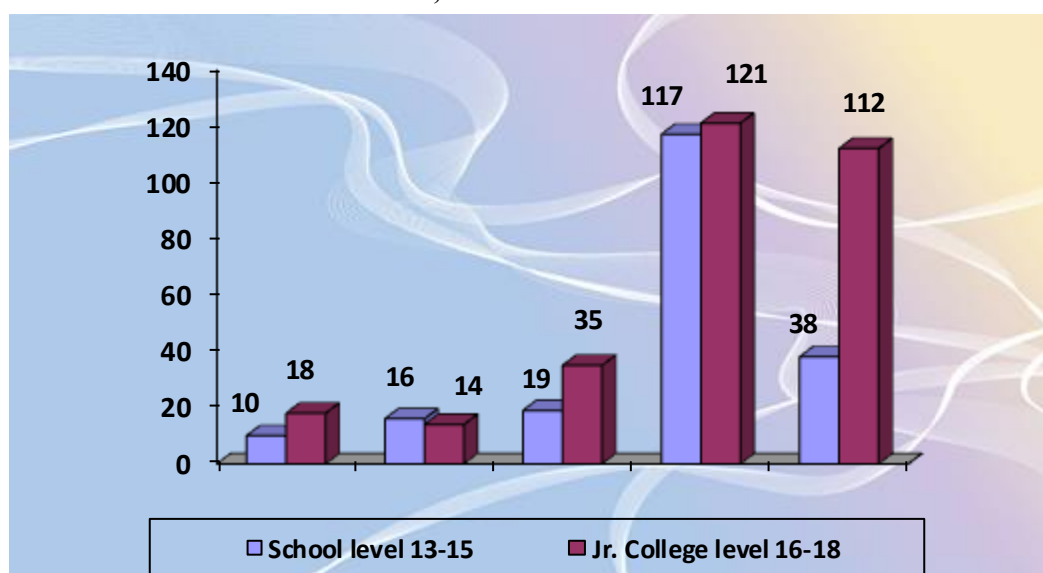
“Media should provide fair and full coverage of women in politics, sport, business, health and education”

Usually the media particularly the digital media in order to increase their TRP show various serials and programs wherein the sexual scenes are depicted which arouse the curiosity of the adolescents. Therefore, it is expected that the media should give full coverage of the women’s activities, their participation in politics, sport, business, health and direction in such a manner it adds to the traditional cultural heritage which we cherish.

Table 5.27
“Media should provide fair and full coverage of women in politics, sport, business, health and education”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can’t say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	10	16	19	117	38
Jr. College level 16-18	18	14	35	121	112

Fig.5: 24
“Media should provide fair and full coverage of women in politics, sport, business, health and education”



This will help women to be depicted in their useful and constructive roles in every sphere of life and also as leaders and achievers. This will detract from the stereotype of women as sex objects/objects of beauty only. The data reveals that 77.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 77.66 per cent of the college going

adolescents have positively responded. Therefore, the media should project the women achievers on the TV programmes.

“News coverage of violence against women has often been sensational, exploitative and lacking in serious analysis of the prevalence”

Both in the print media as well as in digital media the news covering violence against women is shown as sensational news. The media should also seriously analyze it and there should be discussion as to how to prevent such acts of violence against women. The media should give extra coverage to create a mindset of the adolescents against crime against violence. It can play a positive and desired role of educating the adolescents about the crime against women.

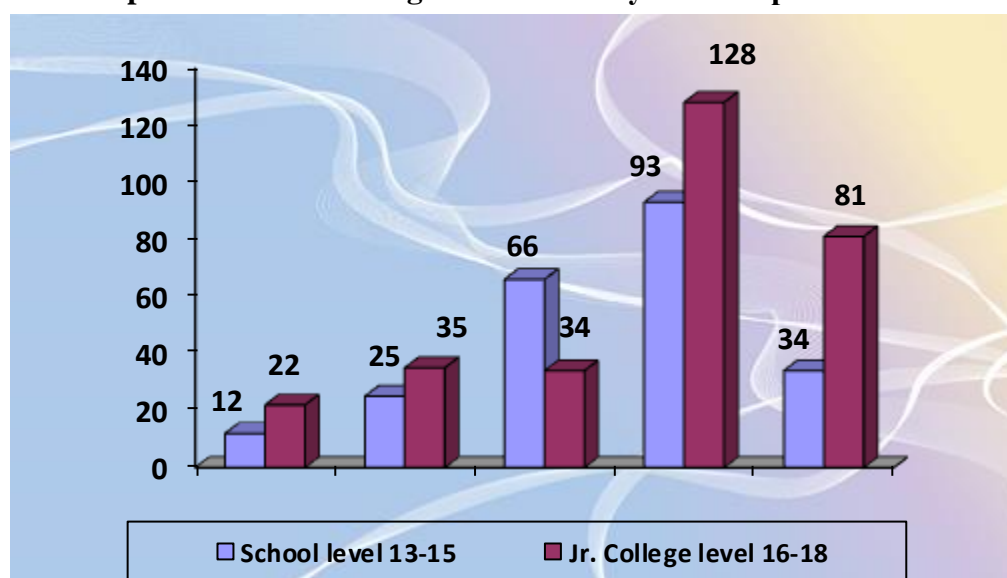
Table 5.28

“News coverage of violence against women has often been sensational, exploitative and lacking in serious analysis of the prevalence”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	12	25	66	93	34
Jr. College level 16-18	22	35	34	128	81

Fig.5.25

“News coverage of violence against women has often been sensational, exploitative and lacking in serious analysis of the prevalence”



Incidences of violence against women are of quite often published with sensationally, exploitative and casual manner without properly analyzing it. The data revealed that 30.60 per cent of the school going adolescents and 69.66 per cent of the college going adolescents have positively responded to the statement. Here it should

be noted that in the school going adolescents category the percentage is relatively much less but it can be attributed to the reality that majority of the school going adolescents do not read newspapers.

“Media’s growing role in highlighting violence against women and stressed the need for creating awareness among the victim women about their rights, so that they could protect themselves”

Today media especially the digital media has a wider coverage and the viewers’ number is quite large. Therefore, the media can play a more responsible role of showing such programs which will educate the adolescents and the awareness created may be reflected in the reduction of the violence against women. If the consequences of committing a crime against women are brought to the notice of the adolescents it is likely that they may not indulge in it.

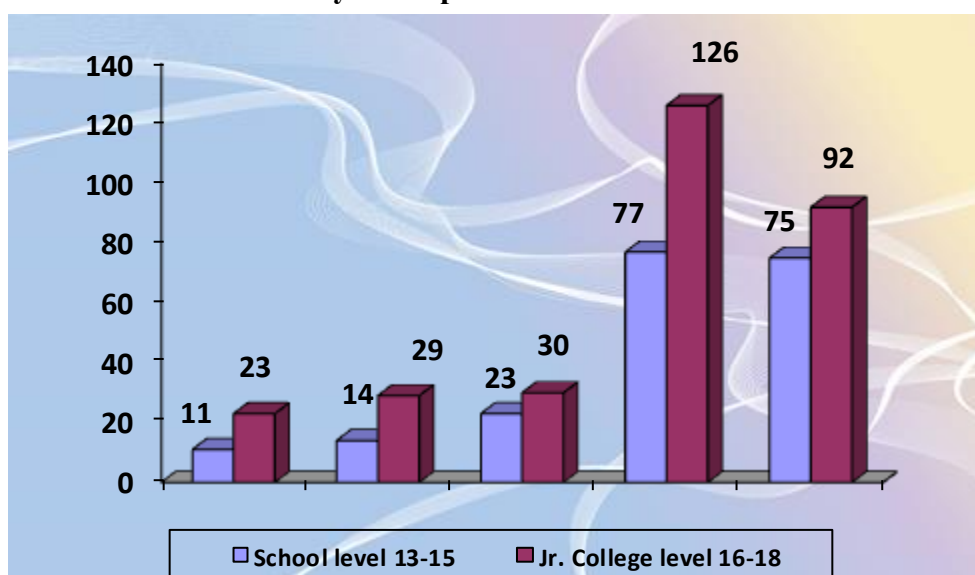
Table 5.29

“Media’s growing role in highlighting violence against women and stressed the need for creating awareness among the victim women about their rights, so that they could protect themselves”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can’t say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	11	14	23	77	75
Jr. College level 16-18	23	29	30	126	92

Fig.5.26

“Media’s growing role in highlighting violence against women and stressed the need for creating awareness among the victim women about their rights, so that they could protect themselves”



Of late there is a general awareness amongst the women to file police complaint and there are number of NGOs to support them in such situations. Because of this now the number of crime reported against women is increasing. Even the police department is also of the view that there is not much increase in the violence against women but earlier these cases did not come up to the police and which are now being brought on the record and complaints are filed with them. The data revealed that 76 per cent of the school going adolescents and 72.65 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively.

5.3 THEORETICAL RELEVANCE WITH THE DATA ANALYSIS

According to the Marx feminists the capitalistic approach is one of the cause for the oppression of women and that the liberation and empowerment of women can only be achieved through education. The capitalistic approach to female labour does not accord equality in payment of compensation. Therefore, these Marx feminists advocate the need for reconstruction of the capitalistic economy. It has also been proved that whatever black feminism was seen by the European's in the Indian context has been gradually decreasing because of the spread of education and the industrial revolution. Today, we have women from the cross section of the society irrespective of religion, caste, colour assuming high positions in all walks of life. The feminists have also taken note of the fact that the change in educational and the economic status has brought about the changes in the attitudes of the women which is being percolated to the adolescents.

5.4 SUMMARY

In this chapter the researcher has presented the data collected from the identified sample about the adolescents' knowledge about violence against women. If the adolescents have knowledge about the violence against women, naturally it will have a positive impact on the rate of crime against women. Now a day because of the electronic media as well as the print media lots of news about violence against women appear. Having knowledge is one thing and having knowledge about the probable punishment for committing a crime against women is another. The violence against women has been classified by the Indian Penal Code and the data about the crime under each category has been presented for the study period covered by this research. Through the pilot study conducted by the researcher she was aware of the various

variables that have impact on the knowledge of adolescents about the violence against women. Therefore, while compiling the primary data she had covered all those relevant variables and the data collected has been analyzed and interpreted. It has been observed that where both father and mother are employed the adolescent has in the normal course no control to his/her activities. Similarly, if the family income is more, then the parents are rather liberal and do not question about adolescents spending. They also give the adolescents' mobile and pocket money which has its impact on the adolescent's exposure to various attractions that he / she sees on the electronic media and cinemas. Various statements covering the day to day issues relating to violence against women were given with five options for the respondent's answers. The data obtained from the respondents which had a direct bearing on the objectives and hypotheses of this research have been presented and analyzed. The findings are presented in the chapter VII.

CHAPTER –VI
ADOLESCENTS’ ATTITUDE ABOUT VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The origin of violence against women is rooted in the perception of the men presuming superiority over the female gender. Subordinate status is given to women and the traditional society has also accepted it. The violence includes physical aggression, burns, attempted hanging, sexual abuse and rape, psychological violence by insulting, humiliating, coercion, and blackmailing. Keeping in view the prevailing violence against women the researcher while framing the questionnaire had included a few statements to get the feedback from the identified respondents and the data so collected has been presented and analyzed in this chapter.

6.2 ATTITUDE ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

6.2.1 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a common feature in India. This can be divided into two parts. One is relating to young girls and the other is married women. The young girls studying in High School and Colleges in today’s college environment are much forward and interact with the opposite sex more freely. The adolescent girls as well as boys follow the latest fashions that they see in the pictures or magazines whereby they keep major body portion open which is not approved by the old people. Friendship with opposite sex is also objected by the traditional families and this in turn results in putting restrictions on the adolescent girls. The restrictions extend even to the extent that they are not allowed to leave the house. At times if the parents are not educated or cultured, they go to the extent of beating the girl. The girl opposes the elders in the family and this sparks the violence.

Usually causes for the domestic violence against women are diversified in nature. It differs from region to region. According to one survey almost 2/3rd of the married women are the victims of the domestic violence. If we trace the reasons for the domestic violence against women the top most reason is non receipt of satisfactory dowry at the time of marriage. This cause is followed by infertility or not having a male child. There are some paltry reasons also, like leaving home without prior permission of the better half, neglect of the children, pursuing extra marital

relations etc. Women are beaten for not conceiving a male child. The severity of the violence against women leads to victim committing suicide, or burning the woman. It has been reported in one of the reports in paper that violence against young widows is on rise and is a cause of concern. Particularly in rural India young widows are discouraged to marry.

6.2.2 Family Restrictions

Once a girl/ woman is categorized that she is not adhering to the traditional norms laid down by the family /society then various types of restrictions follow. Isolating the girl/woman from her friends, pressurizing the concerned boy to forget the friendship, at times threatening the girl/woman of dire consequences are the types of violence pursued by the family. In respect of married women they are pressurized for bringing valuable gifts / money from the in-laws failing which the women is tortured by not only the mother in law but the other family members including the husband. The restrictions and violence go to any extent where in the concerned woman is forced to commit suicide and in uncultured families with a criminal attitude they even burn the women alive.

6.2.3 Sex Education

In India there is a plenty of talk about the sex education to the adolescents but not much head way has been achieved. India has the largest adolescent population (243 million with more than 50% of the adolescent population living in urban areas). These figures indicate the importance of specifically addressing the healthcare needs of this considerable demographic, particularly for the developing countries such as India.⁵⁵ Because of this huge volume of adolescents which is a vulnerable group, needs to be imparted with scientific education / knowledge about the sex. At the moment this is overlooked. Healthcare professionals often lack the knowledge themselves that impacts upon imparting information to the adolescent population who seek it. Along with sex education the adolescents should also be educated in allied issues like decision making, communication, listening etc. Public discussion on this sex education is unthinkable. Prevalence of sexual abuse, violence, and physical abuse are increasing among the adolescence and are increasingly co-occurring with

⁵⁵ Tripathi N, Sekher TV. Youth in India ready for sex education?. Emerging evidence from national surveys. PLoS One. 2013;8:e71584.

substance abuse. The rapidly emerging rape culture among youth needs to be addressed and stopped at the earliest possible instance. Here it will be important to mention that not only the adolescents are required to be given sex education but even the teachers who will be imparting the sex education should also be appropriately trained. Psychiatrists and psychologists have a key leadership role in this vital task. It is seen that now the environment has changed. The attitude towards sex education is changing. Some of the private high schools and colleges have already taken initiative. Even in the private schools for the students from standard III onwards students are being taught what good touch is and what bad touch is. On this sex education the electronic media should conduct some programmes developed by experts in this sphere, which can be transmitted in the schools. The recent revision to the World Association of Sexual Health Declaration of Sexual Rights (2014) emphasizes the need at statement 10 - The right to education and the right to comprehensive sexuality education that everyone has the right to education and to comprehensive sexuality education. Even the present research has observed that there is need to impart sex education to the adolescent which will have a positive bearing on the reduction of violence against women in India.

6.2.4 Spirit of Girl friend

Over the years there has been a great change in the society so far as having a friend from opposite gender. The cinema and the T.V. serials have played great role in this arena. In the good old days even the known boys and girls were not talking in public. Today, even all together new faces of opposite gender freely come together and make friendship and the same is accepted by the emerging society. Therefore, having a girl friend is not a big thing now. The only thing that is required, is to have a transparency in their friendship. Unless proved otherwise, there should be no suspicion about the opposite gender friendships. The family atmosphere should be such that both can come and meet in each other's family. Such an atmosphere will be healthy and conducive to have good interpersonal relations and nothing will be objectionable about it.

6.2.5 Positive Attitude

Positive Attitude brings success and happiness in the life of a human being. It enables the human being to meet the daily affairs smoothly without any tension. It

brings out a developing optimistic attitude towards any issue that is faced by the individual. One can develop positive attitude through following conscious efforts:

1. Have firm belief that you can change your attitude.
2. Generate energies.
3. Analyze the situation and find out both positive and negative aspects and follow the positive aspects consciously
4. Identify the right people and seek their support whenever you are in dilemma.
5. Take steps to reduce your stress.

Positive attitude assists us in achieving the targets/goals. The end result of achievement of the goal is happiness. It helps in getting greater energy. Positive attitude develop self-confidence to meet the challenges. You become a role model for inspiration and motivation.

6.2.6 Workshops on prevention

Now there is greater awareness in the society about the need to take positive steps to arrest the growing violence against women. The police department as well as the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) is taking steps to educate the general public about the ills associated with violence against women. The Government of India has also initiated several steps including enacting requisite legislation provisions to safeguard women from violence. Severe punishments have been provided so as to create a fear in the minds of those involving crime / violence against women. Workshops and conferences at various levels, including the higher educational institutions, are being held to bring about the change in the attitude, of not only the adolescents but the general public as such. After the Nirbhaya Case the Supreme Court of India has also come out with certain precise measures including the committees to be set up in every commercial organization to address the issues of the women working in the organization.

6.2.7 Advertisement

The current age is that of advertisements. There are various mode are available for advertising such as electronic media, print media, mass media, electronic media like What's App and other social sites. These Medias can be made use of to educate the masses to contain the crime/violence against women. There are stage shows, road

shows which are also being used for this purpose. Effective use of this instrument will certainly bring about a positive change in the mindset of the masses though it is a long term activity.

6.3 ANALYTSIS OF PRIMARY DATA

As has been stated in the Chapter III i.e. Research Methodology, the students studying in X to XII standard who mainly comprises of Adolescents were the respondents for the study. The data has been obtained by administering a well-designed questionnaire to the total of 500 students and the same has been presented hereunder. In the first place, the personal data which has been used for proving the Hypothesis no.2 has been presented in the tabular and graphical form and the same has been interpreted.

“There is nothing wrong if the father tortures his daughter for meeting her boyfriend”

In some houses there are cases wherein even the father tortures his daughter for meeting a boyfriend. Such reports are published by the Press and the digital media. How the young adolescents perceive this type of behavior of the father is a goal to be achieved. Torturing is not the solution on the contrary it may have adverse reaction from the daughter. Some such scenes are also screened in pictures. In a modern cultural family it is expected that the father is supposed to understand the feelings of the daughter and he should explain her/ his views instead of harassing her. He should try to dissuade her by proper counseling if the boyfriend is not approved by him.

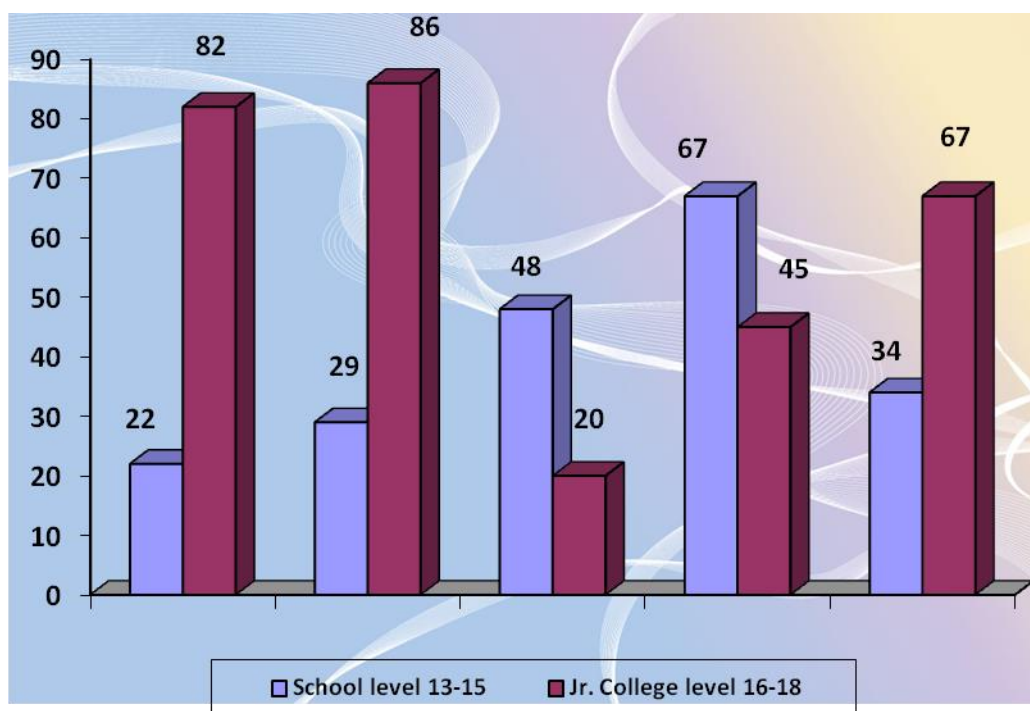
Table 6.1

“There is nothing wrong if the father tortures his daughter for meeting her boyfriend”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	22	29	48	67	34
Jr. College level 16-18	82	86	20	45	67

Fig.6.1

“There is nothing wrong if the father tortures his daughter for meeting her boyfriend”



In orthodox families there are sever restrictions on the mix gender friendship which at times crosses its limits. Instances have come to surface where the father in order to curb the daughter’s free interaction /friendship with her friend put restrictions on meeting the boyfriends as well as torture the daughters. In fact it is expected that he will counsel his daughter and explain the consequences that she has to face bitter consequences if something goes wrong. Only through proper education he should persuade the daughter to observe restraints. The data reveals that even in modern times 44.66 per cent school boys and 37.33 per cent of the college boys feel that they agree with the statement. It means they subscribe to the father’s act of torturing the daughter for meeting the boyfriend. The number is quite high. In such case there is need to counsel both the father as well as the daughter in adopting such an approach. Torturing may lead to the extreme action on the part of the daughter which will have serious implications.

“There should be free access to the boys at the Girl’s hostel”

At present there is restricted access to the boys at the girl’s hostel. If free access is given to the boys it will certainly lead to some sort of trouble to the inmates

of the girl’s hostel. At the hostel there is no homogeneous group of girls having same financial, cultural background. Some of the inmates may be ultra modern or some of the girls may be conservative in their approach. Considering the size of the hostels and the one rector controlling the hostel, it will not be possible for the rector to have effective control over the hostel. It is therefore, proper to restrict the access to the girl’s hostel. The current level of the crime against women does not warrant such a free access to the boys at the girl’s hostel. The statement has been included to understand the mindset of the respondents.

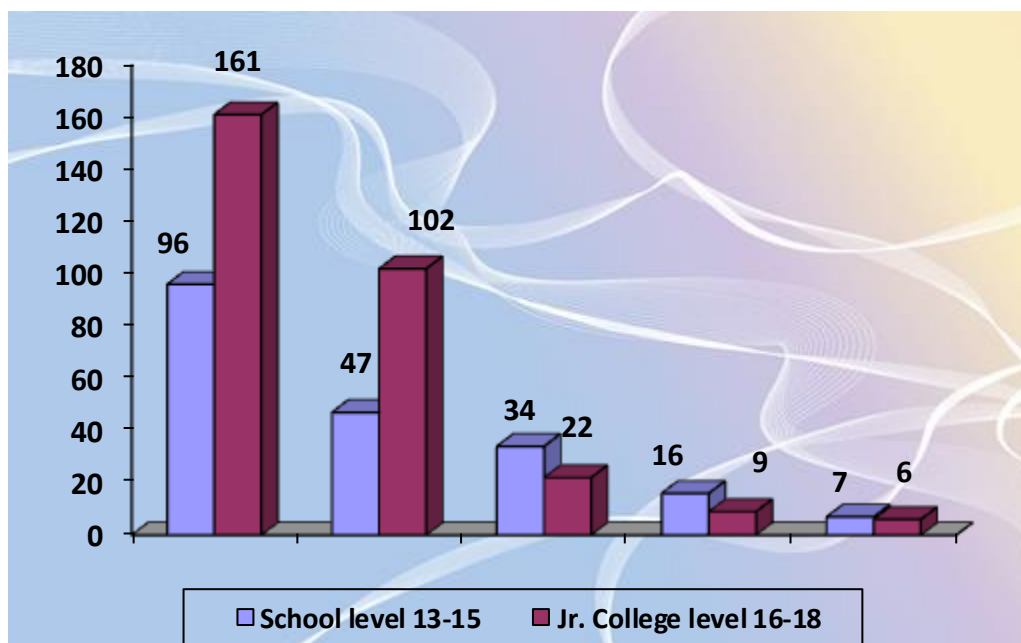
Table 6.2

“There should be free access to the boys at the Girl’s hostel”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can’t say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	96	47	34	16	7
Jr. College level 16-18	161	102	22	9	6

Fig. 6.2

“There should be free access to the boys at the Girl’s hostel”



Currently not only in the semi urban areas but also in metropolitan areas in the lady’s hostel entry for the boys has been restricted totally. This is certainly a good practice. It is gratifying to observe that the 71.15 per cent of the school boys and

67.66 per cent of the college boys have subscribed to the statement means that the boys do not expect free access for the boys at the lady’s hostels.

“The adolescent girls should not move out late in the evening on the lonely streets”

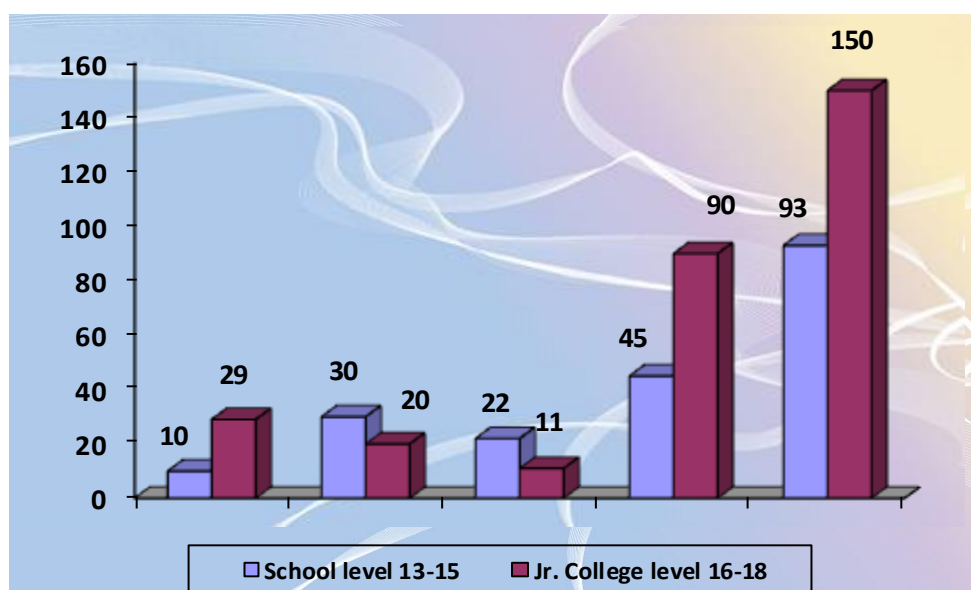
It is but natural that during the late evening hours the lonely roads are exposed to high risk of being harassed or even commitment of crime against women. Since the road is lonely, and no one will be able to extend help in case of any untoward incident the modesty of women will be in danger. Therefore, it is usually expected that the adolescent girls should not move out late in the evening on the lonely streets. The views of the adolescents had been solicited through this statement.

Table 6.3
“The adolescent girls should not move out late in the evening on the lonely streets”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	10	30	22	45	93
Jr. College level 16-18	29	20	11	90	150

Fig. 6.3

“The adolescent girls should not move out late in the evening on the lonely streets”



The law and order situation particularly in urban and metropolitan cities is such that it is risky for the girls to move about on roads late in the evening. The

population is spread and if something goes wrong or someone attacks an adolescent girls there will be no one to come to the rescue of the victim. The ethical values are gradually being diluted and in such a situation it is expected that the adolescent girls take preventive measure and do not move out late in the night. Or if any emergency is there, they get escorted by some male member of the family. The data reveals that 69 per cent of the school children and 80 per cent of the college boys & girls subscribe the statement positively. However, looking to the negative responses it is felt that there is need to create awareness amongst boys and girls about the possible risks involved in moving out late in the evening on the lonely streets. Here it will be appropriate to mention the incident happened in Bengaluru city on the 31st December 2016. The way the incident was handled by the police is also deplorable.

“Too many of family restrictions in meeting the friend of other sex give rise to rebellious attitude”

It is a human nature, if an individual is pressurized to follow a particular course of action, his rebellion attitude comes out forcefully and it is likely that he/she may turn out to be determined to commit an opposite act which is against the wishes of the family. Therefore, while dealing with such an issue of meeting the friend of other sex there should not be too many restrictions. The family may provide counseling but no severe restrictions be imposed. There should be mutual confidence between the family members which will give desired result.

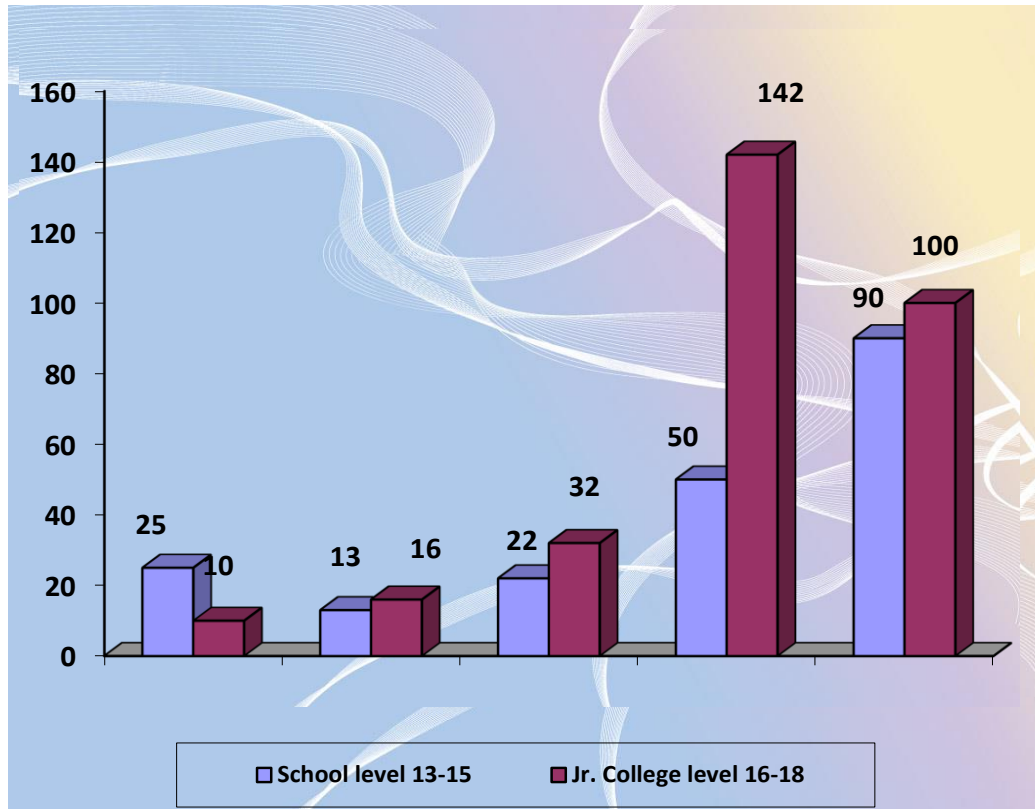
Table6.4

“Too many of family restrictions in meeting the friend of other sex give rise to rebellious attitude”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	25	13	22	50	90
Jr. College level 16-18	10	16	32	142	100

Fig. 6.4

“Too many of family restrictions in meeting the friend of other sex give rise to rebellious attitude”



The above data reveals that 70 per cent of the school children and 80.66 per cent of the college boys and girls are of the view that excessive family restrictions on meeting the friend from other sex may develop rebellious attitude amongst the adolescents. This high percentage highlights the need for creating awareness amongst parents about their approach towards friendship of the adolescent of different sex. The parents should not be always suspicious about their relationship and if they do so often, then the adolescent may develop the rebellion attitude which will be more serious and may result in extreme steps like suicide, eloping etc.

“We have a fair and free atmosphere in our family wherein I can invite my friend from other gender and chat in our room”

This is exactly the opposite situation of the earlier statement i.e. statement No.12. In this family the members of the family have enough confidence about everyone’s behavior in the family and that they allow the friends to meet in their

room. The family is confident that this will not lead to any untoward behavior. In such an environment healthy relations of opposite can be nourished.

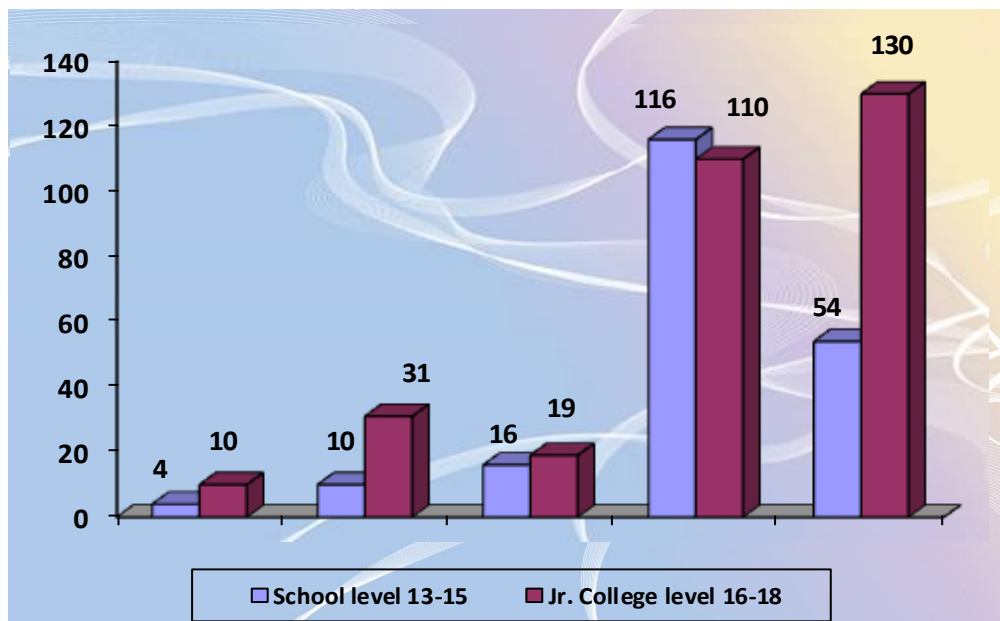
Table 6.5

“We have a fair and free atmosphere in our family wherein I can invite my friend from other gender and chat in our room”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	4	10	16	116	54
Jr. College level 16-18	10	31	19	110	130

Fig. 6.5

“We have a fair and free atmosphere in our family wherein I can invite my friend from other gender and chat in our room.”



In a family where the atmosphere is such that friends from different sex can freely meet and chat in a room is a healthy sign. The data presented above reveals that 85 per cent of the school going adolescents and 80 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively which means they have a healthy atmosphere in their house. It is a good sign as such an atmosphere adds responsibilities on both the adolescents as well as the parents to ensure that the adolescents do not take undue advantage of this freedom. Those who disagree may also be right because houses may be small or big. In case the house is big then meeting in a bedroom makes the girl vulnerable – closing of the door is also inappropriate. They should meet in the hall or any common room so that the girl is not made vulnerable and the boy is not tempted /given an opportunity.

“Sex education should be given by trained teachers”

It has been amply proved that in the absence of scientific knowledge about sex, there are number of cases where the innocent adolescents are victim of some sex disease. In the modern age, it has become necessary that the students be provided with scientific knowledge about sex and the consequences thereof. Naturally the training should be provided by those who have been already trained in this area.

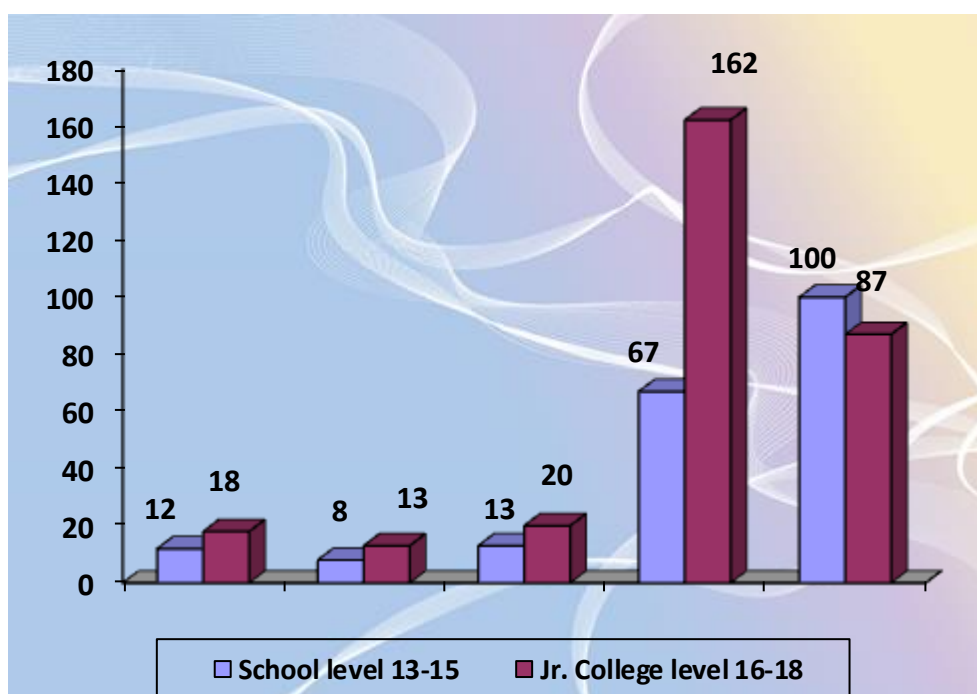
Table 6.6

“Sex education should be given by trained teachers”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	12	8	13	67	100
Jr. College level 16-18	18	13	20	162	87

Fig. 6.6

“Sex education should be given by trained teachers”



The data presented reveals that 83.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 83 per cent of the college going adolescents feel that the sex education be given by trained teachers. No one says that there is no need to give sex education to the adolescents.

Usually students from Hi fi class have greater freedom and they afford to make extravagant spending on the girl friends.

The students in the college come from different economic background. Some come from financial sound background while some come from the middle class families and some are from economically weaker section. Those who come from financial sound background and the family is extra modern in such families the students get extra freedom both in terms of pocket money as well as the other time restrictions or interpersonal relations are bit loose. As a result these students from Hi fi class can spend extravagantly on their girlfriends to impress them.

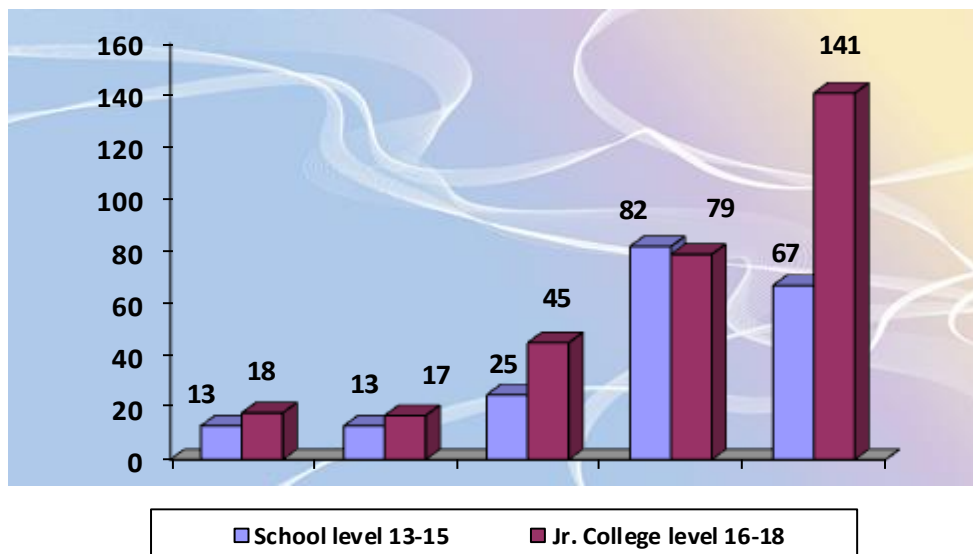
Table 6.7

Usually students from Hi fi class have greater freedom and they afford to make extravagant spending on the girl friends

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	13	13	25	82	67
Jr. College level 16-18	18	17	45	79	141

Fig.6.7

Usually students from Hi fi class have greater freedom and they afford to make extravagant spending on the girl friends



Needless to say that those adolescents who come from modern families enjoy greater freedom compared to the adolescents from the middle or higher middle class, as they get more pocket money and they can afford to spend on their friends from the other sex. The data on this score presented hereinabove reveals that 74.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 73.33 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively.

Parents should take their son/daughter in confidence and should not jump to the conclusion without giving opportunity to them, merely on hearsay

Usually it is observed that whenever the parents come to know that their son/daughter are close friends of the other sex through others then they cannot control themselves and take their son/daughter to task. The severity of their anger is greater when the family background of the other sex does not match to their background (either in religion / caste/ financial/educational background). Therefore, in order to understand what the students expect from their parents that they should not jump to any conclusion when there is hearsay about their friendship. They should take them in confidence and ascertain the ground reality and then discuss it with them and then draw the conclusion. The expectation is quite logical.

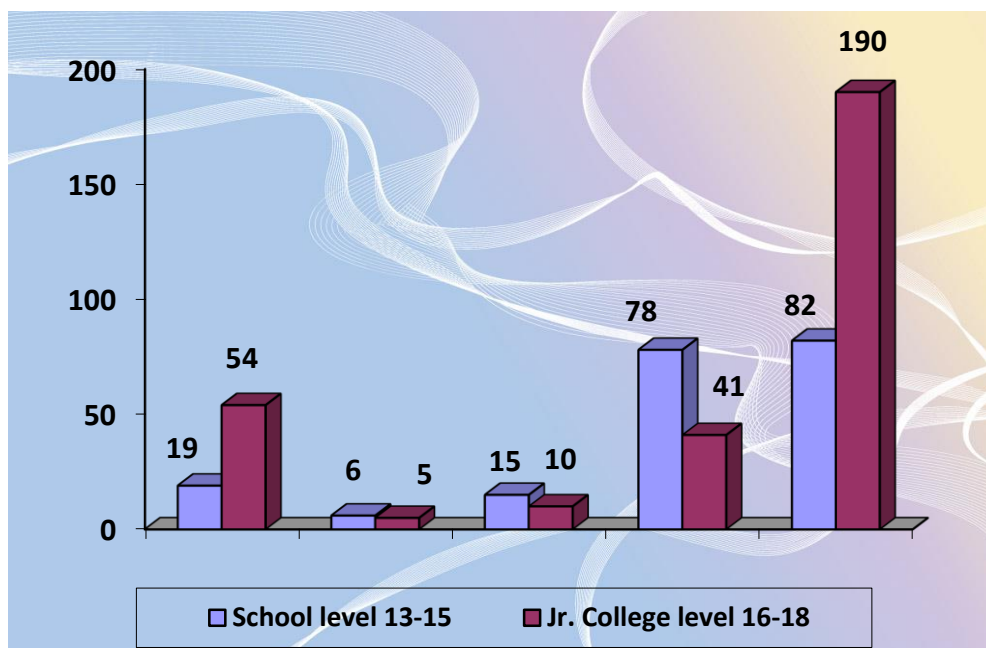
Table 6.8

Parents should take their son/daughter in confidence and should not jump to the conclusion without giving opportunity to them, merely on hearsay

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	19	6	15	78	82
Jr. College level 16-18	54	5	10	41	190

Fig.6.8

Parents should take their son/daughter in confidence and should not jump to the conclusion without giving opportunity to them, merely on hearsay



Whenever a situation arises when the parents come to know of the relationship of their adolescent child with the other sex from some hearsay source, usually they jump to some conclusion and blame their child. Even in such situations, the child is denied his natural right to hear his side and clarify the facts before the parents to draw the conclusion. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that the adolescent against whom the issue is raised should be given fair opportunity to clarify his or her position. The data on this score reveals that 80 per cent of the school going adolescents and 77 per cent of the college going adolescents have expressed that before drawing any conclusion in such cases an opportunity needs to be given to present the true facts of the case and then a conclusion be arrived at.

I am not afraid and do not consider it unethical to have a girl friend with true friendship spirit

Especially in the ultra-modern families usually there is free atmosphere and the families do not believe in traditional ethical norms. They have a biased approach towards such friendship. Therefore, the students from such families do not consider it unethical to maintain friendship with a girl. In order to understand the mindset of the student this statement was included.

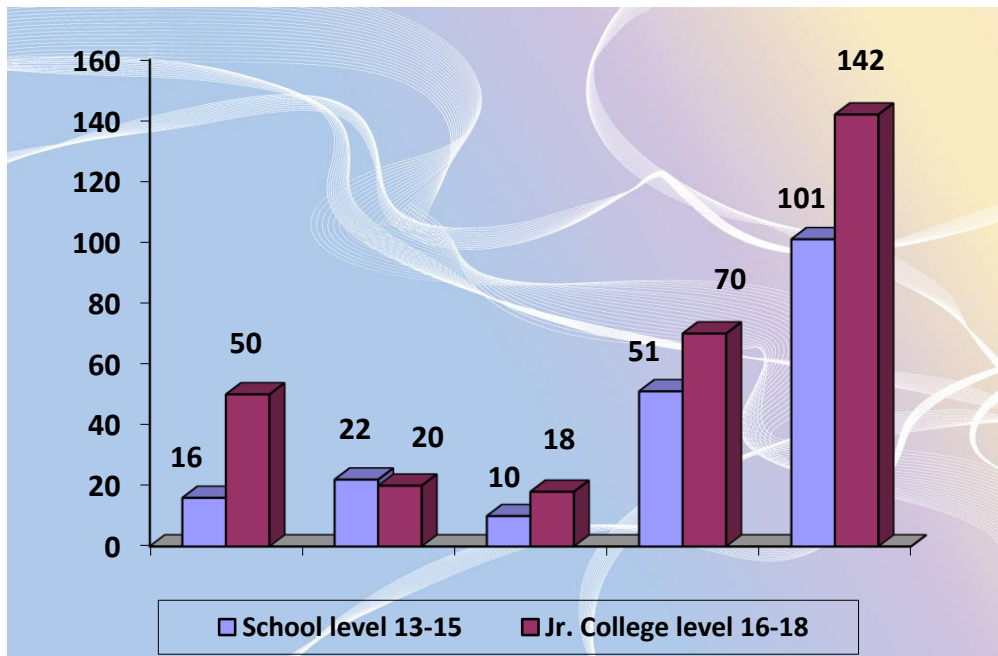
Table 6.9

I am not afraid and do not consider it unethical to have a girl friend with true friendship spirit.

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	16	22	10	51	101
Jr. College level 16-18	50	20	18	70	142

Fig. 6.9

I am not afraid and do not consider it unethical to have a girl friend with true friendship spirit.



This data was collected to understand the mindset of the adolescent boys about having a girlfriend. 78 per cent of the school going adolescent and 70.66 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively. It means majority of respondents consider that there is nothing unethical in having a girlfriend.

I like to frequently call or giving blank calls to a girl / boy

Some boys who do not dare to talk face to face and are shy of having a direct dialogue with girls, in today's world dominated by mobiles, either resort to call the girl on her cell phone or give her frequent blank calls. If the friendship is pure this should not happen. Perhaps the boy or the girl does not want to disclose their friendship to their families for further consequences. The statement has been included in the questionnaire to understand the mindset of the boys.

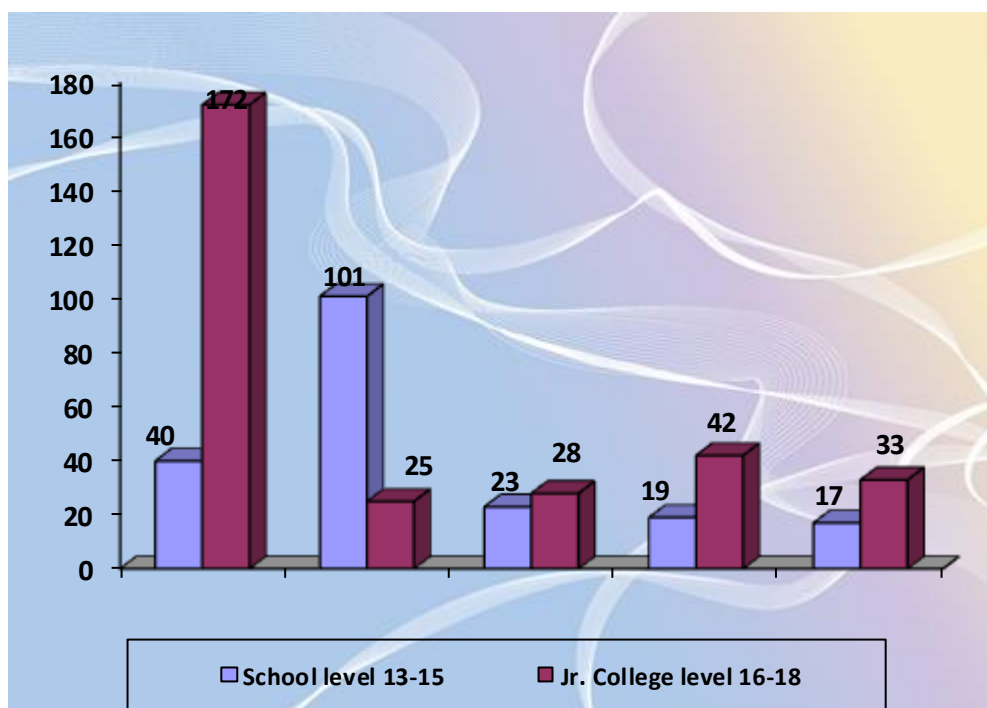
Table 6.10

I like frequently calling or giving blank calls to a girl / boy

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	40	101	23	19	17
Jr. College level 16-18	172	25	28	42	33

Fig. 6.10

I like frequently calling or giving blank calls to a girl / boy



Frequently calling a girl/ a boy or giving blank calls is not a socially approved practice. Basically the telephone should be used judiciously so that whenever required one can contact the person. This also blocks the phone for some important caller. Thus giving blank calls indicates that you do not want to disclose your identity to the receiver at the other end. If it is a genuine call then there should be no need to give blank call and hide the identity. Unsolicited calls are not appreciated as they disturb the receiver. 70.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 65.66 per cent of the college going adolescents agree that blank calls are wrong and they would not make such calls. The rest may consider it as an innocent prank or a manner of teasing the person on the opposite sex – however irritating it may be.

I feel that girl’s attire/dressing has a major role in instigating the boys.

In day’s world because of the television advertisements and serials, overall modernization and trend of copying the west more particularly in the use of attire/apparels under the guise of fashion and with a positive intention to attract the attention of the other sex, girls including the school going girls do wear shorts and expose maximum body parts which provokes the young boys. Of course this happens mainly in the ultra-modern families who are having westernized approach towards clothing and who do not feel that there is anything wrong under the guise of freedom. Normally girls from cultured families do not resort to this type of clothing. This instigation on the part of the girls is also one of the causes for the misbehavior of the boys. Therefore, in order to understand the mindset of the young adolescents this statement was included.

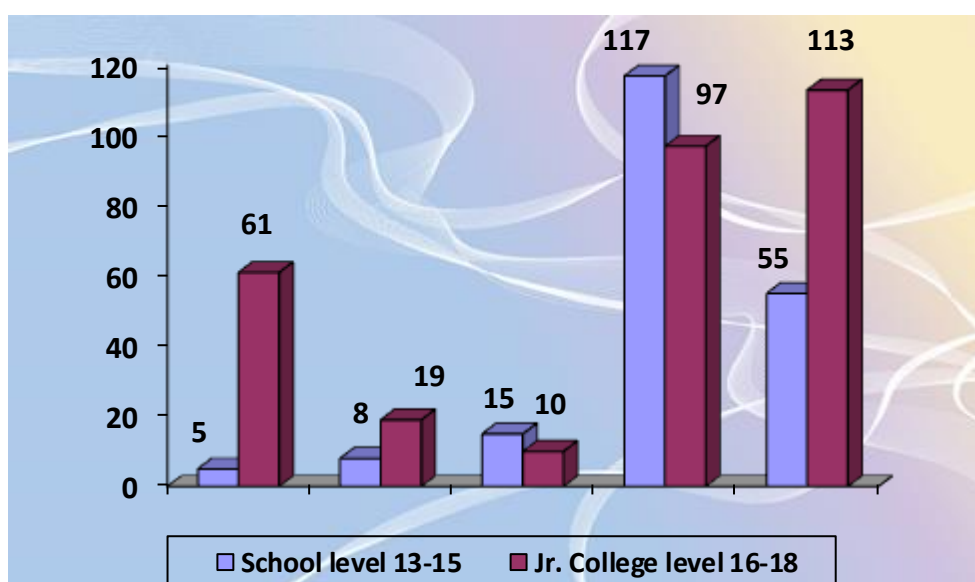
Table 6.11

I feel that girl’s attire/dressing has a major role in instigating the boys

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can’t say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	5	8	15	117	55
Jr. College level 16-18	61	19	10	97	113

Fig.6.11

I feel that girl’s attire/dressing has a major role in instigating the boys



The present fashions in the Bollywood and on the television programs present the girls/women in such attire which instigate the innocent adolescents. Even the roadside hoardings also carry such pictures of women/girls in low attire and keeping the major body portion open which instigates the adolescent boys. The data revealed that 86 per cent of the school going adolescents and 70 per cent of the college going adolescents have given positive response to this statement. It means the statement holds good and the society should take note of this and needs to take corrective steps if it feels that there should be no instigation of the adolescents. Such advertisements spark the feeling in the minds of the adolescents.

I feel that late working hours of women and their movement on the roads is the potential area for crime against women.

Usually this question arises in respect of the working women. Earlier there was a provision in the Bombay Shops and Establishment of Act that the ladies workers should not have working hours beyond 7 p.m. However, as the globalization effect is felt in the every sphere, even in this respect there has been amendment to allow the women employees late hours. If the women have to return home late in the evening it is but natural there will be less traffic on the roads and particularly the lanes or by lanes are without presence of any people and are lonely. Even the streets or by lanes are poorly lighted which creates an atmosphere which congenial for committing crime against women. There is no likely hood of anyone coming to their rescue in such darkness. Therefore, in the normal course women from the cultured families do not return home late at night.

Particularly in a city like Pune where the IT sector has flourished over the past two decades and it have quite sizable women employees those are required to work late hours even up to midnight. This is mainly because their work involves having interaction with their client in the US or Germany or for that matter overseas where the time difference is such that those offices are opened when we are in the midnight phase of the day. Therefore, for such working women either the employer has to make provision to drop them safely at their homes or make a provision for their retiring room befitting their stature. All these precautions are required to be taken in order to retain the talented women employees in the organization. In case if a particular woman employee is required to sit late hours the decision to ask her to sit late hours is taken not by the immediate supervisor but by the higher officer in the rank.

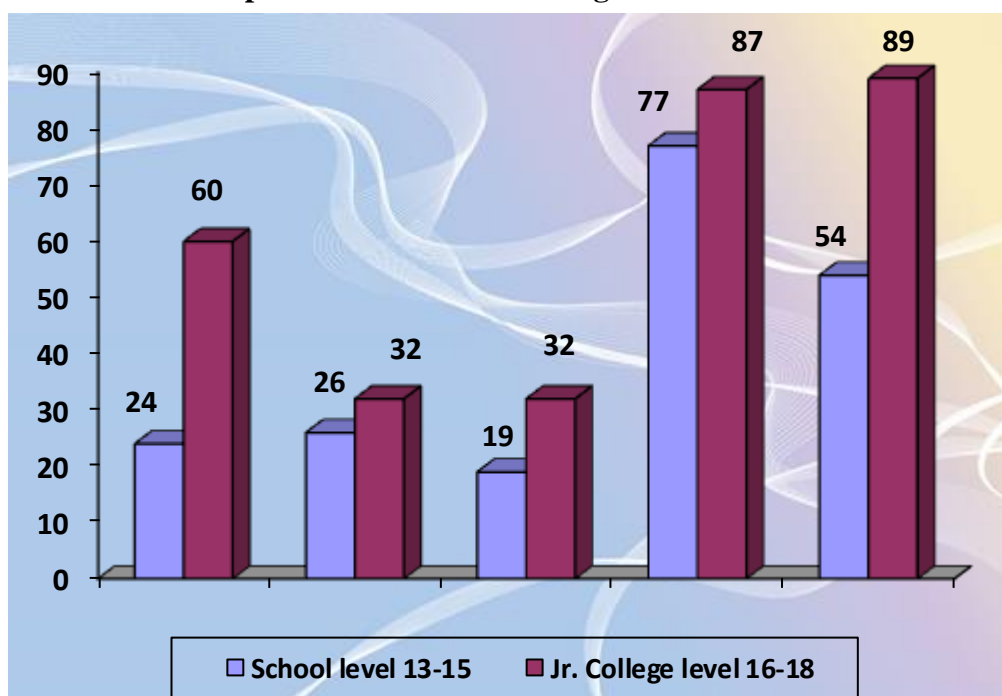
Table 6.12

I feel that late working hours of women and their movement on the roads is the potential area for crime against women

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	24	26	19	77	54
Jr. College level 16-18	60	32	32	87	89

Fig. 6.12

I feel that late working hours of women and their movement on the roads is the potential area for crime against women



Even admitting that this is a slight duplication but the context is different. Normally women/girls should not move about on the lonely roads late hours in the evening as the atmosphere that is the darkness may lead to inviting a trouble of misbehavior by some unscrupulous elements. This is a preventive action/behavior. If not followed, naturally the concerned woman/girl knowingly or unknowingly may invite trouble. It is always better to have preventive action rather than to repent subsequently. However, where the working hours are such that the women have to work late hours then the employer should make secure arrangement to drop them at their residences through their transport arrangement. 65.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 58.66 per cent of the college going respondents have responded positively. It means there is a good understanding amongst the respondents.

H₃ Giving proper educational input to the students at adolescent stage will bring about positive attitudinal change.

“There should be introduction to basic sex education from std. 9th to std. 12th”

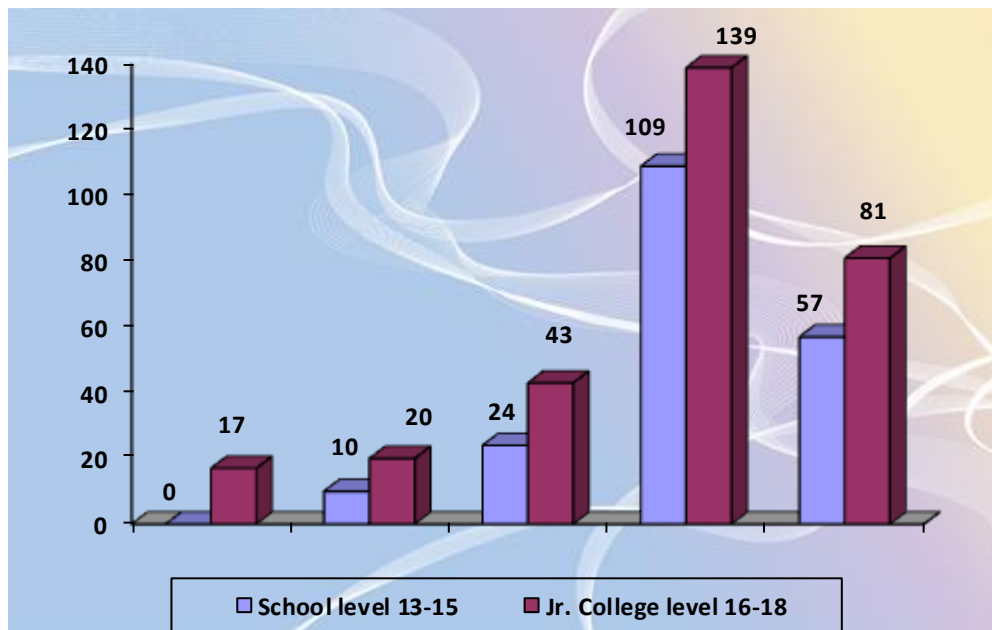
Adolescents studying in standard 9th to 12th have increased curiosity about the fair sex. This is the age the students are attracted to cinemas as well as watching TV serials. If there urge for scientific knowledge about various sex acts as well as its impact it may lead to their finding other means to quench their thirst for knowledge. This has been seen very conspicuously in the current society. Therefore, imparting scientific knowledge to these adolescents is necessary which will bring about positive attitudinal change in them.

Table 6.13

“There should be introduction to basic sex education from std. 9th to std. 12th”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	0	10	24	109	57
Jr. College level 16-18	17	20	43	139	81

Fig. 6.13



From the responses received from the school and college going adolescents covered in the earlier hypothesis it is observed that there is a need to impart training in

basic sex education to these adolescents. The data was collected to find out these adolescent's views about sex education. The data revealed that 83 per cent of the school going adolescents and 73.33 per cent college going adolescents has positively responded to this statement. Some may be still backward to move forward because sex is still taboo as a topic of conversation and they feel awkward when it is spoken about publicly.

“The sex education in the school will lead to healthy relationships with the other sex.”

When the students at adolescent age have been imparted sex education naturally they will be well aware of the consequences of irregular behavior with the other sex. Therefore, it is believed that the trained adolescents will have healthy relationship with the other sex.

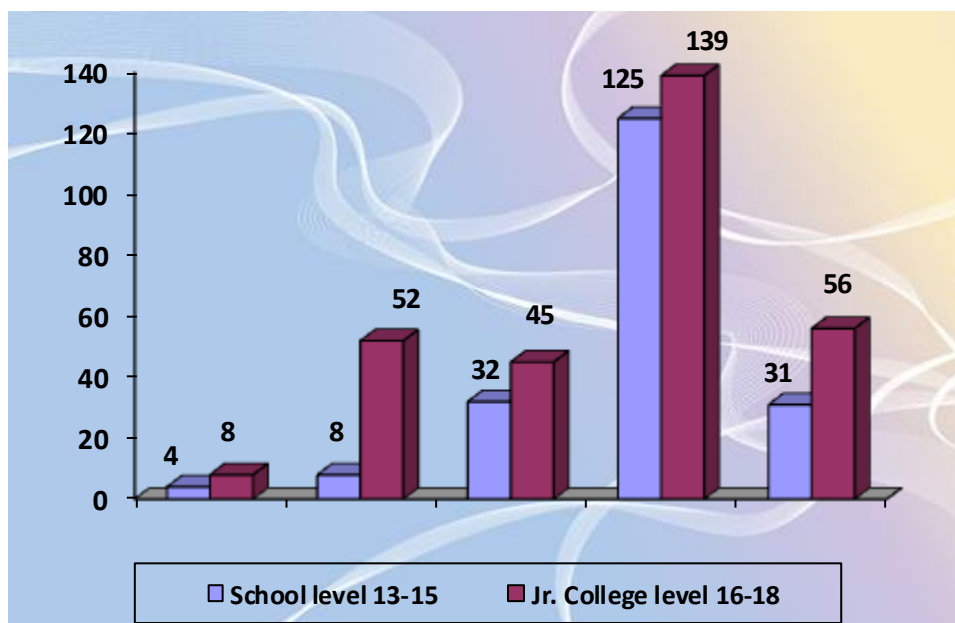
Table 6.14

“The sex education in the school will lead to healthy relationships with the other sex”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	4	8	32	125	31
Jr. College level 16-18	8	52	45	139	56

Fig. 6.14

“The sex education in the school will lead to healthy relationships with the other sex”



If the adolescents studying in the 9th to 12th standard are given basic sex education the adolescents will come to know the responsibilities that they will be shouldering if they misbehave with the other sex and hence they will be cautious while dealing with the other sex. Therefore, 78 per cent of the school going adolescents and 65 per cent of the college going adolescents has responded positively. This is an important feedback to improve the present situation which will bring sense of responsibility amongst these adolescents.

“If the students are informed about the crime against women and the consequences, naturally there will be fewer chances of such crimes by adolescents.”

Adolescent students when they are well informed about what is crime against women and its consequences i.e. punishments provided in the Act., then naturally they will desist from committing such a crime. It is therefore the identified students views on this have been solicited through the inclusion of this statement.

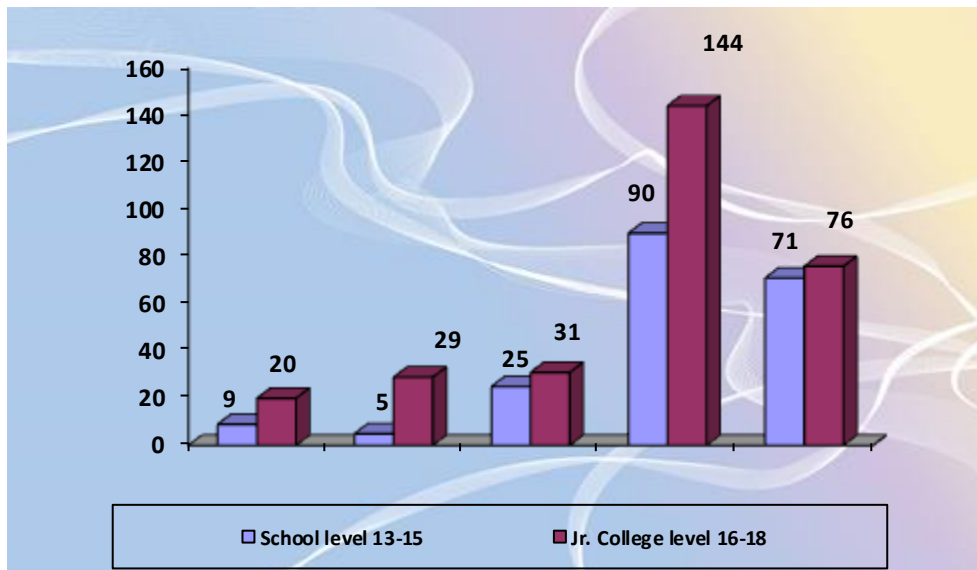
Table 6.15

“If the students are informed about the crime against women and the consequences, naturally there will be fewer chances of such crimes by adolescents.”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	9	5	25	90	71
Jr. College level 16-18	20	29	31	144	76

Fig.6.15

“If the students are informed about the crime against women and the consequences, naturally there will be fewer chances of such crimes by adolescents.”



From the feedback on some of the statements covered earlier it has been observed that the adolescents are unaware of the legal provisions about the crime against women. Therefore, their views on this specific aspect of training were sought for. The data reveals that 80.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 73.33 per cent of the college going adolescents endorse the statement that if the students are informed about the crime against women and the consequences, naturally there will be less chances of such crimes by adolescents.

“Students having less interest in academic study usually involve in unhealthy relations with the other sex”

Usually in every class in the school there are a few students who do not have interest in academic career. They just attend the school because of the family pressure. They do not pay much attention to what is being taught. These students are usually involved in maintaining unhealthy contacts with the other sex.

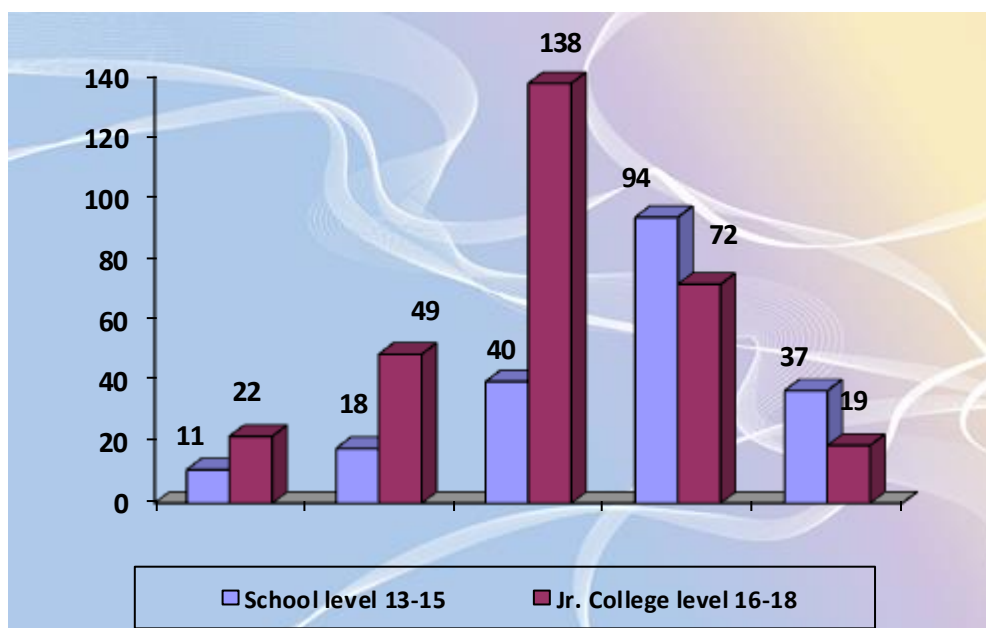
Table 6.16

“Students having less interest in academic study usually involve in unhealthy relations with the other sex”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	11	18	40	94	37
Jr. College level 16-18	22	49	138	72	19

Fig. 6.16

“Students having less interest in academic study usually involve in unhealthy relations with the other sex”



Normally students who are sincere in their studies do concentrate on their studies as they have an objective to make a career. However, by and large it is observed that the students who do not have any interest in the academics they indulge in such activities and they find time to engage in unhealthy relations with the other sex. On this statement 65.5 per cent of the school going adolescents has responded positively and hardly 30.33 per cent of the college going adolescents has responded positively. 46 per cent of the college going adolescents preferred to be silent i.e. they were undecided stated ‘can’t say’. On a sample testing of these respondents giving ‘can’t say’ feedback it was revealed that they view that some of these students though many not be interested in academics it is possible that they want to make career in

sports activities and may participate in sports activities in the school/college. The justification given by them is also convincing and hence no positive inference may be drawn. All persons cannot be inclined towards academics and sports – other areas of specialization should also exist at the lower levels so that all can be absorbed in what they are talented at/inclined towards – so that the restlessness is eliminated and their energies are channelized positively.

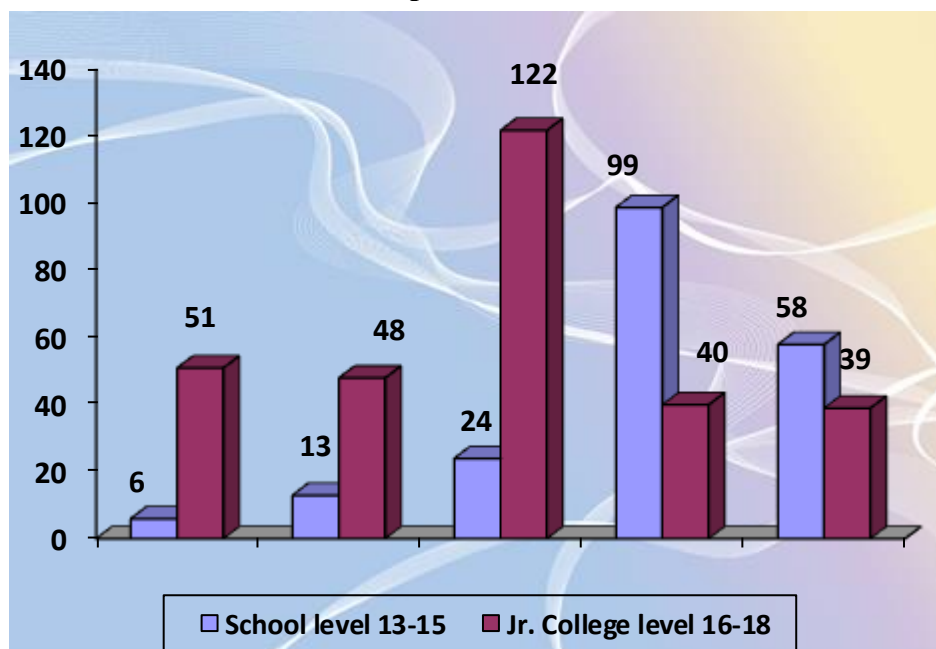
“Students from economically weaker sections do not indulge in making friendship with the fair sex”

Particularly students from the economically weaker section who come from cultured families they are interested in pursuing studies sincerely. Those who come from lower strata they do not have pocket money to spend on hotel, cinema or other activities involving money. Therefore, these economically weak students do not indulge in making friendship with the fair sex.

Table 6.17
“Students from economically weaker sections do not indulge in making friendship with the fair sex”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	6	13	24	99	58
Jr. College level 16-18	51	48	122	40	39

Fig. 6.17
“Students from economically weaker sections do not indulge in making friendship with the fair sex”



Particularly the college going adolescents' level making friendship with the fair sex does involve some costs on cinemas, eating in hotels, giving some gifts etc., which cannot be afforded by the students from the economically weaker sections of the society. Therefore, usually they get themselves engaged in studies. The feedback reveals that so far as school going adolescents are concerned 78.5 per cent of them responded positively. However, only 26.33 per cent of the college going adolescents responded positively and 40.66 per cents of the adolescents preferred to be neutral and so they do not think this to be an issue.

“If proper knowledge is given to me about the consequences of crime against women I will never commit it”

Usually the students at this age of adolescent stage are afraid of any punishment under law. By and large they are law abiding students. Therefore, if these students are properly briefed about the consequences of committing crime against women, naturally these students will refrain from committing crime against women. Response to this question will lead to identify training need in this regard.

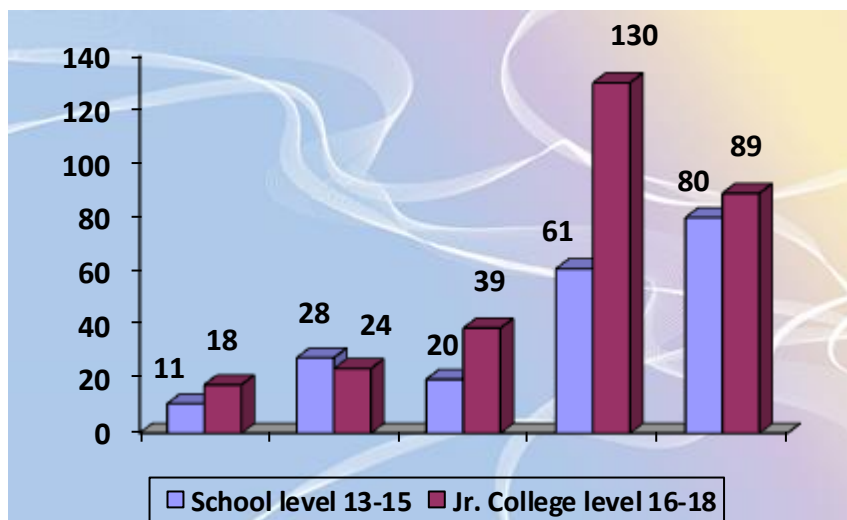
Table 6.18

“If proper knowledge is given to me about the consequences of crime against women I will never commit it”.

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	11	28	20	61	80
Jr. College level 16-18	18	24	39	130	89

Fig. 6.18

“If proper knowledge is given to me about the consequences of crime against women I will never commit it”.



Feedback on this statement indirectly suggests that the adolescents are willing to refrain from committing crime against women provided they are aware of the consequences of their acts. Therefore, 70.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 73 per cent of the college going adolescents has responded positively. This response highlights the need for imparting training on this point to these adolescents. Such training may have a favourable impact on the number of crime against women.

“Students could be educated about violence against women and non-violent behavior by watching and discussing a movie, a documentary or an episode of a TV show with domestic violence, rape or other forms of violence against women.”

Through this statement view of the identified students about medium of education about the crime against women has been attempted to be solicited.

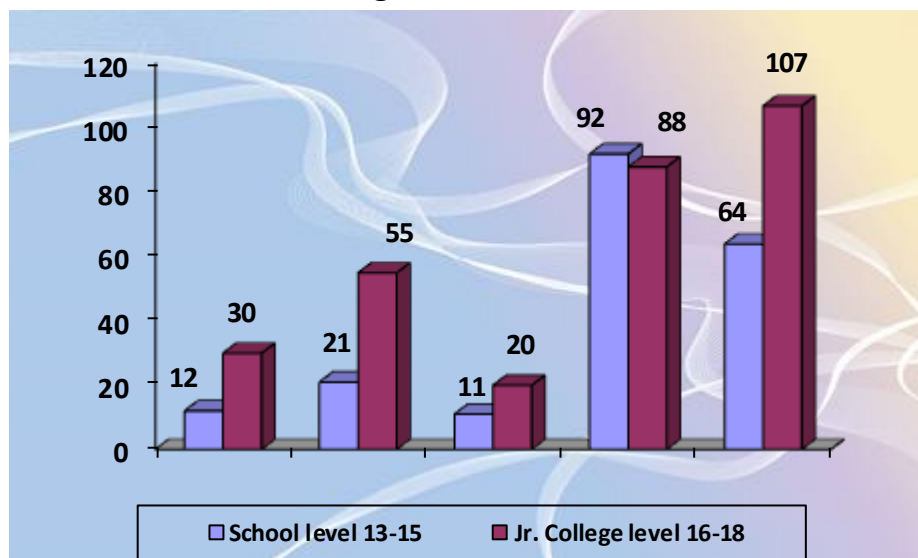
Table: 6.19

“Students could be educated about violence against women and non-violent behavior by watching and discussing a movie, a documentary or an episode of a TV show with domestic violence, rape or other forms of violence against women.”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	12	21	11	92	64
Jr. College level 16-18	30	55	20	88	107

Fig.6.19

“Students could be educated about violence against women and non-violent behavior by watching and discussing a movie, a documentary or an episode of a TV show with domestic violence, rape or other forms of violence against women.”



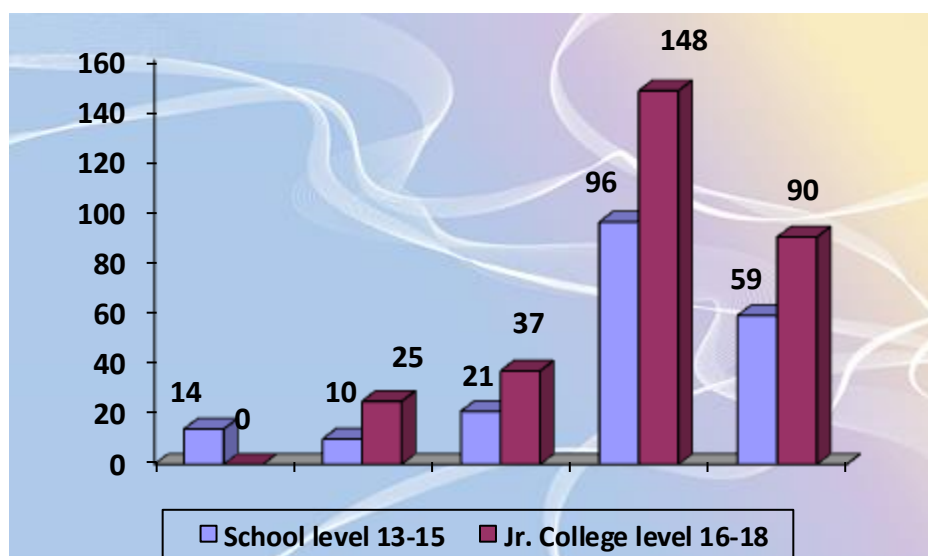
Television serials and Bollywood films usually depict number of scenes wherein crime against women is committed. These programs also show some scenes which create an impact on these immature adolescents and therefore, if such films and T.V. programs are analyzed for the adolescents it will give proper message to these adolescents. Therefore the views of the adolescents were sought. The data reveals that 78 per cent of the school going adolescents and 65 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively.

Keeping in view the increased instances now it has become a routine in private schools to arrange guest lectures, as well as seeking the help of the police department to organize workshops to educate the students on this score.

Table 6:20
“Schools should invite violence prevention educators to run sessions and workshops for introducing and supporting existing programs on violence for students”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	14	10	21	96	59
Jr. College level 16-18	0	25	37	148	90

Fig. 6.20
“Schools should invite violence prevention educators to run sessions and workshops for introducing and supporting existing programs on violence for students”



Education always leads to enlightenment and so the students learn a healthier way to react to various events and circumstances. Animal behavior becomes a natural

and automatic reaction to adverse circumstances. However through education and enlightenment we learn non-violence and peaceful reaction to circumstances however adverse they may be.

“Present education system is based only on knowledge and not based on human values”

Modern education system involves imparting knowledge, giving least importance to the human values. It is seen that no school is providing space for moral education. It was there in the good old days but somehow this has escaped the attention of the educators.

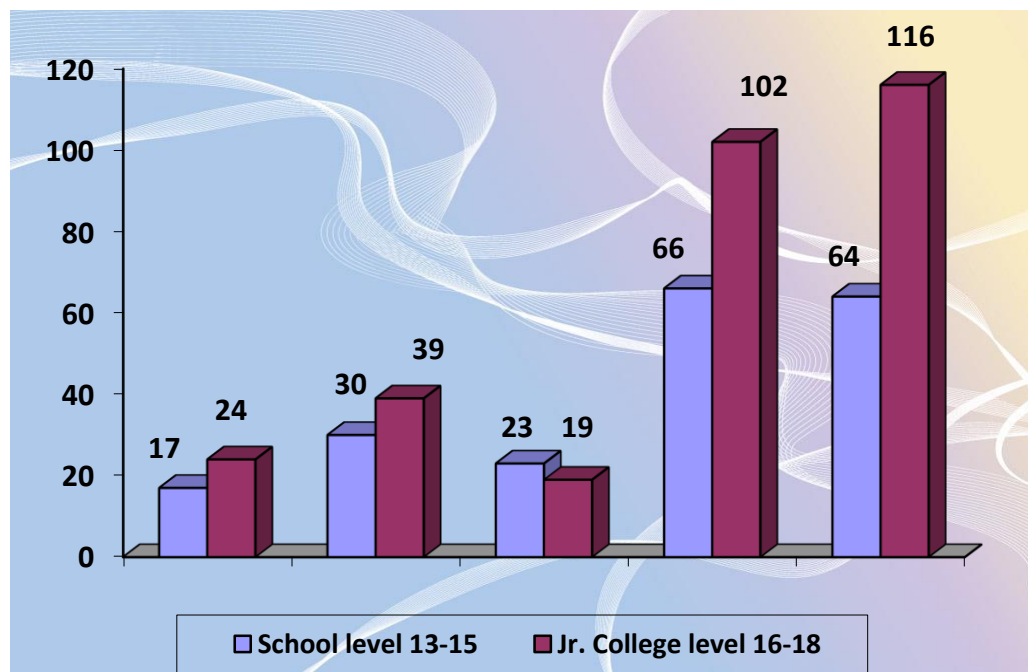
Table 6.21

Present education system is based only on knowledge and not based on human values”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	17	30	23	66	64
Jr. College level 16-18	24	39	19	102	116

Fig. 6.21

Present education system is based only on knowledge and not based on human values”



Knowledge enables us to obtain skills for jobs and earn a living. However side by side we need to learn decent behavior and reactions in a moral science class – those that are common to all religions. This will enable us to be better human beings and more ethical and just in our school and work environment.

H₄ Use of multi threaded approach through print and digital media will be useful in improving the present level of violence against women.

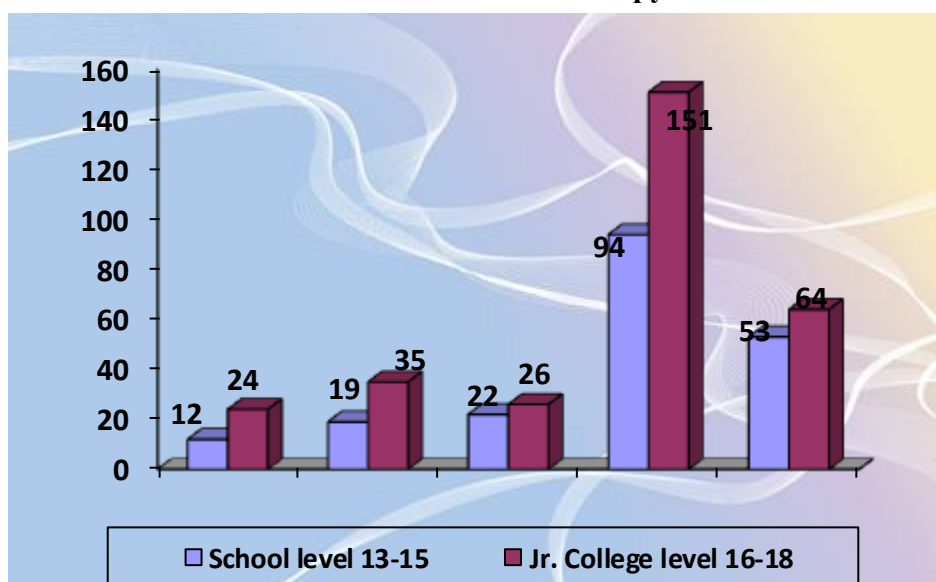
“The films especially the English and Hindi films depict love scenes which induces the adolescents to copy it.”

In the English and Hindi pictures, currently there are number of love scenes, bed scenes which arouse the manly feelings of the adolescent boys and girls. Now even regional language films are following the suit of the Hindi/English films. (e.g. Sairat in Marathi). These scenes make an impact on the adolescents and they try to copy this with their friend of opposite sex.

Table 6.22
“The films especially the English and Hindi films depict love scenes which induces the adolescents to copy it.”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	12	19	22	94	53
Jr. College level 16-18	24	35	26	151	64

Fig. 6.22
“The films especially the English and Hindi films depict love scenes which induces the adolescents to copy it.”



The love scenes in the Hindi or English films induce the adolescents to replicate the act. 73.50 per cent of the school going adolescents and 71.66 per cent of college going adolescents responded positively. It means they subscribe to the statement made. However on the other hand, an artist/ writer etc need to have freedom of expression and so the viewer must have a proper sex education to understand the consequences – moral/ legal and otherwise e.g. pregnancy etc. by imitating such scenes.

“The serials where teen agers love affairs are projected should be censored by the authorities as it has a bad impact on the adolescents.”

The same rationale has been given for statement No.1. The romantic scenes in pictures create a bad impact on the adolescents. They try to copy it with their friend in opposite sex. Therefore, in order to maintain healthy relationships such scenes should be censored.

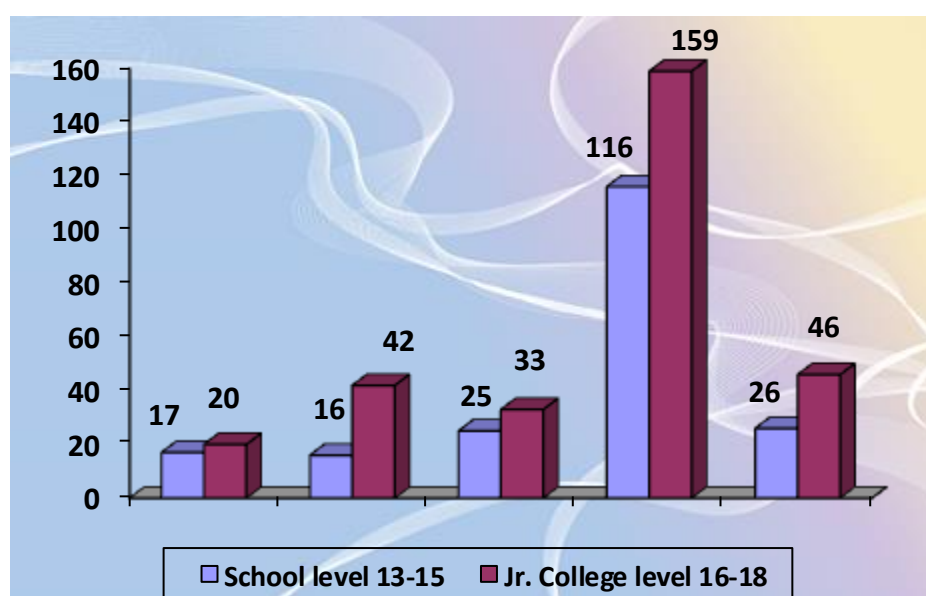
Table 6.23

“The serials where teen agers love affairs are projected should be censored by the authorities as it has a bad impact on the adolescents”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	17	16	25	116	26
Jr. College level 16-18	20	42	33	159	46

Fig.6.23

“The serials where teen agers love affairs are projected should be censored by the authorities as it has a bad impact on the adolescents”



The recent case is that of Marathi film ‘Sairat’ in which a love story of a school going girl and boy has been shown. The adolescents are not mature enough to comprehend the film and thus they try to copy the scenes. Therefore, there should be sensor board’s axe on such scenes which might induce the adolescents. The data revealed that 71 per cent of the school going adolescents and 68.33 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively. It means they are in favour of the view that the sensor board should axe such scenes.

“Advertisements in the fashion magazines induce the adolescent for committing a crime unknowingly.

Usually it has been observed that the fashion magazines depict pictures of both genders in such a way that it may catch anybody’s attention. Usually these figures are in bare minimum clothes exposing the body. These advertisements induce the adolescents of either sex to copy the action.

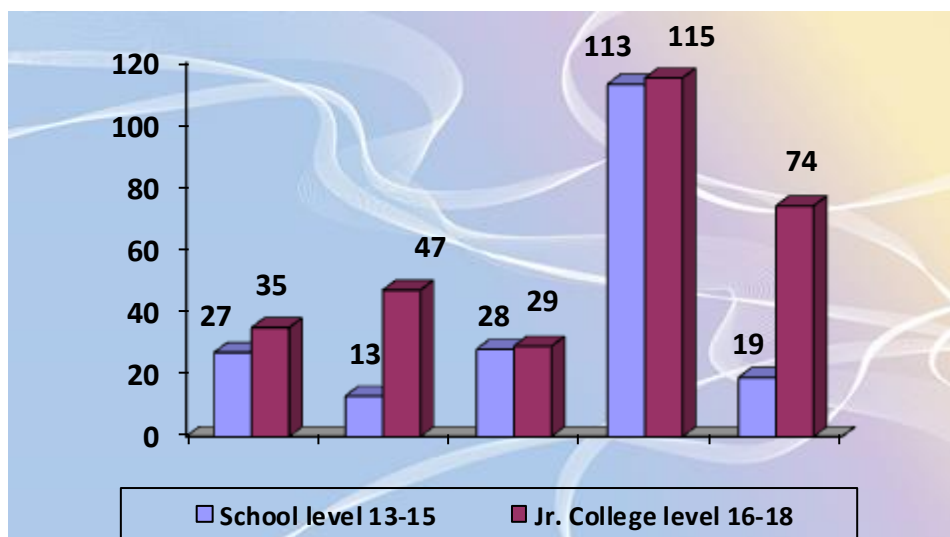
Table 6.24

“Advertisements in the fashion magazines induce the adolescent for committing a crime unknowingly”

Age wise category	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Can’t say	Agree	Strongly Agree
School level 13-15	27	13	28	113	19
Jr. College level 16-18	35	47	29	115	74

Fig. 6.24

“Advertisements in the fashion magazines induce the adolescent for committing a crime unknowingly”



Particularly in fashion magazines most of the times the advertisements are depicting women in such clothes under the guise of fashion that it may arouse the curiosity or instigate the adolescents. The data given above reveals that 66 per cent of the school going adolescents and 63 per cent of the college going adolescents have confirmed that such advertisements do have impact on them.

6.4 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE ADOLESCENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

According to the social theories the main cause of developing attitude is socialization of the adolescents within the home. Parents are the first teachers and family being the first school, there is need for inculcating the values regarding respecting women, curbing violence, etc. The data that we have interpreted has amply made clear that education and economic status of the adolescent's family has a bearing on the adolescent's attitudes. The sociologists have also advocated that the aggressive behavior, abuse, violence are learnt and passed by individual member of the family to the next generation within the family. Therefore, what is needed is that instead of passing the negative aspects of behavior the families can pass on good values instead. This has also been seen from the relevant data that has been presented and interpreted in this chapter.

6.5 VALIDATION OF HYPOTHESES

(System generated tables are not numbered)

H₀: The knowledge and attitude of the adolescent students has no association with Violence against women.

Vs

H₁: The knowledge and attitude of the adolescent students has association with Violence against women

Analysis:-

Q. No.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Can't Say	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
1	19	5	93	119	264	500
2	228	148	49	47	28	500
3	35	38	56	151	220	500
4	165	160	53	98	24	500

Q. No.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Can't Say	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
5	67	82	94	120	137	500
6	31	45	121	164	139	500
7	104	115	68	112	101	500
8	257	149	56	25	13	500
9	16	7	17	64	396	500
10	39	50	33	135	243	500
11	27	20	40	180	233	500
12	35	29	54	192	190	500
13	14	41	35	226	184	500
14	30	21	33	229	187	500
15	25	36	39	258	142	500
16	31	30	70	161	208	500
17	38	28	30	133	271	500
18	73	11	25	119	272	500
19	66	42	28	121	243	500
20	82	23	44	147	204	500
21	212	126	51	61	50	500
22	66	27	25	214	168	500
23	84	58	51	164	143	500
24	32	41	65	198	164	500
25	28	6	53	239	174	500
Total	1804	1338	1283	3677	4398	12500

Observation	Observed freq.(Oij)	Expected Freq.(eij)	Oij ² /eij
1	19	72.16	5.002771619
2	228	72.16	720.3991131
3	35	72.16	16.97616408
4	165	72.16	377.2865854
5	67	72.16	62.20898004
6	31	72.16	13.31762749
7	104	72.16	149.8891353

Observation	Observed freq.(Oij)	Expected Freq.(eij)	Oij ² /eij
8	257	72.16	915.3131929
9	16	72.16	3.54767184
10	39	72.16	21.07815965
11	27	72.16	10.10254989
12	35	72.16	16.97616408
13	14	72.16	2.716186253
14	30	72.16	12.47228381
15	25	72.16	8.661308204
16	31	72.16	13.31762749
17	38	72.16	20.01108647
18	73	72.16	73.84977827
19	66	72.16	60.36585366
20	82	72.16	93.18181818
21	212	72.16	622.8381375
22	66	72.16	60.36585366
23	84	72.16	97.7827051
24	32	72.16	14.19068736
25	28	72.16	10.86474501
26	5	53.52	0.467115097
27	148	53.52	409.2675635
28	38	53.52	26.98056801
29	160	53.52	478.3258595
30	82	53.52	125.6352765
31	45	53.52	37.83632287
32	115	53.52	247.1038864
33	149	53.52	414.8168909
34	7	53.52	0.91554559
35	50	53.52	46.71150972
36	20	53.52	7.473841555
37	29	53.52	15.71375187

Observation	Observed freq.(Oij)	Expected Freq.(eij)	Oij²/eij
38	41	53.52	31.40881913
39	21	53.52	8.239910314
40	36	53.52	24.21524664
41	30	53.52	16.8161435
42	28	53.52	14.64872945
43	11	53.52	2.26083707
44	42	53.52	32.95964126
45	23	53.52	9.884155456
46	126	53.52	296.6367713
47	27	53.52	13.62107623
48	58	53.52	62.85500747
49	41	53.52	31.40881913
50	6	53.52	0.67264574
51	93	51.32	168.5307872
52	49	51.32	46.78487919
53	56	51.32	61.10678098
54	53	51.32	54.7349961
55	94	51.32	172.1745908
56	121	51.32	285.2883866
57	68	51.32	90.10132502
58	56	51.32	61.10678098
59	17	51.32	5.631332814
60	33	51.32	21.21979735
61	40	51.32	31.17692907
62	54	51.32	56.81995323
63	35	51.32	23.86983632
64	33	51.32	21.21979735
65	39	51.32	29.6375682
66	70	51.32	95.47934528
67	30	51.32	17.5370226

Observation	Observed freq.(Oij)	Expected Freq.(eij)	Oij^2/eij
68	25	51.32	12.17848792
69	28	51.32	15.27669525
70	44	51.32	37.72408418
71	51	51.32	50.68199532
72	25	51.32	12.17848792
73	51	51.32	50.68199532
74	65	51.32	82.32657833
75	53	51.32	54.7349961
76	119	147.08	96.28093555
77	47	147.08	15.01903726
78	151	147.08	155.0244765
79	98	147.08	65.29779712
80	120	147.08	97.90590155
81	164	147.08	182.8664672
82	112	147.08	85.28691868
83	25	147.08	4.249388088
84	64	147.08	27.84878977
85	135	147.08	123.9121566
86	180	147.08	220.2882785
87	192	147.08	250.639108
88	226	147.08	347.2667936
89	229	147.08	356.5474572
90	258	147.08	452.5700299
91	161	147.08	176.2374218
92	133	147.08	120.2678814
93	119	147.08	96.28093555
94	121	147.08	99.5444656
95	147	147.08	146.9200435
96	61	147.08	25.29915692
97	214	147.08	311.367963

Observation	Observed freq.(Oij)	Expected Freq.(eij)	Oij²/eij
98	164	147.08	182.8664672
99	198	147.08	266.548817
100	239	147.08	388.3668752
101	264	175.92	396.1800819
102	28	175.92	4.456571169
103	220	175.92	275.1250568
104	24	175.92	3.274215553
105	137	175.92	106.6905412
106	139	175.92	109.8283311
107	101	175.92	57.98658481
108	13	175.92	0.960663938
109	396	175.92	891.4051842
110	243	175.92	335.6582538
111	233	175.92	308.6005002
112	190	175.92	205.2069122
113	184	175.92	192.4511141
114	187	175.92	198.7778536
115	142	175.92	114.6202819
116	208	175.92	245.9299682
117	271	175.92	417.4681673
118	272	175.92	420.5547976
119	243	175.92	335.6582538
120	204	175.92	236.5620737
121	50	175.92	14.211005
122	168	175.92	160.4365621
123	143	175.92	116.2403365
124	164	175.92	152.8876762
125	174	175.92	172.100955
Total	12500	12500	17085.77105

Value of test Statistic:-

Chi-square calculated:- 4585.77105

Chi-square table value:- 119.8709396

Comparison:-

Here, Chi-square calculated > Chi-square table value

⇒ Reject H_{01} at 5% Level of significance.

Conclusion:-

The knowledge and attitude of the adolescent students may have association with violence against women.

H_0 : Proper educational inputs to the students at adolescent stage have no association with positive attitudinal change.

Vs

H_1 : Proper educational inputs to the students at adolescent stage have association with positive attitudinal change.

Analysis:-

Q. No.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Can't Say	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
1	17	30	67	248	138	500
2	12	60	77	264	87	500
3	29	34	56	234	147	500
4	33	67	178	166	56	500
5	57	161	46	139	97	500
6	29	52	59	191	169	500
7	42	76	31	180	171	500
8	32	22	56	237	153	500
9	14	35	58	244	149	500
10	41	69	42	168	180	500
Total	306	606	670	2071	1347	5000

Observation	Observed Freq.(O_{ij})	Expected freq.(e_{ij})	O_{ij}^2/e_{ij}
1	17	30.6	9.444444444
2	12	30.6	4.705882353

Observation	Observed Freq.(Oij)	Expected freq.(eij)	Oij ² /eij
3	29	30.6	27.48366013
4	33	30.6	35.58823529
5	57	30.6	106.1764706
6	29	30.6	27.48366013
7	42	30.6	57.64705882
8	32	30.6	33.46405229
9	14	30.6	6.405228758
10	41	30.6	54.93464052
11	30	60.6	14.85148515
12	60	60.6	59.40594059
13	34	60.6	19.07590759
14	67	60.6	74.07590759
15	161	60.6	427.7392739
16	52	60.6	44.62046205
17	76	60.6	95.31353135
18	22	60.6	7.98679868
19	35	60.6	20.21452145
20	69	60.6	78.56435644
21	67	67	67
22	77	67	88.49253731
23	56	67	46.80597015
24	178	67	472.8955224
25	46	67	31.58208955
26	59	67	51.95522388
27	31	67	14.34328358
28	56	67	46.80597015
29	58	67	50.20895522
30	42	67	26.32835821
31	248	207.1	296.9773056
32	264	207.1	336.5330758

Observation	Observed Freq.(Oij)	Expected freq.(eij)	Oij ² /eij
33	234	207.1	264.3940126
34	166	207.1	133.0564944
35	139	207.1	93.29309512
36	191	207.1	176.1516176
37	180	207.1	156.4461613
38	237	207.1	271.2168035
39	244	207.1	287.4746499
40	168	207.1	136.2819894
41	138	134.7	141.3808463
42	87	134.7	56.19153675
43	147	134.7	160.4231626
44	56	134.7	23.281366
45	97	134.7	69.8515219
46	169	134.7	212.03415
47	171	134.7	217.0824053
48	153	134.7	173.7861915
49	149	134.7	164.8181143
50	180	134.7	240.5345212
Total	5000	5000	5712.80845

Value of test Statistic:-

Chi-square calculated:- 712.80845

Chi-square table value:- 50.99846

Comparison:-

Here, Chi-square calculated > Chi-square table value

⇒ Reject H₀₃ at 5 % Level of significance.

Conclusion:-

Proper educational inputs to the students at adolescent stage may have association with positive attitudinal change.

H₀: Use of multi thronged approached through print and digital media is independent to improve the present level of violence against women.

Vs

H₁: Use of multi thronged approached through print and digital media is dependent to improve the present level of violence against women.

Analysis:-

Q. No	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Can't Say	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
1	36	54	48	245	117	500
2	37	58	58	275	72	500
3	54	43	55	215	133	500
4	41	55	55	242	107	500
5	62	60	57	228	93	500
6	48	83	49	183	137	500
7	88	170	50	118	74	500
8	28	30	54	238	150	500
9	34	60	70	221	115	500
10	34	43	53	203	167	500
Total	462	656	549	2168	1165	5000

Observation	Observed Freq.(O _{ij})	Expected freq.(e _{ij})	$\frac{o_{ij}^2}{e_{ij}}$
1	36	46.2	28.05194805
2	37	46.2	29.63203463
3	54	46.2	63.11688312
4	41	46.2	36.38528139
5	62	46.2	83.2034632
6	48	46.2	49.87012987
7	88	46.2	167.6190476
8	28	46.2	16.96969697
9	34	46.2	25.02164502
10	34	46.2	25.02164502
11	54	65.6	44.45121951

Observation	Observed Freq.(Oij)	Expected freq.(eij)	oij^2/eij
12	58	65.6	51.2804878
13	43	65.6	28.18597561
14	55	65.6	46.11280488
15	60	65.6	54.87804878
16	83	65.6	105.0152439
17	170	65.6	440.5487805
18	30	65.6	13.7195122
19	60	65.6	54.87804878
20	43	65.6	28.18597561
21	48	54.9	41.96721311
22	58	54.9	61.27504554
23	55	54.9	55.10018215
24	55	54.9	55.10018215
25	57	54.9	59.18032787
26	49	54.9	43.73406193
27	50	54.9	45.53734062
28	54	54.9	53.1147541
29	70	54.9	89.25318761
30	53	54.9	51.16575592
31	245	216.8	276.8680812
32	275	216.8	348.8238007
33	215	216.8	213.2149446
34	242	216.8	270.1291513
35	228	216.8	239.7785978
36	183	216.8	154.4695572
37	118	216.8	64.22509225
38	238	216.8	261.2730627
39	221	216.8	225.2813653
40	203	216.8	190.0784133
41	117	116.5	117.5021459

Observation	Observed Freq.(Oij)	Expected freq.(eij)	oij^2/eij
42	72	116.5	44.49785408
43	133	116.5	151.8369099
44	107	116.5	98.27467811
45	93	116.5	74.24034335
46	137	116.5	161.1072961
47	74	116.5	47.00429185
48	150	116.5	193.1330472
49	115	116.5	113.5193133
50	167	116.5	239.3905579
Total	5000	5000	5432.224428

Value of test Statistic:-

Chi-square calculated:- 432.22

Chi-square table value:- 50.99846

Comparison:-

Here, Chi-square calculated > Chi-square table value

⇒ Reject H_{04} at 5 % Level of significance.

Conclusion:-

Use of multi thronged approached through print and digital media is dependent to improve the present level of violence against women.

Final Conclusion Hypotheses Testing

The above presentation of the outcome of the statistical test validates the hypotheses framed by the researcher.

6.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY

In this chapter the researcher presented the primary data relating to adolescents' attitude towards violence against women, collected from the identified respondents and has analyzed the same and interpreted it. Keeping in view the objectives of the research and the hypotheses, the researcher had framed the questionnaire and the respondent's views over the few related statements. This data has been analyzed to prove the hypotheses originally formulated using statistical test. The statistical calculations have also been presented under paragraph 6.3. It has been observed that the knowledge and

attitude of the adolescents has bearing on the violence against women. It has also been observed that proper educational inputs to the students at adolescent stage have association with positive attitudinal change. The data collected and presented in the Chapter V and Chapter VI, it can well be seen that the objectives set out

The researcher has also discussed various violence theories, attitude theories in the chapter No. 1 and those have been born in mind while interpreting the primary data presented in this chapter. Broadly these theories guide the causes of crime against women, and the impact of those causes in the domestic violence as well as crime against women. The adolescents witness these crimes at an early age which creates everlasting impression and misbelief and develop their attitude without knowing that it is an unlawful act.

CHAPTER – VII

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The primary and secondary data collected by the researcher has been presented and analyzed in the earlier chapter. Now in this chapter, the researcher presents her findings and conclusions based on the interpretation of the data. Throughout the research the researcher had borne in mind the objectives and hypotheses set out by her and that the data collected and analyzed go hand in hand and the interpretation of the same has led to the following observations and based on these observations whatever suggestions have emerged have also been presented. This being the last chapter the researcher has also dwelt upon the attainment of the objectives as well as future scope for further research. The chapter has been concluded giving in brief the salient observations and the future prospects of this socially live topic.

7.2 FINDINGS

The researcher has presented these findings under various broad categories. However, there are some findings which could be categorized in multiple categories but the researcher has restrained it from duplicating the observations.

7.2.1 Media

- a) Boys do complaint that they are the victim of eve teasing by the girls on the pretext of equality and freedom. Because of the influence of movies girls try to imitate. It is reported that 41.33 per cent and 44.66 per cent school and college students respectively that the girls also tease the boys and harass them. This fact cannot be ignored. By doing so girls invite the trouble and the society blames the boys.
- b) It has been found that the respondents are aware of the fact that misusing the social media for harassing women is a crime. The data reveals that 77 per cent school going adolescents and 86.33 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively which means that they are aware of the fact that misuse of the social network for harassing women/girls is a crime.

- c) It is found that majority of the students do watch movies and the TV serials which depict the violence against women. This certainly affects the mindset of the adolescents. The latest release of some films like Sairat there was a heated discussion about its impact on the students but under the guise of freedom of expression the importance is diluted and wrong message is sent. The romantic or intimate scenes in Hindi or English films induce the adolescents to replicate the act. 73.50 per cent of the school going adolescents and 71.66 per cent of college going adolescents responded positively.
- d) Particularly in the metropolitan cities advertisement through hoarding present pictures which are not in good taste so far as the adolescent students are concerned. Even there are instances where the women organizations had to resort to agitation to remove such hoardings. These hoardings arouse the adolescents' instincts. The feedback received reveals that 61.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 75.33 per cent college going adolescents has positively responded. It means the society should take cognizance of such unethical display of women on the hoardings.
- e) Advertisements in the English magazines like Play Boy, Film Fare, Cine Blitz, etc. depict pictures which are having unethical values which adversely affect the mindset of the adolescents. It is revealed that 66 per cent of the school going adolescents and 63 per cent of the college going adolescents have confirmed that such advertisements do have impact on them.
- f) It is found that the respondent adolescents have affirmed that there is an impact of the television serials and movies on them. The data revealed that hardly 21 per cent of the school going adolescents and 50 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively. If we ignore the neutrals in the college going adolescents the percentage is more.
- g) It is found that whenever there is a rape case or violence related to women is there, the newspapers and the digital media covers it in greater details and that too the digital media repeats it several times.

This has an adverse impact on the mindset of the adolescent students. The data revealed that 30.60 per cent of the school going adolescents and 69.66 per cent of the college going adolescents have positively responded to the statement

7.2.2 Family /Parents

- a) Majority of the respondents agreed that father should not obstruct their children in meeting the friends of opposite gender. Particularly in cities where the atmosphere is free mixing of the students irrespective of gender even the school going children also feel that they should be free to mix up with friends of opposite gender. The data revealed that even in modern times 44.66 per cent school boys and 37.33 per cent of the college boys feel that they agree with the statement.
- b) It means they subscribe to the father's act of torturing daughter for meeting the boyfriend. The number is quite high.
- c) As far as the family restrictions on meeting friends of the opposite sex is concerned, the identified adolescents expressed that such harsh restrictions leads to development of rebellion attitude. The data revealed that 70 per cent of the school children and 80.66 per cent of the college boys and girls are of the view that excessive family restrictions on meeting the friend from other sex may develop rebellious attitude amongst the adolescents. This high percentage highlights the need for creating awareness amongst parents about their approach towards friendship of the adolescent of different sex.
- d) Upon a totally divergent statement, the response of the adolescents is favourable. It means that if there is a healthy atmosphere and the parents have confidence in their children. Thus it is unlikely that the children will misuse the freedom. The data revealed that 85 per cent of the school going adolescents and 80 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively which means they have a healthy atmosphere in their house. It is a good sign.
- e) It has been found that the financial condition has a bearing on the spending of the adolescent students. Those who come from affluent

class get more pocket money and spend it on their girl friends. The feedback revealed that so far as school going adolescents are concerned 78.5 per cent of them responded positively. However, only 26.33 per cent of the college going adolescents responded positively and 40.66 per cents of the adolescents preferred to be neutral and so they do not think this to be an issue.

- f) It has been found that there is a tendency in the families when they come to know about the friendship of opposite gender, many a times without hearing the other involved party they jumps to draw conclusion and blame their own child. The respondents have positively vouched and expected that their parents should first listen to them and gather the facts and then decide. The data on this score revealed that 80 per cent of the school going adolescents and 77 per cent of the college going adolescents have expressed that before drawing any conclusion in such cases, an opportunity needs to be given to present the true facts of the case and then a conclusion be arrived at.
- g) Majority of the adolescents have attributed that root cause of turning to antisocial activities lies in the lack of love and affection from the parents. The data revealed that 68 per cent of the school going adolescents and 71.66 per cent of the college going adolescents have positively responded to this statement.
- h) It has been revealed that students from economically poor background normally do not maintain friendship with other sex students as they have limited financial resources and cannot afford this. The feedback revealed that so far as school going adolescents are concerned 78.5 per cent of them responded positively. However, only 26.33 per cent of the college going adolescents responded positively and 40.66 per cents of the adolescents preferred to be neutral and so they do not think this to be an issue.
- i) It has been found that during the adolescent days, at times, tense situations do occur in the friendship relations amongst friends of the other gender. In such situations the adolescents expect moral support from the family. 75 per cent school going adolescents and 80 per cent

college going adolescents agreed with the statement, which indicates the need for such counseling and support.

7.2.3 Government

- a) The identified adolescents are aware about the legal punishment one has to undergo if a crime against women is committed. It is revealed that 71.5 per cent of the school children and 90 per cent of the college boys and girls are aware of the legal punishment attracted by the crime against women.
- b) There is awareness amongst the adolescents that deliberately touching girls come under crime against women. The data presented reveals that there is good awareness amongst the adolescents from both categories. 77.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 83. Per cent college going adolescents have positively responded to this statement.
- c) It is found that the adolescent students have also affirmed that there should be greater coverage of women achievements in education, health and business by the digital and print media so that the adolescents will be rightly inspired and motivated and will help in inculcating respect for the women. The data revealed that 77.5 per cent of school going adolescents and 77.66 per cent of college going adolescents have positively responded. Therefore, the media should project the women achievers on the TV programmes.

7.2.4 Society

- a) Although technically majority of the respondents agree that beating the woman is a crime, it does not mean that things are well. Because it is a thin majority and we cannot ignore the remaining respondents. Therefore, this necessitates some corrective measure. It is observed that 84 per cent of the school level students feel that beating women is a crime. 4.5 per cent of the students could not decide, while 11.5 per cent students disagree/strongly disagree. It means majority of the students have subscribed affirmatively to the statement made.
- b) As regards to dowry deaths there appears to be proper understanding amongst the adolescents. 75% and 73% of the respondents from the

both the categories respectively responded that either they agree/strongly agree with the statement.

- c) Taunting girls has not been regarded as a crime by majority of the adolescents needs to be corrected with proper awareness. It is observed that 73% of the schools boys and 60% of the college boys disagree with the statement. The percentage is quite alarming and focuses on the need to educate the school and college boys about this.
- d) It is found that the college boys agree that exposure of body parts in the name of fashion is not wrong. Because of their age and the exposure to fashion the school boys and girls feel that it is unethical. The same children on joining college their attitude. The data revealed that 66.5 per cent of the school boys and 41.33 per cent college boys regard exposing major body portion under the guise of fashion is unethical.
- e) It has been found that the adolescents also view that the women should not move about during late at night on the streets which are lonely. This has also been substantiated by the incident happened in the Bengaluru city on the eve of New Year 2017. The data revealed that 69 per cent of the school children and 80 per cent of the college boys & girls subscribe the statement positively.
- f) It has been found that the adolescent boys feel that without going into the details of the issue, the society blames the boys when there are disputes amongst boys and the girls. 78.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 81 per cent of the college going adolescents have stated that without going into the reality the society blames the boys.
- g) It is appreciable that the respondents have positively responded to the statement that frequently calling or giving blank calls to a girl or a boy is unethical. 70.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 65.66 per cent of the college going adolescents agree that giving blank calls is wrong and they would not make them.
- h) It is found that the respondents have agreed that the girl's dressing sense plays a major role in instigating the boys committing molestation. The data revealed that 86 per cent of the school going

adolescents and 70 per cent of the college going adolescents have agreed to this statement.

- i) It has been found, that some of the adolescent students do use smart phones wherein they have internet facility. These students have easy access to porn sites which arouses their curiosity and they try to copy it. This has become very difficult to control. The Supreme Court tried to sort out the issue but no solution has been found as yet. The feedback received reveals that 70.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 69 per cent of the college going adolescents has knowledge about the porn sites.

7.2.5 Educational Institutions

- a) Majority of the adolescents i.e. 70 per cent have rightly stated that eve teasing the stranger of opposite sex is a crime. The rest 30 per cent's response cannot be neglected. Therefore, there is a need to imbibe the moral values in these adolescents right from the school level.
- b) It is found that the adolescent respondents expect that they need sex education from the trained teachers. The data revealed that 83.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 83 per cent of the college going adolescents feel that the sex education may be given by trained teachers.
- c) Majority of the respondents concurred with the statement that because of illiteracy, woman / girl may not be aware of the consequences of the crime and legal support to protect her. 74 per cent of the schools going adolescents and 71.33 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively to this statement which means they agree with the statement.
- d) It has been found that there is a need to impart basic sex education in the schools and junior colleges to the adolescent students. Respondents from both school going adolescents and college students have favoured this statement. The data revealed that 83 per cent of the school going adolescents and 73.33 per cent college going adolescents have positively responded to this statement

- e) It is also found that the adolescents under study have also affirmed that the sex education will enable them to have healthy relations with the other sex. 78 per cent of the school going adolescents and 65 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively.
- f) It is found that the students in the adolescent group are not aware of the legal consequences of crime against women. If they are enlightened on the consequences of the crime against women naturally the crime rate will decline. The data reveals that 80.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 73.33 per cent of the college going adolescents endorse the statement that if the students are informed about the crime against women and the consequences, naturally there will be less chances of such crimes by adolescents. 65.5 per cent of the school going adolescents have responded positively and hardly 30.33 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively. 46 per cent of the college going adolescents preferred to be silent i.e. they were undecided stated 'can't say'.
- g) The data revealed that school going adolescents have expressed their agreement with the statement that those students who do not have interest in the academics they find more time and they indulge in sports and other activities where they find scope for developing friendship with the other sex. It is interesting to observe that majority of the adolescent students from junior colleges have preferred to be neutral instead of giving their honest response.
- h) It is found that majority of the respondent agree that if they are enlightened about the consequences of crime they will not indulge in such things. 70.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 73 per cent of the college going adolescents have responded positively.
- i) It has been found that even the respondent adolescent students have expressed the need for having human value based curriculum which will have desired impact on the violence against women. 65% of the school going adolescents and 72.66 per cent of the college going adolescents have affirmed that human value based education should be imparted.

- j) Now a day the students use smart phones wherein the internet facility is available. The internet facility can be used for useful purpose like acquiring knowledge about the unknown world, or for viewing sites giving knowledge. 70.5 per cent of the school going adolescents and 69 per cent of the college going adolescents have positively affirmed that these students secretly visit the porn sites.

7.2.6 General Findings

- a) It is found that boys from both the categories have the same view about the rape is a severe crime. 95 per cent of the school children and 90 per cent of the college boys and girls that rape is a sever crime against women.
- b) Majority of respondents consider that there is nothing unethical in having a girlfriend.
- c) Most of the crime committed by the juveniles and adolescents were by children who had left their parents for one reason or the other and had no control over them by any one.
- d) They were not studying in any school as such and were earning their own livelihood.
- e) These boys were totally unaware of the consequences of their behavior and that it was a crime for which punishment exists.

7.3. CONCLUSIONS

At the global level we observe that there is prevalence of violence and crime against women in most of the countries. It has also been found that this crime is sometime hidden and on majority of the time it is ignored. Truly speaking it is health related, legal, economic, developmental, and educational and a social issue. Above all it is a human right issue. This issue of violence against women should not be seen in isolation. The government through their law and order maintenance machinery, the family in which the women grow and the society at large which also influence the human behavior in a great deal, all should come closer and make concerted efforts to eliminate this evil.

The Government of India and the various State Governments are certainly seized with this problem. Families and the society should make conscious efforts to

curb violence against women. Women should also come forward to put forth their issues in right perspective so that the authorities can help them to solve these issues. The women organizations and legal aid centres which we see in the urban and metropolitan centres can play a pivotal role in this regard. The law enforcement agencies should behave and handle these women violence issues in such a way that women will have confidence in these agencies and this confidence will lead to registration of the cases for seeking help. The educational system can also play a positive role. There is a greater awakening on this front which leads to have a bright future on this issue.

Various NGOs can play a greater responsible role here, by addressing the task of highlighting socio - economic causes leading to such crimes and by disseminating information about their catastrophic effect on the womanhood and the society at large.

It is worthwhile to note that the various socio-psychologists like Karl Marx, Mead, Freud, Webber, Merton etc. have advanced various theories which explained the causes of the crime against women and also discussed the role of social structure and functioning of the social system, need to be changed on ongoing basis as the type of violence types are also getting changed. E.g. Misuse of social network sites, cybercrimes etc. It is good that the government and the society has taken a note of these changes and are also addressing the issues in right perspective. The theories have in this way helped the society at large to make out relevant changes in its structures and functions.

7.4 SUGGESTIONS

The researcher is of the considered view that this issue of violence against women has to be addressed at three different levels. Firstly at the family level where the family may inculcate values to respect women among the children right from the early age. Secondly at the society level also, there should be an atmosphere where the women are respected and any crime against women is severely and timely dealt with. At the school level through curriculum storytelling, language lessons, etc. forum can best be used to create awareness amongst the adolescents on this point. The mass media should always keep in mind to project the modesty of the women.

7.4.1 Family/Parents

- a) As majority of the adolescents have regarded that taunting the girls is not a crime it is a serious issue. This needs to be dealt with utmost priority. This is because taunting the girls is a first stage which leads to crime. Therefore, this notion can be corrected only through proper guidance for which my suggestion given earlier is best suited. Here it would be appropriate to add that many a times the parents take taunting lightly, which indirectly means that they are encouraging it. Therefore, the solution should be tried at the house in the first place.
- b) Parents play a greater role in counseling the college going boys and the girls about adopting the fashion and they should tell them to retain the Indian culture and do not adopt fashions forgetting the ethical values which exposes the major body parts. What we see in the movie cannot be adopted in the real life.
- c) There is a need to create awareness amongst the girls about the consequences of their teasing and harassing the boys.
- d) Parents may take a balanced view and they may not be harsh with their children and should remember that more they restrict, the interest amongst the children also increases. They should be liberal and at the same time they should monitor the behavior of their children and their friend circle without resorting to restricting them to meet each other.
- e) So far as placing restrictions on the children about their having friendship with the opposite sex it is necessary that the parents should understand the fact that too many restrictions may lead to development of a rebellion attitude. Therefore, it is suggested that the parents should have some liberal approach but at the same time they should keep an eye on their children where they have friendship with opposite gender.
- f) The parents should ensure that there is a healthy atmosphere at home and that they may develop such an atmosphere where their children will not exceed their limits while meeting the friends from the other gender. It should be remembered the proverb 'as you sow, so you reap'.

- g) At the school level depending upon the proximity of the school and its timings, some reasonable pocket money may be provided and the parents should inculcate habit of its proper accounting so that misuse of the freedom is not there. Of course the quantum of pocket money will be little bit higher in the case of college going adolescents but the principle of proper accounting should be there.
- h) Parents should take care to know the other side of the story before blaming their child. If they show some patience naturally their child will have confidence in them and the real truth will come out upon which a logical and scientific action can be taken.
- i) Parent's role in educating the girls about the dress sense plays a very vital. Especially when the adolescent girl stays away from the family for education the girls should be taught to take extra precaution about their approach to fashions.
- j) It is suggested that the parents should take care that they do not allow the female members to move about alone on the lonely and isolated places, during night hours as majority of the adolescents have positively responded to the statement that late night movement of women on the lonely roads/ isolated area is a potential area for crime against women.
- k) Whenever the parents observe that the child is under stress they should go to the root cause of it and if need be they should try to sort out and handle the issue tactfully and educate the parties involved. Such solution educates the child as to how to behave with the friend of the opposite gender.
- l) Families should regularly discuss with their children the limitations of the information in the mass media and its potential misuse in relation to reproductive health and rights.

7.4.2 Government

- a) The help of the local qualified police department's officer may also be solicited to explain the various types of punishments provided by the legal process.

- b) Although this suggestion is not based on the observation on severity of the rape crime, the researcher based on the review of literature is of the considered view that there is a need to have speedy trials of these rape cases preferably in fast track courts and that there should be time specification for disposal of cases. So the police department may ensure that the cases are filed and documentary evidence is properly presented to the court so that the conviction rate will improve and the culprit will get punish.
- c) It will be appropriate to state here the information provided by the Hon. Minister for women and child development Ms. Maneka Gandhi in her interview dated 2nd January 2017 appeared in Times of India, Pune edition. She said, “We have taken every precaution in the law for instance we have started setting of ‘One Stop’ centres and are now coming up with the panic button on mobile handset. I am very strict about Nirbhaya’s Fund which has Rs.2000 crores in it. I have suggested is that we want to put most of the money in One Stop centres – to develop them as our front line defense. Each centre will have a nurse, doctor, psychologist, lawyers, and documents for follow ups. I want to set up 665 centres by the end of 2017”
- d) The Central Government has adopted sex education in the CBSE schools however in the State of Maharashtra the State Govt. has not taken due initiative in this regard. The researcher is of the view that the until the teachers are trained by doctors, the schools should take the help of local doctors and provide sex education.
- e) It is suggested that the govt. should take initiative to see that the value education is incorporated in the curriculum. This was there in the old days. The books should also have some study material which will impart human values to the students. It may be through stories or plays or cultural activities.
- f) Police plays a major role in tackling the domestic violence cases. They need to be sensitized to treat domestic violence cases as seriously as any other crime. Special training to handle domestic violence cases should be imparted to police force. They should be provided with

information regarding support network of judiciary, government agencies/departments.

7.4.3 Society

- a) There is a need to change the mindset of the society. Now world over juveniles and adolescents are being imparted Sex education for which a well thought of curriculum has been developed even at the international level by United Nations Economic Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- b) The thrust of the society should be on victim's rehabilitation and an opportunity may be given to the given for improvement.

7.4.4 Educational Institutions

- a) In order to create awareness amongst the adolescents about the eve teasing the stranger of opposite sex is a crime, the adolescents should be educated through moral education. Here it is worth noting that in good old days there use to be a session included in the regular time table which was devoted to moral education. At the end of the year there used to be examination like any other subject. The marks were also accounted for the result. Unfortunately we hardly see modern schools practice this. The state education department should concentrate on value base education and reintroduce the earlier system. This session can be used meaningfully to inculcate human values amongst the adolescents.
- b) The teachers who are teaching for the standard IX, X and XI, XII standards they should be first trained on imparting sex education by experts in the field.
- c) There should be periodical conferences / seminars wherein along with the students the parents of the students be also invited and input regarding sex education be given
- d) The schools may also seek help of the eminent doctors in the city/town for addressing such seminars/conferences. The thrust of the training input should be on giving scientific knowledge and at the same time the risks of such misbehavior may also be explained to the students.

- e) The schools may also seek help from the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) who are operating in this field and their experiences can also be shared with the students.
- f) Parent's counseling should also be taken by the school authorities by inviting an expert in the lime.
- g) It is suggested that proper training may be provided to the children from standard 5th and above till 12th Standard about the good and bad touch of the other sex. In Pune one organization has already started this awareness campaign and they have a plan to cover all the targeted students from the Corporation schools by the end of 2017. The private schools should also take initiative to provide such training to the targeted students. This will inculcate awareness amongst the students.
- h) It is suggested that the adolescents be imparted sex education so that they will understand their responsibilities in right perspective which will lead them to have healthy relationships with the other sex.
- i) The adolescent students should be educated about the consequences of crime against women. This should be a collective joint responsibility of the family as well as the schools and colleges. This can be achieved by using workshops/ seminars, guest lecturers as well as digital media presentations. In this case the police department can also play an effective role.
- j) It is suggested that the teachers should spot such students do not have much interest in the study and counsel them and enlist their interest in studies. If need, the teachers may seek the help from the students family. In this context it is also suggested that some private schools have already they taken initiative by appointing full time counselors and the results are encouraging. Therefore the govt. should also think of at least direct the school authorities to invite such counselors and take their help to solve the problem.
- k) Comprehensive school based educational programs should be put in place that help educate, prevent, and identify those individuals at risk for experiencing and perpetrating sexual violence, both at home as well as in the school.

- l) Educators must increase their focus on bystanders, friends, and peers who have the power to intervene to stop sexually harassing or abusive behavior. Peers must become a vocal force for ending this form of violence and for supporting victims to report sexual violence.
- m) Educational programs targeting both male and female adolescents should address the meaning of consent as well as their individual rights and responsibilities under the law.
- n) It is necessary to take positive action to change attitudes that perpetrate violence against women through systematic and comprehensive education and awareness programmes, including educating women and girls about their right to live free of violence.
- o) It is recommended that young people be educated on the proper use of mass media/the Internet. Parents are also encouraged to be involved in their children's patterns and choices of mass media and Internet use.
- p) Justice Verma Committee has rightly put its suggestion in the following words:
 - a. "State to provide clear, well informed and scientifically grounded sexuality education based on the universal values of respect for human rights. The committee further opined that the formal curriculum in Indian schools must be drastically revamped, and sex education must be made an integral part of each Indian student's curriculum. It should be delivered by well trained and competent teachers and must necessarily involve the participation of counselors who are trained in the field of child psychology."

7.4.5 Media

- a) The digital media as well as the print media should observe restraint while giving the details of rape / violence against women cases. The media should observe ethical values.
- b) It is also suggested that the media particularly the digital media should provide a platform to the eminent women personalities to bring out the various problems women are facing and the solutions that are available with specifically pointing out the names and addresses of the women's organizations which can extend them necessary assistance.

- c) The Media may also exhibit success stories of those women who have shown exemplary courage in getting their problems solved so that it will encourage and motivate other women to come forward and get their issues solved.
- d) At periodical interval the media should conduct panel discussion in the local language and live presentation of success stories wherein the women have been able to sort out their issues with the help of NGOs and the police authorities.
- e) The media should highlight the ‘help line numbers of the NGOs and the government authorities concerned in sorting out the women’s problems particularly relating to adolescent’s crime against women.

7.4.6 General Suggestions

- a) Based on the recent cases reported in the newspapers, this researcher feels that the police department should take prompt actions and without any loss of time. In the Bengaluru incident, the police justified their inaction under the pretext that no complaint was registered by the victim although the incident was being shown on the digital media. Normally the victims do not come forward for lodging a complaint because of the way the matters are dealt by the police. The police department should strive hard to enlist confidence from the women in such matters. In some states the police department has devised a safety mobile application for which the govt. should give wide publicity. Pune metropolitan city is the third city in India where there is online verification and registration of complaints relating to Passport and online registration of leave and licenses. They are also capable of tracking the grievances and its progress online. Similarly it is expected that there should be similar development for registering online complaints where crime against women has taken place. This will be a great service to the fair sex.
- b) Specific education and training should be given to all public actors regarding the nature of violence against women, its criminality, and how to prevent and respond to violence against women.

- c) Dynamic strategies on gender issues, including mechanisms to prevent gender-based violence, must be incorporated in all sectors. This requires not just training, but in many cases, change of institutional cultures.

7.5 SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

While the researcher pursuing this research various facets relating to the crime against women have come to surface. A few of them deserve to be further studied in depth. Therefore, the researcher is of the considered view that the following aspects relating to violence against women deserve further research work.

- a) The varying causes which can spark the violence within the four walls of homes need to be analyzed carefully and a wise study of the factors causing the violence may prevent a family to suffer from the menace of domestic violence.

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ANNEXURE - 1

Research topic: **“A study of knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescents towards Violence against Women in Pune City”**

Mrs. Ashalata G. Shetty

Dr. Jagan Karade

Research Student

Research Guide

Personal Information

Wherever options are provided please put ✓ mark at your answer.

1. Name of the student: _____
2. Name of the School: _____
3. Studying in Std. ____ Gender Male Female
4. Religion: Hindu Muslim Christian Budhist
5. Category: Open SC ST OBC
Minority: Jain Parasi Sikh
6. Completed age as on 1st June 2015: ____ years.
7. Mother tongue : Marathi English Others
8. Number of members in the family:
9. **Parent’s Education:**

Father	Illiterate	Less than 10 th Std.	Upto 12 th Std.	Graduation	Post Graduation
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Professional Qualification <input type="checkbox"/>				
Mother	Illiterate	Less than 10 th Std.	Upto 12 th Std.	Graduation	Post Graduation
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Professional Qualification <input type="checkbox"/>				

10. Parent's occupation:

	Employed	Self Employed	Agriculture	Casual labour	Any other specify
Father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Annual Family income in Rs.:

Less than Rs.1 lakh	Over Rs.1 lakh and upto Rs.2.5 lakhs	Over Rs. 2.5 lakhs and upto Rs.5 lakhs	Over Rs.5 lakhs but less than Rs.7.5 lakhs	Over Rs.7.5 lakhs but less than Rs.10 lakhs	Over Rs.10 lakhs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Do you have a mobile Yes No If yes, is it a Smart
android Phone Yes No
13. Do you use Internet facility on your mobile? Yes No or Do you
visit Cyber café to access net
14. On an average per day how many hours you watch the TV programmes:
hours.
15. Name any two of your favourite TV serials:1) _____
2) _____
16. Do you watch English movies: Yes No
17. If yes, on an average how many movies do you see in a year
18. Do you read any news paper regularly? Yes No If yes name the
paper: _____

19. Do you have a girl / boy friend Yes No

20. Following are few statements and you are requested to tick mark at the choice of your option.

<u>Please Kindly put tick mark ✓ in 5 point scale</u>		1	2	3	4	5
Statements		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Can't say	Agree	Strongly Agree
A	Knowledge about crime against women					
Hyp. 1: Knowledge and attitude of the adolescent students has an impact on the level of violence against women.						
1	Beating the women is a crime.					
2	Eve teasing the stranger of opposite sex is not a crime.					
3	We read in the paper that the bridegroom was ill-treated by the family for dowry. This is against law.					
4	Taunting the girls is not a crime					
5	It is unethical to expose the major body portion under the name of fashion.					
6	Girls also tease the boys and harass them.					
7	There is nothing wrong if the father tortures his daughter for meeting her boy friend.					
8	There should be free access to the boys at the Girls' hostel.					
9	Rape is a severe crime against women.					
10	The adolescent girls should not move out late in the evening on the lonely streets.					
11	I am aware of the legal punishments one has to undergo if a crime against women is committed.					
12	Too much of family restrictions in meeting the friend of other sex give rise to develop rebellion attitude.					

13	We have a fair and free atmosphere in our family wherein I can invite my friend from other gender and chat in our room.					
14	Sex education should be given by trained teachers.					
15	Even though the girls are responsible for any misbehavior usually without ascertaining the real cause boys are blamed.					
16	Usually students from Hi fi class have greater freedom and they afford to make extravagant spending on the girl friends.					
17	Deliberate touching the girls comes under harassment and is a crime against women.					
18	Parents should take their son/daughter in confidence and should not jump to the conclusion without giving opportunity to them, merely on hearsay.					
19	I am not afraid and do not consider it unethical to have a girl friend with true friendship spirit.					
20	Lack of love and affection from the parents may lead to antisocial activity.					
21	I like frequently calling or giving blank calls to a girl / boy					
22	I feel that girl's attire/dressing has a major role in instigating the boys.					
23	I feel that late working hours of women and their movement on the roads is the potential area for crime against women.					
24	Illiterate or less educated girls are more likely to be exposed to offenses.					
25	I am aware that misuse of social media in harassing the women is a crime.					

H₃: Giving proper educational input to the students at adolescent stage will bring about positive attitudinal change.					
1	There should be introduction to basic sex education from std.9 th to std. 12 th students.				
2	The sex education in the school will lead to healthy relationships with the other sex.				
3	If the students are informed about the crime against women and the consequences, naturally there will be less chances of such crimes by adolescents.				
4	Students having less interest in academic study usually involve in unhealthy relations with the other sex.				
5	Students from economically weaker sections do not indulge in making a friendship with the fair sex				
6	If proper knowledge is given to me about the consequences of crime against women I will never commit it.				
7	Students could be educated about violence against women and non-violent behavior by watching and discussing a movie, a documentary or an episode of a TV show with domestic violence, rape or other forms of violence against women				
8	Keeping calm and listening to the teenager while teaching them to handle may also help transform a potentially stressful disciplinary situation into a learning opportunity about non-violence and respect in relationships and towards women and girls				
9	Schools should invite violence prevention				

	educators to run sessions and workshops for introducing and supporting existing programs on violence for students					
10	Present education system is based on only knowledge and not based on human values					

H₄ Use of multi threaded approach through print and digital media will be useful in improving the present level of violence against women.

1	The films especially the English and Hindi films depict love scenes which induces the adolescents to copy it.					
2	The serials where teen agers love affairs are projected should be censored by the authorities as it has a bad impact on the adolescents.					
3	Some of my friends who have android phones visit porn sites secretly.					
4	Sometimes hoardings on the roads display unethical adds arouses curiosity amongst the adolescents.					
5	Advertisements in the fashion magazines induce the adolescent for committing a crime unknowingly.					
6	I am using social net work sites for my studies and time pass					
7	I agree Television serials influence me and motivate me to imitate similar action.					
8	Media should provide fair and full coverage of women in politics, sports, business, health, and education					
9	News coverage of violence against women has often been sensational, exploitative, and lacking in serious analysis of the prevalence					
10	Media's growing role in highlighting violence against women and stressed the need for creating awareness among the victim women about their rights, so that they could protect themselves.					