

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

## **Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

Dr. Ravinder Kumar

Assistant Professor, School of Law

NIILM University, Kaithal, Haryana

### **ABSTRACT:**

Gender-based violence is a global issue that transcends borders, impacting women across diverse societies. The escalating numbers of reported and unreported cases of rape and assault in recent months in both India and other countries raise serious concerns about the safety of women in contemporary societies. This paper delves into the status and security of the supposedly 'empowered, new generation' woman in India and globally, shedding light on the alarming reality that many perpetrators of such heinous crimes often go unpunished, leaving victims to grapple with the aftermath. The tragic incident of a girl in Kerala being pushed out of a train, subsequently raped and killed, highlights how even in a state known for high literacy and respect for women, barbaric acts can occur. The involvement of politicians in rape cases in states like UP and Maharashtra underscores the challenges faced by victims when the perpetrators are influential and powerful figures. Fear of humiliation and retaliation often deters victims from reporting assault cases, further exacerbated by an inefficient system of tackling such crimes.

This paper critiques the existing societal attitudes towards exploited women, emphasizing the prevalent contempt and gossip surrounding victims. The patriarchal and conservative nature of society tends to shift blame onto the woman or girl who has endured exploitation. Despite India's progress, the current civil and penal laws inadequately address and protect women from sexual harassment, particularly in workplaces where harassment remains rampant. This paper argues for the urgent need for specific legislation against sexual harassment, especially concerning the exploitation of girl children. The article also addresses the issue of declining sex ratios in India, where crimes against women have become distressingly commonplace. Rape, kidnapping, dowry-related crimes, molestation, and other forms of gender-based violence persist in a male-dominated society, challenging the faith in religious teachings that condemn such exploitation. The article refers to the infamous gang rape in New Delhi in 2012 as a case study, emphasizing the urgency of creating a conducive environment for women and girls everywhere. It advocates for the support of initiatives to end violence against women through education and the establishment of robust laws for swift justice for victims.

**Keywords:** Gender-based violence, societal attitudes, legislative gaps, exploitation, sexual harassment, crime against women, societal challenges, cultural perspectives, legislative reforms, justice for victims.

#### How to Cite:

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

## INTRODUCTION

"Penury betrayal itinerancy and abuse are classic ingredients of our lives. Everybody talks about izzat, but izzat is not going to feed my family, is it? You need money to survive and i had no other option"- a statement given by a victim and worker girl of orchestra Punjab.

In Indian society, a woman occupies a vital position and respected place. If we talk in Indian context the Vedas glorified woman as the mother, the creator and one who gives life and worshipped her as a Devi of goddess. The glorification was rather mythical for at the same time, we found some disregard at the same time. How the king of **Shalya** rejected **Amba** saying that **Bhishma** had kidnapped her? so he cannot accept her. How **Yudhister** put **Droupadi** on gambling when his money has been spent, and she is wife of five husbands. So if we read history and look with sharp mind we found that kings kidnap beautiful women so easily. There are many examples we found. Is it not example of exploitation? May be some reader not admit that thing because of religious. In case of society of the material world at that time, same picture of supremacy of male was found. Devdasi, Widow Burning, Polygamy, were the initial aspects of women exploitation. Religion, thus through the making of, Devdasi in temple, exploited women and satisfied the desire of temple authorities. What we will say about that enjoyment. Let us analyze in brief about male female work participation over two decades from 1991 to 2013, where it is clearly noticed that the rate of female work participation is much lower as compared to men.

In India as well as at world level women found her totally suppressed in man dominated society. Indian woman because harassed domestic as well as publicly in the form of physical, emotional and mental.

A survey conducted by the national commission for woman curb this menace, said manjeetkaur, in charge, women cell Jalandhar. President of the lokbhalai party, Balwant singhramoowalia, says that while his party has not received any written or formal complaint thereto, such incidents are quite common in punjab.

In past as well as at present, women have become sex objects and are widely treated as inferior to man in different sphere of life. In the rural areas, wife- dating, torture of unmarried daughters, sisters and other, female relatives is common phenomenon. Girls are perceived for their weddings. Girls are generally not encouraged to take up even middle of higher education. There is huge discrimination between man and woman in the sphere of education and the reason attributed to such gender bias is the feeling of people that girls should be confined to the house.

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

Crime in India exists in various facets of life and taking forms of drug trafficking, extortion, murder for hire, rape, fraud, human trafficking, poaching, prostitution, abduction, robbery, homicide, assault, harassment etc. The year 2013 began with the protests against a mentally disturbing gruesome crime of rape. It can be counted among the most horrifying acts in history. That particular incident, gave way to public wrath on many issues. The 'Nirbhaya' case saw the ignorance of the government officials as well as the police department. According to the report by the central bureau of investigation reports, the global human trafficking industry affects an estimated six to eight million people annually and is worth \$ 9 billion. 22 October, 2013, many as 10 women are abducted in Assam on a daily basis and become targets of human trafficking. As per the Delhi police data reported by the Times of India on 15 December, 2013, a total of 1,493 rape cases were recorded till 30 November, in the capital. A total of 3,237 molestation cases and 852 of eve teasing and stalking were also recorded in the capital. Uttar Pradesh stands first in dowry deaths. The statistics have shown that the highest number of dowry deaths were in UP and Bihar. During the period, 23,824 dowry deaths were reported in UP and 19,702 were sent for trial. In Bihar 13,548 cases were reported and 9,984 sent for trial, reported by 'The Hindu' on 6 August, 2013. Another observation to be noted is the increase in the crimes against women this past year despite measures taken by both the government and the police departments to prevent the same- particularly after the Nirbhaya Tragedy. Most frequent crimes of 2013 have been the many crimes against women, thefts and burglaries, cybercrime and murder and kidnapping. There has been an alarming increase in the crime rate in 2013.

Crime against women has been the frequently heard crimes in 2013. Under Indian Penal Code, crimes against women include rape, kidnapping and abduction, homicide for dowry, torture, eve teasing and importation of girls. National Crime Record Bureau statistics show crimes against women increased by 7.1% nationwide since 2010. Rape has been a common crime against women even after the huge uproar after the incident of 16 December, 2012. Delhi retains the tag of 'India's rape capital'. Other metro cities also have a dismaying rate of rape cases as well as cases regarding sexual harassment of minor's.

Problem of Unemployment, Poverty, Economic Inequality, Gender discrimination, Lack of Proper Education etc. which are the part and parcel of society, prevail mostly in women. In addition, society has been experiencing that money controls everything. Although gender discrimination has been banned by the constitution and women have been guaranteed political equality with men, yet there is a difference between constitutional rights and rights enjoyed in reality by women (Bhuyan and Panigrahy, 2006). The Government of India had ushered in the new millennium by declaring the year 2001 as 'Women's Empowerment Year' to focus on a vision 'where women are equal partners like men'.

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

Government policy has been to promote women's participation in political, social and economic life of the nation and identical access to health care, quality education, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc. Moreover, in women daily life lack of the women respect and lack of the financial empowerment and patriarchal/ male dominant system is responsible for exploitation of women in present society.

**OBJECTIVES: THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

- To know and analyze the present crime trend rapidly increasing against women in India and the world.
- To examine the stages of women exploitation.
- To know the different forms of women exploitation in present society at world level.
- To understand the penal and special local laws of crimes against women
- To provide some suggestion to overcome these issues.
- To explore the main causes in increasing the crime against women and also show the women empowerment concept in present life in case of India.

**MEANING EXPLOITATION:**

An act that exploits or victimizes someone (treats them unfairly)"capitalistic exploitation of the working class"; "paying Blacks less and charging them more is a form of victimization".

**MEANING OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT:**

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination. Sexual harassment is "unwelcome verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature that is severe or pervasive and affects working conditions or creates a hostile work environment."

**DIFFERENT FORMS OF WOMEN EXPLOITATION IN PRESENT SOCIETY**

Exploitation of women is various forms and different natures. It includes crimes involving sexual exploitation for economic gains like prostitution & trafficking, adultery, abduction, rape, wrongful confinement, and murder etc. on the one hand and crimes related to women's property like dishonest misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, domestic violence, dowry extortion and outraging the modesty of women etc. on the other. These crimes are not only injurious and immoral for the women but for the society as a whole.

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE IN WORLD:**

In Indian family the man is the master and women is the inferior and subordinate partner and societal pressure force women to maintain this status quo. Wife beating is the most prevalent form of violence against women in the Indian society and it is viewed as a general problem of domestic discord.

**FEMALE INFANTICIDE AND FETICIDE:**

This is playing a significant role in lop sided sex ratio in India. Poor families in certain regions of the country sometimes resort to killing baby girls at birth, to avoid an unwanted burden on family resources. Sex selective abortion has also been common in the country. It's dangerous to abort the foetus after 18 weeks of pregnancy and quiet harmful for mother too at such a late stage.

**DOWRY:**

The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 marks the first attempt by the Government of India to recognize dowry as a social evil and to curb its practice. But it seems that it is only fun with girls. The act was modified with the Dowry Prohibition Amendment Act of 1984, which has again been modified with Dowry Prohibition Bill 1986. Women's organization have played key role in this process of change. The 1961 Act define dowry and makes the practice of dowry- giving and taking, a punishable offence. But every marriage is not without Dowry.so we can hope that the bill will ever act according against the system. Truth is that the dowry prohibition act is not working in the society. It is a waste, because people give dowry according to their own wish.

**RAPE TRUTHINESS:**

About one in five women in the US has been raped in her life time, with nearly half of the victims subjected to sexual assault before the age of 18, a White House report said today. Though women of all races are targeted, but some are more vulnerable than others, the report said, noting that 33.5 per cent of multiracial women have been raped, as have 27 per cent of American-Indian and Alaska Native women, compared to 15 per cent of Hispanic, 22 per cent of Black, and 19 per cent of White women. Most victims know their assailants and the vast majority (nearly 98 per cent) of perpetrators are male, the report said.

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

**CYBERCRIME AND PORNOGRAPHY:**

According to the National Crime Record Bureau, just 15 cases of cybercrime against women were registered in Bangalore in 2012. But according to Shubamangala Sunil, the founder of Women's Cyber Security Cell, an NGO that works to prevent cybercrime against women, there has been an explosion in the number of such crimes, with 380 reported to the NGO since it was founded eight months ago.

In the latest crime against women, a teenage girl was abducted in broad daylight and was molested inside the car by three miscreants. The trio also made MMS of the girl to blackmail her. The incident took place, when the victim was on the way to her coaching class. Abductors pushed the girl inside a white Maruti car and started molesting her. They also tortured her with cigarette burns. The accused threatened the girl to circulate the MMS if she discussed the incident with anyone.

The report released by the White House came ahead of the convening by US President Barack Obama and the Vice President Joe Biden of a meeting of the White House Council on Women and Girls at the Cabinet level along with the council representatives from each agency to examine the progress made and to renew a call to root out abuse wherever it exists, further protecting Americans from rape and sexual assault. The report "Rape and Sexual Assault: A Renewed Call to Action" outlines the facts surrounding rape and sexual assault and identifies key areas to focus on and improve, including working to change social norms, improving criminal justice response, and protecting students from sexual assault.

The meeting has established at White House Task Force on Protecting Students from Sexual Assault.

"The President believes that the prevalence of rape and sexual assault in our Nation's schools is both deeply troubling and a call to action. When 1 in 5 young women are sexually assaulted while in college, we must do more," the White House said in a fact sheet.

According to the report young people are especially at risk with nearly half of female survivors were raped before they were 18, and over one-quarter of male survivors were raped before they were 10. College students are particularly vulnerable; one in five women has been sexually assaulted while in college, the report said. Repeat victimization is common with over a third of women who were raped as minors were also raped as adults, it said. Men and boys, however, are also at risk, the report said, adding that one in 71 men or almost 1.6 million have been raped during their lives. Other populations are also at higher risk of being raped or sexually assaulted, including people with disabilities, the LGBT community, prison inmates (of both genders), and the homeless, the report said. Undocumented immigrants face unique challenges because their abusers often threaten to have them deported if they try to get help, the report said.

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

The White House said its Task Force on Protecting Students from Sexual Assault will provide schools with best practices for preventing sexual assault, improve transparency of the federal government's enforcement activities, and coordinate among federal agencies to hold schools accountable for confronting sexual assault.

"The Task Force builds on strong steps the Administration has already taken to combat rape and sexual assault on campus.

In 2011, Vice President Biden and Secretary Duncan announced first-of-its kind guidance to ensure that educational institutions fully understand their obligations under Title IX to respond to and prevent sexual assault," the report said.

Recent news of Gang Rape in New Delhi: 23 Year Old Woman was raped by 6 people in a Moving Bus in New Delhi in December, 2012. The girl was hospitalized for several days and was also taken to Singapore for advanced Treatment.

### **EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN WORLD AT GLANCE:**

Facts and Figures: Ending Violence against Women a pandemic in diverse forms

According to a 2013 global review of available data, 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. However, some national violence studies show that up to 70 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner.

In Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa and the United States, intimate partner violence accounts for between 40 and 70 per cent of female murder victims.

More than 64 million girls worldwide are child brides, with 46 per cent of women aged 20–24 in South Asia and 41 per cent in West and Central Africa reporting that they married before the age of 18. Child marriage resulting in early and unwanted pregnancies poses life-threatening risks for adolescent girls; worldwide, pregnancy-related complications are the leading cause of death for 15-to-19-year-old girls.

Approximately 140 million girls and women in the world have suffered female genital mutilation/cutting.

Trafficking ensnares millions of women and girls in modern-day slavery. Women and girls represent 55 per cent of the estimated 20.9 million victims of forced labour worldwide, and 98 per cent of the estimated 4.5 million forced into sexual exploitation.

Rape has been a rampant tactic in modern wars. Conservative estimates suggest that 20,000 to 50,000 women were raped during the 1992–1995 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

While approximately 250,000 to 500,000 women and girls were targeted in the 1994 Rwandan genocide.

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

Between 40 and 50 per cent of women in European Union countries experience unwanted sexual advances, physical contact or other forms of sexual harassment at work.

In the United States, 83 per cent of girls aged 12 to 16 have experienced some form of sexual harassment in public schools.

Extra vulnerabilities Women in urban areas are twice as likely as men to experience violence, particularly in developing countries.

In New Delhi, a 2010 study found that 66 per cent of women report experiencing sexual harassment between two and five times during the past year.

Women are already two to four times more likely than men to become infected with HIV during intercourse. Forced sex or rape increases this risk by limiting condom use and causing physical injuries.

In the United States, 11.8 per cent of new HIV infections among women more than 20 years old during the previous year were attributed to intimate partner violence.

The high cost of violence

Annual costs of intimate partner violence have been calculated at USD 5.8 billion in the United States in 2003 and GBP 22.9 billion in England and Wales in 2004.

A 2009 study in Australia estimated the cost of violence against women and children at AUD 13.6 billion per year.

## **TOP 5 COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST RATES OF RAPE**

Catalogue of shame contains some surprising countries where rape is most prevalent Rape is a particularly complex crime to analyse, partly because many sexual assaults are never reported. Women in some countries are much less likely to press charges than in others and are much less likely to have their complaint recorded. Surveys suggest that as few as one in 10 cases are ever reported to the police in many countries, according to UN statistician Enrico Bisogno IBTimes UK, basing its research on official statistics and reports, looks into some of the countries with the highest rate of rapes.

**LESOTHO** Sexual violence against women and girls is widespread. The country had a rate of 88.6 rape cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2011, according to a UN report. "Unequal gender relations and belief in the sexual entitlement of men are entrenched in cultural and social norms, and the country has a very high incidence of rape. As the majority of sexual assaults remain unreported in South Africa - because of fear of repercussions - rape statistics show a lower rate of molestations as many women choose not to press charges.

**SWEDEN** has the highest rate of rape in Europe, with the UN reporting 69 rape cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2011, according to author and advocate of power feminism Naomi Wolf on opinion website Project Syndicate.



**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

In 2010, Swedish police recorded the highest number of offences - about 63 per 100,000 inhabitants - of any force in Europe. That was the second highest in the world after Lesotho.

"According to rape crisis advocates in Sweden, one-third of Swedish women have been sexually assaulted by the time they leave their teens. According to a study published in 2003, and other later studies through 2009, Sweden has the highest sexual assault rate in Europe, and among the lowest conviction rates," Wolf wrote.

A 2010 Amnesty report said: "In Sweden, according to official crime statistics, the number of reported rapes has quadrupled during the past 20 years. In 2008, there were just over 4,000 rapes of people over 15, the great majority of them girls and women." St Vincent and the Grenadines All Caribbean countries (where comparable data is available) show a higher than average rate of rape. Forty-eight percent of adolescent girls reported sexual initiation to be forced in nine Caribbean countries, according to UN Women.

A 2007 UN report pinpointed St Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) as having the third highest number of reported rapes in the world.

In 2011, the rate of rapes per 100,000 inhabitants in SVG was 51.21, compared to 30.8 in the Bahamas and 29.6 in Jamaica.

**NEW ZEALAND**The recent scandal of the "Roast Buster" exposed the truth about rape in New Zealand. A group of boys from West Auckland, calling themselves "Roast Busters", targeted often underage teenage girls, plied them with alcohol and then gang-raped them. The videos of the sexual assaults were then uploaded to social media sites. Sexual assaults rose 15% in a year, and at schools the number doubled in 2012, according to the New Zealand Herald. In 2011, police recorded 3,466 rapes and related offences, up from 3,016 in 2010.

According to UN, the rate of rape cases per 100,000 inhabitants was 30 in 2011.

**ST VINCENT AND THE GRANADINES** All Caribbean countries (where comparable data is available) show a higher than average rate of rape. Forty-eight percent of adolescent girls reported sexual initiation to be forced in nine Caribbean countries, according to UN Women. A 2007 UN report pinpointed St Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) as having the third highest number of reported rapes in the world.

**BELGIUM DUTCH**newspaper De Morgen reported that between 2009 and 2011, the number of reported rapes increased from 3,360 to 4,038 - an increase of more than 20%. The report was based on figures from the federal justice department.

A total of 11,170 rape cases was file between January 2009 and December 2011. In Brussels 2,542 cases were presented. More than 11 rapes took place every day in 2011. The rate of rape cases per 100,000 inhabitants in Belgium was of 28.1, the UN reported.

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

Rape victim and accused relationship in India: Rape in India has been described by Radha Kumar as one of India's most common crimes against women. Official sources show that rape cases in India have doubled between 1990 and Basic crime against the woman in the whole world. The situation of woman is like the same in the world Crime in world exists in various facets of life and taking forms of drug trafficking, extortion, murder for hire, rape, fraud, cybercrime, human trafficking, poaching, prostitution, abduction, robbery, Domestic violence, honor killing, homicide, assault, harassment etc. Some other type of crimes which are crime, but because of love and affection such type crime doesn't come out form doors and publicly. So their counting is uncountable.

**Indian Penal code, sections against women exploitation.**

**India penal code**

**The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

**(2) THE CRIMES UNDER THE SPECIAL & LOCAL LAWS (SLL)**

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are –

1. The employees state insurance Act 1948
2. The plantation labor Act 1951
3. The family court Act 1954
4. The special marriage Act 1954
5. The Hindu marriage Act 1955
6. The succession Act 1956
7. Immoral traffic (presentation) Act 1956
8. Dowry prohibition Act 1961
9. The medical termination of pregnancy Act 1971
10. The contract labor (regulation and Abolition) Act 1976
11. The equal remuneration Act 1976
12. The maternity benefit Act 1961(Amended in 1995)

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

13. The child marriage restraint (amendment) Act 1979
14. The criminal law (amendment Act 1983
15. The factories (amendment Act 1986
16. Incident representation of women (Prohibition Act 1986)
17. Commission of sati (prevention) Act 1987
18. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
19. Domestic violence Act 2005
20. The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010
21. The Prohibition of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Bill, 2010

**Methodology:**

The present study is based on secondary data like crime reports, journals, books and internet surveys etc. Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime against Women reports identifies number of women exploitation which was held during the 2009 to May, 2014. The value of this reports consist of the women exploitation in different causes such as rape, kidnap, dowry death, torture, molestation, sexual harassment, Sati Prevention Act,1987, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 The Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime Against Women during 2009 - 2014 is shown in chart I. Temporal Growth of crimes committed against women reports identifies number of women exploitation which was held during the 2003 to 2014. The value of these reports consist of the women exploitation in different causes such as rape, kidnap, torture, molestation, sexual harassment. Temporal Growth of crimes committed against women during till 2014.

**How to Cite:****Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis***International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>**CONCLUSION**

Though the status of women in India, both historically and socially, showing like that they reverence women too much, but the it very difficult to convince his mind himself for a person work against the women exploitation. That society can be crime free regarding the women. In the history we can found many examples like Bhisham kidnap the Amba, we can see another that of Draupadi in Mahabharata, the status of a woman same as bitch, as she was the wife of five husbands (Pandwas). She was not only, the wife of five husbands till today, women are struggling for their own identity. Every day, they cross among the fears and fraught for individuality. People have to change their mentality, opinion, nature, as well as developed the stronger moral values in their real life. Despite the constitutional guarantee of equality of sexes, rampant discrimination and exploitation of women in India continues. The incidence of dowry deaths, woman sexual harassment, domestic violence, honor killing, molestation and ill-treatment of women are on increasing day by day. It is high time now that women should get a respectable and dignified position in the Indian society. Awareness in the women as well as society should be created and their equal rights should be effectively implemented. Crimes against women should be made punishable and in the era of globalization and with revolution in means of communication and information technology, the media role has become more crucial for women empowerment in Indian modern society. In modern society changes have been taking place in everywhere in every field but to protect honor of women and laws are not much effective. International Women Day is celebrated, on 8<sup>th</sup> march on world level, a number of women organizations have been working for women freedom and empowerment. But after reads that article we really can't say that a single country is untouched from that crime. But all of those are external in nature as mentality is the product of society and culture. In the same family, a boy gets more liberty than a girl. Moreover, there is lack of security of girls in Indian society. But if we agree on that point the US, Europe is not untouched from that crime.

The people totally lost their morality no one remains to say right is right, and wrong things are wrong. So that crime is increasing day by day.

**SUGGESTION**

1. Lack of well-planned educational, race, caste system, economic and social programs from grass root level is highly responsible for such acute and pitiable scenario of the women in the country. In this context it should be mentioned that women being vulnerable by this sort of negligence are compelled to divert themselves to choose dark route of survival in the form of abused or sexually

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

- exploited product of consumption. In most cases, they cannot get justice despite their voices for survival to get rid of violence.
2. We need communities and individuals to be a part of this change in mindsets, attitudes and beliefs. We call on the Government of Delhi and India to do everything in their power to take up radical reforms, ensure justice and reach out with robust public services to make women's lives more safe and secure.
  3. Create healthy environment for women and girls everywhere by supporting efforts to end violence against them, bringing them to the center of peace building, advancing their political participation and leadership and increasing their economic empowerment.
  4. Create awareness everywhere about women to end exploitation against women and girl through the education and strong social, moral, and cultural values and make strong laws to punish victim immediately in Present Indian society.
  5. The main thing to change mental status and to change the habits and thought as well as increase the real moral values with the conscious mind. That will help to the world and women will be safe in every corner of the world.

#### How to Cite:

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

#### REFERENCES:

1. Anne F Stenhammer, (December 20 2012) Regional Programmer Director, UN Women South Asia.
2. Das, S. (1990). Crime and punishment in Ancient India New Delhi: Abhinav Publications.
3. Data calculated for both intimate partner and non-partner violence based on estimated prevalence rates for 2007–2008, including direct and indirect individual and public costs related to suffering, health, legal and employment expenses, among others. The National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children, 2009, *The Cost of Violence against Women and their Children*, p. 4, Canberra, Commonwealth of Australia.- See more at: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures#sthash.09fetFAW.dpuf>.
4. Directorate-General for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs, 1998, “Sexual harassment at the workplace in the European Union,” p. iii, Brussels, European Commission. Cited in UN General Assembly, 2006, “In-depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary-General,” A/61/122/Add.1, p. 42, New York.
5. Dr. Khokan Kumar Bag, PiyalBasu Roy,(March 2012) Changing Face of Women Exploitation in International Journal of Social Science Tomorrow Vol. 1 No. 1 ISSN: 2277-6168 March|2012.
6. E. G. Krug, et al., eds., 2002, *World Report on Violence and Health*, Geneva, World Health Organization. Cited in United Nations Population Fund, 2005, *State of World Population 2005*, p. 66, New York.
7. F. Vanderschueren, 2000, “The Prevention of Urban Crime.” Paper presented at the Africities 2000 Summit, Windhoek, Namibia. Cited in UN-HABITAT, 2006, *State of the World’s Cities 2006/2007*, p. 144, Nairobi.
8. Figure derived from data based on a 2002-2011 reference period. International Labour Organization, 2012, “ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour: Results and Methodology,” p. 14, Geneva.
9. Figure includes direct and indirect individual, employer and state expenses related to violence. S. Walby, 2004, *The Costs of Domestic Violence*, p. 12, Leeds, Women and Equality Unit and University of Leeds.
10. Figure includes direct health costs and indirect productivity losses from intimate partner violence based on 1995 annual estimates. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2003, *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*, p. 2, Atlanta, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cited in UN General Assembly, 2006, “In-depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary-General,” A/61/122/Add.1, p. 137, New York.
11. Flowers R. B. (1994). *The Victimization and Exploitation of Women and Children- A Study of Physical Mental and Sexual Maltreatment in United States*. USA: Mc Fasland& Company.
12. Barry, K., (1995). *The prostitution of sexuality* New York: NY University Press.
13. FP Staff Dec 18, 2012 <http://www.firstpost.com/india/delhi-gangrape-victim-regains-consciousness-next-48-hours-critical-561535.html>.
14. Gordon, L.P. (2002) *Violence against Women* NY. Nara Science Publishers.
15. JAGORI and UN WOMEN (2010). Report on the Baseline Survey. Available at: [http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Baseline-Survey\\_layout\\_for-Print\\_12\\_03\\_2011.pdf](http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Baseline-Survey_layout_for-Print_12_03_2011.pdf).
16. Johnson H, Ollus N &Nevala S (2008) *Violence against women: An international perspective* NY: Springer.

#### How to Cite:

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

17. Mukhejee, D. (2005). *Women and Urban Crime*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publication.
18. Rao, M.K. (2005) *Empowerment of Women in India* New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
19. Renzetti C.M. & Bergen R.K eds. (2005) *Violence against Women* UK: Rowman & Littlefield Publisher.
20. Based on a nationally representative study among female and male students in grades 8 through 11. American Association of University Women, 2001, "Hostile Hallways: Bullying, Teasing, and Sexual Harassment in School," p. 4, Washington, DC. Cited in UN General Assembly, 2006, "In-depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary-General," A/61/122/Add.1, p. 42, New York.
21. Staff Reporter January 19, 2013  
<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/womens-safety-will-be-given-top-priority/article4322668.ece>.
22. Tripathi, R.S. & Tiwari, R.P. (1999) *Perspective on Indian Women* New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
23. UNAIDS, 1999, "AIDS: 5 years since ICPD: Emerging issues and challenges for Women, Young People & Infants," p. 11, Geneva. Cited in D. L. Ferdinand, 2009, "A Manual for Integrating the Programmes and Services of HIV and Violence Against Women," p. 14, New York, Development Connections and UNIFEM.
24. United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, 1996, Report on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, E/CN.4/1996/68, United Nations, New York.
25. World Health Organization, 2012, "Female Genital Mutilation: Fact Sheet No. 241," Geneva.
26. World Health Organization, Global and Regional Estimates of Violence against Women, [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625\\_eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625_eng.pdf), p2. For individual country information, see full compilation of data in UN Women, 2012, *Violence against Women Prevalence Data: Surveys by Country*.
27. <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/top-5-countries-highest-rates-rape-1434355>
28. Based on a nationally representative study. J. Sareen, J. Pagura and B. Grant, 2009, "Is Intimate Partner Violence Associated with HIV Infection among Women in the United States?" *General Hospital Psychiatry*, 31(3), p. 277, Manitoba.
29. Based on reports by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Commission. J. Ward on behalf of the Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium, 2002, "Bosnia and Herzegovina", *If Not Now, When?: Addressing Gender-based Violence in Refugee, Internally Displaced, and Post-Conflict Settings*, p. 81. Cited in UNIFEM, *Facts and Figures on Peace and Security*.
30. Based on the *World's Women 1990*, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, cited in Black, M. 2001. "Early Marriage: Child Spouses". *Innocenti Digest* Vol. 7, Florence: 11 and Pinheiro, P. S. and J. Ward. 2008. *From Invisible to Indivisible: Promoting and Protecting the Right of the Girl Child to be Free from Violence*: 29. United Nations, New York.
31. Bhuyan, D., Panigrahy. R. L. (2006). *Women Empowerment*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
32. Chande, M. B. (1997). *The Police in India* New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.
33. Chandra, R. (Ed.). (2004). *Status of Women in India in Social Development in India*. New Delhi: Isha Books.

#### Site visited:

© 2018 by The Author(s).  ISSN: 1307-1637 *International Journal of Economic Perspectives* is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

Corresponding author: **Dr. Ravinder Kumar**

Submitted: 27Sep 2018, Revised: 09 Oct 2018, Published: Dec 2018

**How to Cite:**

**Dr. Ravinder Kumar (December 2018). Challenges in Combating Gender-Based Violence: A Analysis**

*International Journal of Economic Perspectives*,12(1), 335-350

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

1. [http://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/04/world/asia/murder-charges-filed-against-5-men-in-india-gang-rape.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/04/world/asia/murder-charges-filed-against-5-men-in-india-gang-rape.html?_r=0)
2. <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/cant-do-without-critical-analysis-of-the-ast/article4326386.ece>
3. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures> viewed on 06/07/2018
4. <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/top-5-countries-highest-rates-rape-1434355>
5. [http://www.csi-india.org/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=70d4bc4a-8548-4375-adb6-15654dc9d068](http://www.csi-india.org/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=70d4bc4a-8548-4375-adb6-15654dc9d068) dt. 08/08/2018
6. [http://www.thesoftcopy.in/05\\_11\\_13\\_sej\\_cyber\\_crime.html](http://www.thesoftcopy.in/05_11_13_sej_cyber_crime.html) dt. 08/08/2018
7. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures#sthash.09fetFAW.dpuf>
8. [The Prohibition Of Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace Bill, 2010 http://www.medindia.net/indian\\_health\\_act/the\\_prohibition\\_of\\_sexual\\_harassment\\_of\\_women\\_at\\_workplace\\_bill2010/list-of-acts.htm#ixzz3AiiRR4Kn](http://www.medindia.net/indian_health_act/the_prohibition_of_sexual_harassment_of_women_at_workplace_bill2010/list-of-acts.htm#ixzz3AiiRR4Kn) dt. 18/08/2018.