STUDY OF CRIME CONCERNING WOMEN IN CHHATTISGARH

Dr. Sneh Kumar Meshram

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology,
Bharti Vishwavidyalaya, Durg, Chhattisgarh, India
snehmeshram@gmail.com

Abstract

This article examines diverse sociological perspectives on gender violence research methodologies. We suggest taking into account gender intersectional inequalities, such as those influenced by social and cultural groups, class, age, sexual orientation, and legal status. This review takes symbolic violence as a starting point for its analysis. In Indian society, women hold a prominent and revered place. The Vedas revered women as 'Devi' or Goddesses, glorifying them as the mother, the creator, and the giver of life. However, their glorification was more mythical than real because, at the same time, women in India were completely oppressed and subjugated in a patriarchal society. Because society insisted on holding onto orthodox beliefs, Indian women continued to experience domestic and public violence as well as physical, emotional, and mental abuse throughout the world.

Keywords: *violence against women, symbolic violence, gender, feminist research*

1. INTRODUCTION

For the sake of this project, abuse or violence against women by intimate partners or acquaintances, such as current or past husbands, cohabiting partners, boyfriends, or dates, is defined as any physical, emotional, sexual, or psychological misconduct.

This definition encompasses the scope of women's victimisation at its most fundamental level, even though it is broader than those used by many practitioners and narrower than others. Women's experiences of violent victimisation, regardless of how it is socially or legally constituted, are dominated by victimisation by individuals they know (Browne and Williams, 1993)

Both lethal and nonfatal bodily assaults constitute physical violence. Physical hostility that is meant to hurt a partner is classified as physical violence in this article in accordance with the definitions that researchers use the most frequently. Pushing, grasping, and shoving; kicking, biting, and punching (with fists or objects); beating and choking; and threatening or using a knife or pistol are some examples of these behaviors.

While the lack of victim consent to sexual acts is a common element in both legal definitions of rape and sexual assault, these definitions vary from State to State. Many States no longer define "rape" as a crime in their criminal codes; instead, they use more inclusive definitions of sexual assault and abuse.

A separate independent state was requested by the local populace, and Chhattisgarh was established on November 1, 2000 a part from Madhya Pradesh. With a population of almost 25.5 million, the state of Chhattisgarh ranks as the 16th most populated in all of India. The land area of Chhattisgarh is 135,190 sq. km, making it the tenth largest state.

Women are being viewed as inferior to males in many different realms of life and have become sex objects. The beating and torturing of unmarried daughters, sisters, and other female relatives is a typical occurrence in rural areas. Because girls' weddings cost so much money, they are seen as a financial burden by their families. In general, girls are discouraged from pursuing even middle or higher education. In the field of education, there is a great deal of prejudice against women, and this gender bias is ascribed to the belief that females belong in the home.

Any behaviour meant to humiliate, exclude, or control a partner is considered emotional or psychological abuse. By restricting victims' access to resources and social contacts, fostering physical and emotional dependence, and lowering victims' perceptions of their own value, competence, and worth, emotional abuse aims to put them under control. The following are examples of emotional abuse: isolation of the victim; control of social and family contacts; denial of access to finances or transportation; extreme jealousy and possessiveness displayed; behaviour monitoring; accusations of infidelity; threats of harm to the victim's family, children, or friends; threats of abandonment or infidelity; and damage to or destruction of property.

The National Institute of Justice defines stalking as "a course of behaviour directed at a specific person that involves repeated visual or physical proximity, nonconsensual communication, verbal or written implied threats, or a combination thereof, that would cause a reasonable person fear" (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998b, p. 2). Examples of such activity include arriving at the victim's house or place of work, breaking into the victim's home, stalking the victim, conducting surveillance, threatening the victim or the victim's family, harassing the victim via phone calls or letters, and more. Despite the media and public interest in high-profile celebrity stalking cases, the majority of stalking victims are regular people who are pursued or threatened by someone they have had a relationship with.

The local population asked for a distinct, independent state, and Chhattisgarh was created on November 1, 2000, apart from Madhya Pradesh. The state of Chhattisgarh is the 16th most populous in all of India, with a population of close to 25.5 million. With a land area of 135,190 sq. km, Chhattisgarh is the tenth largest state in terms of size.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

- In 2022 Kaur, Bhajneet in his PhD research work **Recommender System for Crime Against Women** focused on how in recent few decades the enhancement in Crime Against Women were rapid. They stated that they have developed some IT based system to resolve and prevent the problem related to violence and crime against women. This System will be helpful technically to prevent the crimes especially related to women.

- In 2021 Durgesh Keswani in his PhD research work **A Critical Study of Cyber Crimes with Special Reference to Social Media in Central India** focused on social media related cyber crimes such as Profile Hacking, Photo Morphing, Offer and Shopping Scams, Romance and Dating Scams etc. Researcher stated that basically in central India region social media users are not so aware about safety and criminal factors about using of that means. Many Cybercrimes are related to women. So it is a big challenge to secure women from various kind of cyber crimes.

- In 2021 Akash Thakkar in his PhD research work **New approach for post exploitation analysis of cyber crime** focused his study on blackmailing and exploitation physical/ mental-emotional/ economical after the incident of cyber crime by making it base of exploitation. Our Indian Traditional social structure's respectability oriented mindset is one of the reason for such kind of post exploitation according to the researcher. In several cases it has found that especially women are suffers from post exploitation after cyber crime.

- In 2020 Indrajeet Singh in his PhD research work **A Critical Study of Cyber Crimes in India with Special Reference to Offence Against Women** focused on various aspects that are hidden behind cyber crimes which are related to women. In this study his research & analysis reveled the factors behind cyber blackmail, threats, cyberpornography, posting and publishing of obscene sexual content, stalking, bullying, defamation, morphing, and the establishment of fake profiles.

- In 2017 Gopal Prasad in his PhD research work **Crime against women a study of Darjeeling District** highlighted the causes which are responsible for crime related to women in Darjeeling District such as Human trafficking, Violence against women and girls, Survivor of violence, Domestic violence, Sexual violence etc. Researcher had minutely study the causes behind above mentioned crimes related to women which are lack of psychological illness, vulgar media contents, social structure etc.

- In 2014 V.S. Chowbe in his PhD research work **Legal Control of Cyber Crime in India** focused his study on which are the agencies in India for cyber crime control related to women & how they manage and control the cyber crime. Researcher Stated that monitoring agencies such as National Cybercrime Threat Analytics Unit (TAU), National Cybercrime Reporting, Platform for Joint Cybercrime Investigation, National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory (NCFL) Ecosystem, National Cybercrime Training Centre (NCTC), Cybercrime Ecosystem Management Unit, National Cyber Crime Research and Innovation Centre etc. They are working efficiently to create awareness about cyber crimes and also for the quick action against such kind of incidence.

3. SOCIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT

Since the 1970s, the public and decision-makers have learned more about violence against women, largely thanks to the efforts of victim advocates. In order to prevent and lessen the effects of violence against women, society has taken on a greater role. grown into a social, local, legal, and public health problem.

Given the current level of public awareness and policy change surrounding domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, it would be simple to overlook the fact that a large portion of what is now considered violence against women was categorised a few decades ago as occurring in the context of personal, interpersonal relationships. In the past, restrictions on women's rights, protections, and political rights were justified by the idea that women were emotional and delicate. Another significant element was that of men's perceived ability to lead and make decisions in both public and private life (Dobash and Dobash, 1979; Pleck, 1987).

Legal conceptions of violence against women in the form of legislative acts and common law are based on these presumptions about gender and gender roles (Hart, 1991). The common law's approach to rape differed from traditional criminal codes in various respects when it came to sexual assault (Estrich, 1987). The crime of rape was first defined in early English, and later American interpretations provided particular requirements for showing intent, supported by explicit presumptions.

There are two significant impacts of the bias in rape law: It has led to the creation of two social categories for rape and is connected with extremely low reporting and prosecution rates for sexual assault. The first category consists of what one author has referred to as "real rapes" (Estrich, 1987): claims of stranger assaults on defenceless, helpless victims who sustain severe injuries or pass away as a result of the attack. The second, far bigger category comprises "simple rapes": assaults carried out by acquaintances or friends that often entail force or coercion but are not necessarily violent or result in serious injuries and are thus subject to the unique difficulties in the rape code.

Despite having a somewhat different legal history, domestic violence is based on the same presumptions about the interactions between men and women. Although there have been sporadic attempts throughout history to make wife-beating a crime (Pleck, 1987), these laws were rarely used and many States did not have them. Judges were therefore infrequently faced with allegations of domestic violence, but when they were, they frequently explicitly excused the behaviour as a sign of male responsibility and family discipline (Bonsignore et al., 1989; Allison and Wrightsman, 1993). Common law decisions rejected women's claims in civil court, declaring that beatings were inadequate to qualify as "extreme cruelty" that warranted divorce if they did not result in permanent harm.

Rape was a tough charge to prove in a criminal court for the majority of history because the requirements for factual proof were so strict. Physically assaulting a wife was not a crime and was only considered to be a civil law issue at most, making it a nearly impossible criminal claim to prove. Because marriage was assumed to constitute a standing consent to sex and physical retaliation for a wife's disobedience was accepted, it is not surprising that raping one's wife was illegal. Rape statutes specifically excluded husbands from the charge in almost all situations (Denno, 1994; Ryan, 1996)

Even though these laws may be seen as historical artefacts, many States still uphold some of their fundamental principles, and prosecutors and judges are aware that many people, including potential jurors, still subscribe to the underlying ideologies. Even though they strongly disapprove of the behaviour, many people, including some practitioners, nonetheless seem reluctant to classify violent acts committed by intimate partners as crimes (Ellis, 1984; Schmidt and Steury, 1989), according to research (Johnson and Sigler, 1995; Klein et al., 1997; Stalans, 1996). Additionally, research suggests that prosecutors take into account this reluctance when determining whether and how to proceed with these cases in court, regardless of their own attitudes (Schmidt and Steury, 1989; Spohn and Spears, 1996).

3. OBJECTIVE

Crimes related to women are various in their nature and it is now a well establish factor that it is also not easy to deal with them or to resist them. The objectives are here:-

- Study the rate of crimes related to women in Chhattisgarh.
- Causes and effects of crimes related to women in Chhattisgarh.

4. HYPOTHESIS

These are the hypothesis to study Chhattisgarh's Cyber crime rate:-

- Crimes related to women rate are increasing in Chhattisgarh's society.
- Impact of crimes related to women in Chhattisgarh is harmful for social harmony & it's norms & values.

5. METHEDOLOGY

Analytical research method has been adopted to study the crimes related to women in Chhattisgarh.

This research work is based on secondary data. Descriptive approach is also used to explain the facts related to cyber crime and social harmony.

6. RATE OF CRIMES RELATED TO WOMEN IN CHHATTISGARH

SN.	YEAR	CASES OF CYBER CRIME

1.	2001	3793
2.	2002	3360
3.	2003	3164
4.	2004	3573
5.	2005	3304
6.	2006	3557
7.	2007	3566
8.	2008	3727
9.	2009	3747
10.	2010	3622
11.	2011	3821
12.	2012	3858
13.	2013	5112
14.	2014	4729
15.	2015	4190
16.	2016	4203
17.	2017	4607
18.	2018	4824
19.	2019	7689
20.	2020	7385
21.	2021	7344

CASES OF CYBER CRIME
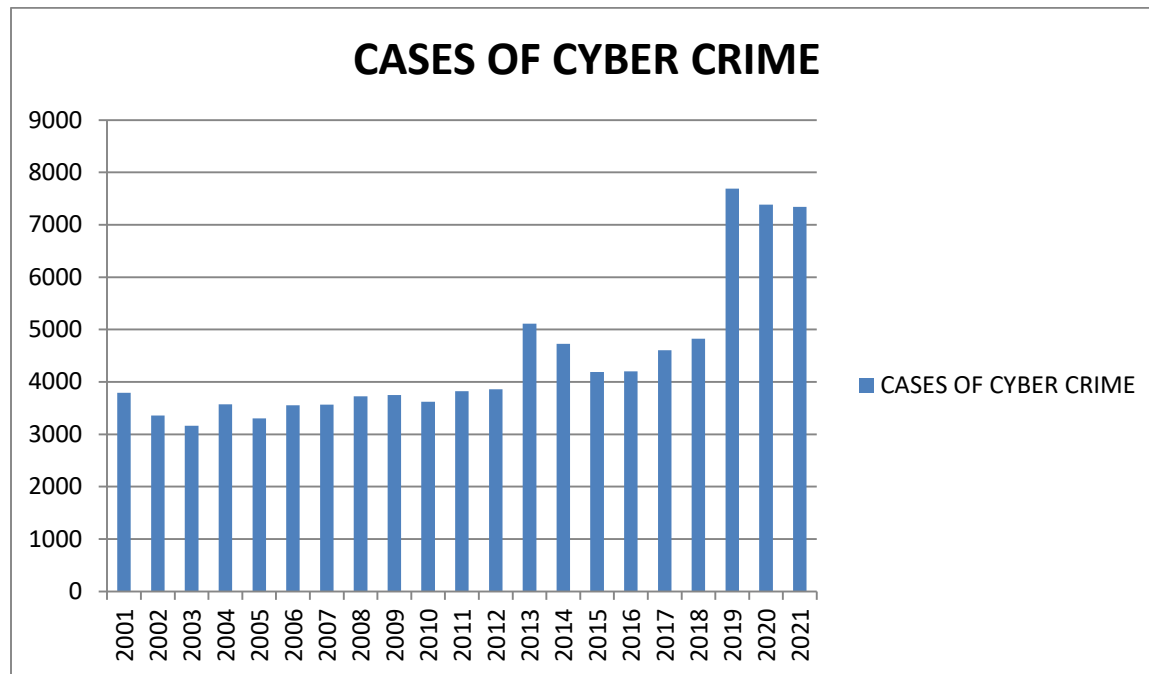
* REFERENCE FOR DATA IS NCRB & CG POLICE OFFICIAL WEBSITE

7. CONCLUSION

- The rate of crimes related to women is rising in Chhattisgarh.
- Crimes related to women have negative impact on social cohesion & norms-valeus in Chhattisgarh.

Generally speaking, social harmony refers to a flourishing, balanced, congruent, and supportive society. It is a state free from disputes, tensions, and unrest. Social harmony allows for variances in degrees rather than being an all or nothing situation. The amount of harmony attributes present in a society's major dimensions determines its level of harmony.

Depending on the relative frequency of its harmony components at various points in time, a civilization might display varying levels of harmony over time. A community may therefore be extremely harmonic at time A while becoming less harmonious at time B. Furthermore, one aspect of a community may be in perfect harmony at any particular time, while another may be experiencing discord. A society is in the best possible harmony when its key components are in line with social harmony. A society is disharmonious when its key elements are out of harmony. Societies differ from one another in their levels of harmony. Because they contain more harmonious components than others, certain cultures are more harmonious than others.

Despite the fact that there is no such thing as a crime-free society and that crime is an omnipresent phenomena that cannot be separated from social existence, the question "Why is there so much fuss about crime?" can irritate certain people. Nobody can deny that crime is a social phenomena; it is pervasive, and there is nothing new about crime as it is one of the defining characteristics of all civilizations that have ever been, whether they were civilised or

not, and it is one of the fundamental drives behind all human behaviour. However, it should be remembered that the reason for society's concern over a high crime rate isn't the crime itself, but rather the potential disruption it could produce. Additionally, some people become victims of crime in a more extreme way.

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