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DISCERNING CRIME:

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&
LEGAL ASPECTS**

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, ITS TYPE AND EFFECTS

Promila¹

Women have been subjected to embarrassment; abuse, torture, and trafficking for as long as there have been families. Women in India are well ahead of women worldwide in terms of social legislation, but because the implementation of laws guaranteeing rights to women has been so delayed, lopsided, and haphazard, women are far behind men on the social, economic, and political fronts. They experience discrimination in employment and are undervalued in every industry. They frequently receive worse treatment at home, where they are made to feel like slaves and are mistreated in a variety of ways. According to a survey by NFHS (National Family Health Survey), 30% of women in India have experienced physical violence. Every year more than three lakhs, criminal cases are registered against women in India, Such as the burning of women in the greed of Dowry, girl child murder, rape etc.

A big reason for this is to be the patriarchy of our society, which gives more value to men than women. Many people are also unaware of these crimes. Violence against women is a global crisis, but poor women are more vulnerable to these accidents. Educate them to reduce these crimes against women. The concern of crime against women has only recently been elevated from the domain of the private to the realm of the public. Crime is any behavior that, according to the law, constitutes a breach of the law and demonstrates a person's cultural and social maladjustment. A prohibited by the law and punishable act is referred to as a crime. The crimes that only women are victims of and which are expressly directed against them are referred to as "crimes against women" even though women may be victims of all types of crime, including robbery, murder, and other offences. Are, broadly speaking, split into two divisions.

Crimes under the Indian penal code (IPC), comprise seven criminal offences: rape, kidnapping and abduction, murder committed as part of the dowry, torture—both physical and mental, molestations, sexual harassment, and the importation of girls, among others.

Crimes under special and local lodge (SIL), including seventeen offenses, the most prominent of which are

- (i) immoral traffic (1956 and 1978 acts),
- (ii) dowry prohibition (1961 act), and
- (iii) indecent representation of women (1986 act).and
- (iv) practicing sati (1987 act),

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KINDS OF VIOLENCE

Sexual violence against women at work: Sexual pestering has not any uniform definition that encompasses both the behaviour and the context in which it takes place (Fitzgerald & Ormerod, 1991; Hope & Stockdale 1997, Bimrose, 2004, Fitzgerald et. al., 1995). According to Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), 2005, sexual harassment is "unwanted behaviour of a sexual nature or any conduct based on sex that affects the dignity of women and men at work and includes physical, verbal, and non-verbal conduct." To safeguard women at work (Prohibition, Prevention and Redressal) Act, 2013, was passed.

Acid Attack: A deliberate act of violence in which acid is thrown towards or poured on the victim's face or other body parts is called an "acid attack.". It is a form of violent assault commonly referred to as a "acid attack," and is defined as the act of flinging acid or another comparable corrosive chemical onto the body of another person in order to damage, deform, or even slaughter them. The long-term negative results of such an assault may consist eye's disability, permanent scars on the body and the face, as well as serious psychological, economic and social difficulties. The authors of the study, Parvathi Menon and Sanjay Vashistha titled it "Modern Weapon of Revenge" (2013) Acid attacks have become a common form of violence directed against women to permanently damage their bodies and faces or even kill them. Some of the reasons why such horrible crimes are committed include rejection of sexual advances, unwillingness to pay dowry, and rejection of love or marriage proposals.

It outlines the various legal provisions to combat the threat of acid attacks and how recent amendments have changed the Indian legal system concerning vitriol. It also describes the various physical, psychological, and socioeconomic consequences that follow the acid attack victims and make their quality of life worse than death. The inefficiency of the judiciary and police in handling acid attacks is highlighted by the study. The authors sought to offer some recommendations toward the end that might be useful in reducing the risks of such an attack.

Rape: One of the most horrific crimes against women in our culture is rape. Rape happens when a man forces a woman to do sexual acts with him or another person, including forcing her to have his penis inserted into her vagina, mouth, urethra, or anus. Rape also occurs when a man forces a woman to perform any of the aforementioned actions with him or another person or tampers with any aspect of her body. According to the following sections of the IPC, a rape victim may report the crime to the local police station.

- 376-Punishment for Rape
- 376A-Punishment for leaving a victim in a permanent vegetative state
- 376B-Sexual Engagement by Husband upon Wife During Separation
- 376C-Sexual Interaction by Person in Authority
- 376D-Gang Rape

One of the most serious traumas is rape, which has many long-lasting negative effects, including substance addiction, depression, suicidality, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), repeated sexual victimization, and chronic health issues (Koss et. al., Kilpatrick & Acierno, 2003; Bailey, 2003). Rape victims have complex post-assault needs and may seek help from many social systems, according to another study. Between 26% and 40% of victims report the assault to the police and seek justice through the criminal justice system. In addition, between 27% and 40% of victims seek medical attention and have medical forensic tests performed (Campbell, Wasco, Ahrens, Sefl, & Barnes, 2001; Ullman & Filipas, 2001a).

Obscenity & Pornography: Pornography is written or audiovisual content that features explicit depictions of sexual objects or behaviors and is meant to arouse sexual arousal or otherwise offend sensitive readers. As information technology, including the Internet and communication devices, is used more often, there are an increasing number of websites that are illegally hosting explicit and

pornographic content. Obscenity and pornography are addressed by the Indian Penal Code of 1860, the Information Technology Act of 2000, and Act of 1986 outlawing lewd representations of women, all of which include provisions that make publishing, transmitting, and selling obscene and pornographic materials unlawful under various circumstances. However, neither act specifically defines obscenity or pornography.

- Sections 292, 293, 294, 354, 354A, 354B, and 509 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- The Information Technology Act of 2000, Sections 66E, 67, 67A, and 67B
- Section 6 of the 1986 Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

Denmark, a tiny Scandinavian nation, became the first nation to decriminalize pornography after a two-phase process. All pornographic writings became legal in 1967, and all pornographic images were made legal in 1969. (Hald, 2007). On the other, many who support pornography have suggested that there is little to no evidence of these impacts. Instead, pornography may be advantageous to a person by improving their sex life, advancing sex knowledge, offering a recreational sexual outlet or a barrier against sexual assaults, or aiding in the diagnosis or treatment of common sexological dysfunctions (Britton et. al., 1993; M. Diamond, 2009; M. Diamond et. al., 2011; Kontula, 2008)

Domestic violence: Domestic violence is defined as when one adult in a relationship abuses their position of authority to intimidate and terrorize the other through physical or emotional abuse. Possible kinds of violence include threats, sexual assault, and physical abuse. Bullying can also be more subtle, such as when someone is denied access to money, made to feel unimportant, or is prohibited from leaving the house. Section 12 of the Domestic Violence Act of 2005 permits a Magistrate to receive an application. The Magistrate has the power to issue orders on housing, protection, financial assistance, and compensation. There is a high correlation between lifetime partner abuse experiences and self-reported ill health, according to recent findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence (Ellsberg et al. 2008).

There are significant differences in the levels of violence inside and between health care settings, according to prevalence studies of violence against women. The WHO multi-country study found that among the nations examined, between 15% and 71% of people reported experiencing physical, sexual, or both types of violence in their lifetimes. (Garcia-Moreno et al. 2006)

Dowry Demand: Dowry is the term used to describe the possessions, money, wealth, and other things that the bride's family gives to the groom or his family at the time of the wedding. Families from underprivileged, marginalized, and economically disadvantaged areas of society frequently experience dowry harassment. Sometimes, they even disregard the birth of females since they have to pay dowry and want to have boys instead. On May 1, 1961, the Dowry Prohibition Act became legislation in India. The primary goal of this law is to forbid the payment or receipt of dowries in whatever manner. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 outlawed dowry, but the practice has persisted to the cost of many families who, due to social and cultural pressures, finish up collecting dowries much beyond their means to marry their children (Azad India Foundation, 2013).

Illegal Abortion: The legalization of abortion in a nation does not affect the rate of abortion, but illegality is linked to a significantly higher risk of complications and death. According to the status of women in society and the degree of acceptance of their sexual and reproductive rights, the rate of abortion will decline and the safety of the process will increase. Implementing programs that will lessen the negative effects of illegal abortion on women and society will require significant involvement from the medical community, especially FIGO.

Known anthropologist Diniz, Madeiro, 2012, has spent the last ten years performing in-depth research on illicit abortion in Brazil, looked at the illegal trade of misoprostol in her most recent article. She focused in particular on ten cases that the Federal District's Public Prosecution Service became aware of, from 2004 to 2010. She observed that the majority of drug dealers worked with nearby pharmacists and gave women instructions on how to consume the medication and avoid getting sick. However, they declined to offer them medical attention in an emergency. She also

proved that misoprostol use in conjunction with other risky procedures like vaginal probes and delay in seeking medical attention due to women's fear of legal repercussions were the main contributors to maternal death.

Male Criminal or Exploiters of Violence: Typically, men who commit crimes, abuse women, or use violence against them are individuals who:

- Have personality disorders and are psychopaths
- Experienced Childhood Violence
- Deal with Stressful Family Situations
- Have Insecure Complex, Low Self Esteem and Depression
- Lack of Resources (Skills, Talents), Are Sociopathic
- Possessive, Suspicious, and Dominant Nature; and Are Frequent Alcohol Users

CATEGORIES OF CRIMES AND EXPLOITATIONS

Five categories of crime and exploitation can be identified if we were to create a typology of crime against or exploitation of women:

- Criminal activity that results from tense family dynamics
- The crime that is motivated by pleasure-seeking
- Criminal behavior that is the result of disease
- The crime that is victim-driven
- The crime that is influenced by alcohol

MOTIVATION IN CRIME

What makes men violent, abusive, and cruel to women in criminal acts? There are three theoretical perspectives on criminal violence: the psychopathological perspective (which focuses on the personality traits of criminals and victims), the socio-psychological school (which emphasizes how external influences affect people's day-to-day activities), and the social-cultural perspective (which emphasizes social structures on individual and pressures of the social system).

The following are five key theories from the socio-psychological school: (1) Innate aggression is motivated by sources of dissatisfaction (the theory of frustration-aggression); (2) According to the perversion theory, abnormal behavior is the outcome of infancy impulses, warped emotions, and a split ego; (3) People with poor self-esteem engage in violent or deviant behavior to enhance their perception of themselves and others (self-attitude theory); (4) According to the Provocation Theory, the deviation is a natural reaction to provocation, and (5) People engage in abnormal behavior when their animosity grows and they start to blame other people's acts on their evil intentions or motives (Motive Attribution Theory).

The following are four fundamental theoretical tenets of sociological school: (1) Cultural values and norms encourage and aid in crime (Theory of the violent subculture); (2) According to the Anomie Theory, crime is a product of tensions brought on by the imbalance between aims and resources; (3) Crime is a tool utilized by someone who wants to be dominant but lacks the resources to pursue their interests (Resource Theory); and (4) Criminal behavior is learnt directly from experience by emulating the actions of others. People who grow up in abusive environments learn that it is OK to employ violence against the vulnerable (Social Learning Theory).

EFFECT OF CRIME ON WOMEN

Dowry Death: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data reveal that 6,589 dowry deaths were reported nationwide in 2021, a 3.85% decrease from 2020. The state of Uttar Pradesh had the largest number of dowry deaths (2,222), while the state of Haryana had the highest dowry death rate (per 100,000 people).

Honor Killing:: In an "honor killing," a family member who has been perceived as bringing disgrace and dishonor onto the family is killed. Both local people and nearby villagers may openly advocate honor killings. This was the case in September 2013 when a young couple who had married after having a love affair was brutally murdered.

Mental Health Issues: Crimes like rape, domestic violence, trafficking, abuse etc. have a very negative impact on the mental health of women. Studies have linked IPV victims to somatization (Ullman & Brecklin 2003), Low self-esteem and hopelessness (Janoff-Bulman 1992), dissociation (Briere et al. 1997), and suicidality (Thompson et al. 2002). Similarly, IPV is linked to posttraumatic stress disorder (Kilpatrick et al. 1997), another study, 84% of battered women who sought therapy also had posttraumatic stress disorder (Kubany et al. 2000).

Social health problems: All of the above-mentioned crime harms the social health of girls and women. A lifetime of stigma and marginalization from their own families and communities awaits survivors of rape, which has a catastrophic and ongoing impact on the health of women and girls. (P. Moszynski, 2004)

Psychological aggression, stalking, rape, Intimate partner violence(IPV) have a significant negative impact on women's mental health (Briere & Jordan 2004). The majority of serious mental stress and disorders have been linked to the women's interpersonal victimization. In addition, this review does not address the high victimization rates among women with severe mental problems, which are now well-documented (Goodman et al. 2001; 2006b) because research has not established a link between psychoses and victimization in this special and weak demographic (Logan et. al., 2006). Studies looking at how violence affects physical health identify victimization as a serious health issue (Coker et al. 2000), and Additional VAW's adverse effects, include secondary victimization, increased crime's fear, economic losses, and other indirect costs that lower life's quality at the family, friend, and societal levels (Crowell & Burgess 1996).

CONCLUSION

Thus it is concluded that despite the important contribution of women to society, they have been victims of many types of atrocities and crimes like Rape, Domestic Violence, Dowry Murder, Fetal Murder, Sexual Harassment, Mental Abuse, Acid attacks, Human Trafficking etc. In today's time, women are not safe both at home and in the workplace and are victims of crimes in many types of exploitation. Crimes and atrocities have a very negative impact on their overall personality, and mental, social and physical health.

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पाणिनीय व्याकरण का पदाधिकार (महाभाष्यप्रदीप के आलोक में)

डॉ. उमेश कुमार

पुस्तक परिचय

'पाणिनीय व्याकरण का पदाधिकार' पुस्तक लेखन के क्षेत्र में लेखक का प्रथम प्रयास है। इस पुस्तक में पाणिनीय अष्टाध्यायी के पदाधिकार पर उपलब्ध महाभाष्य, कैयटकृत प्रदीप टीका, प्रसिद्ध उपटीकाओं का तथा काशिका, न्यास व पदमञ्जरी का विवेचन किया गया है। आशा है कि पाणिनीय-व्याकरण के अध्येताओं के लिए यह पुस्तक उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी और व्याकरण के मूर्धन्य विद्वान् इस पुस्तक को लेखक का प्रथम प्रयास जानकर अपने बहुमूल्य परामर्श देकर कृतार्थ करेंगे।

लेखक परिचय



डॉ. उमेश कुमार का जन्म 23 नवम्बर, 1988 को हरियाणा प्रदेश के रोहतक जिले में हुआ। बाल्यकाल से ही संस्कृत-भाषा के प्रति इनकी विशेष रुचि रही है। स्वर्गीय पं. जगदीश प्रसाद शास्त्री जी से इन्होंने हस्तस्वर सहित शुक्लयजुर्वेद संहिता का अध्ययन किया। तत्पश्चात् विशारद, शास्त्री, एम.ए. (संस्कृत, अंग्रेजी) तथा पी-एच्.डी. की उपाधि महर्षि दयानन्द विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक से प्राप्त की। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, नई दिल्ली से शिक्षा-शास्त्री की डिग्री प्राप्त की। दिल्ली कन्नड़ उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय, दिल्ली में एक वर्ष अध्यापन की सेवा के उपरान्त वर्तमान में सत जीन्दा कल्याणा महाविद्यालय, कलानौर, रोहतक में सहायक प्राध्यापक के पद पर आसीन हैं।



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