

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN ACROSS THE WORLD

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the late 2000 years ago the **Roman law** gave a man life and death authority over his wife. in 18th century **Common law** gave permission to a man to discipline his wife and children with the stick. Crime against women is a serious issue that is unfortunately prevalent across the world. Women are often the victims of physical and sexual violence, domestic abuse, and other forms of mistreatment. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), around one in three women worldwide have experienced either physical or sexual violence in their lifetime. Additionally, the United Nations estimates that 71% of all human trafficking victims are women and girls. It is important to note that crime against women is not limited to any one region or country. While rates of violence and abuse may vary by location, the issue is a global one that requires attention and action from individuals, governments, and organizations around the world. Some of the most common crimes against women include rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, human trafficking, and forced marriage. These crimes can occur in both developed and developing countries, and they affect women of all ages, races, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Experts are still arguing the answer the question and to know that all human beings can be violent over other We also know that while not all men's are violent, men in general sense to be more violent than women. Biologists say's that male hormone testosterone are the kick-starter for their aggressive behaviour While the hormonal affects male attitude and the propensity toward violence, we make individual choices whether to be aggressive or not. According to the United Nations, from their data 1 in 3 women worldwide has experienced physical or sexual torture, usually from their intimate partner. In many countries, rape and sexual assault are severely underreported due to social stigma, fear of reprisal, and ineffective legal systems.

Domestic violence is a widespread problem, affecting women of all ages, races, and socioeconomic backgrounds. It is estimated that 35% of women worldwide have experienced physical and sexual torture/violence by their intimate partner or non-partner.

Honor killings, which are the murders of women who are perceived to have brought shame to their families or communities, continue to occur in many countries, especially in the Middle East and South Asia.

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a harmful traditional practice that involves the partial or total removal of external female genitalia. It is estimated that over 200 million girls and women alive today have undergone FGM in 31 countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

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Forced marriages, which involve the coercion of women and girls into marrying against their will, remain a significant problem in many parts of the world. It is estimated that 12 million girls are married before the age of 18 every year.

Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery that disproportionately affects women and girls. It is estimated that 71% of human trafficking victims worldwide are female.

II. DIFFERENTIATION ACROSS WORLD

Violence against women is a problem that exists in all countries, and it takes many forms. Here are some statistics on crime against women in different countries:

India: Violence against women is a significant problem in India, with an estimated 99% of sexual assault cases going unreported. In 2019, the National Crime Records Bureau reported 4,05,861 cases of crimes against women, including rape, sexual harassment, and domestic violence.

United States: In the United States, approximately 1 in 5 women have experienced rape or attempted rape in their lifetime, and an estimated 1 in 3 women have experienced some form of physical violence by an intimate partner. In 2019, the FBI reported 143,413 cases of rape and sexual assault.

Mexico: Violence against women is prevalent in Mexico, with an estimated 10 women being murdered each day. In 2020, the National Citizen Observatory on Femicide reported 967 cases of femicides (the killing of a woman because of her gender) in Mexico.

Australia: In Australia, an estimated one in six women have experienced physical or sexual torture from a current or former partner, and an estimated 1 in 3 women have experienced physical torture from the age of 15. In 2019, the Australian Bureau of Statistics reported 28,807 cases of sexual assault.

These statistics demonstrate the need for ongoing efforts to prevent and address violence against women worldwide. It is crucial to educate individuals and communities, provide support and resources for victims, and hold perpetrators accountable for their actions.

III. COUNTRIES WHERE CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IS HIGH

Unfortunately, violence against women is a pervasive problem that exists in all countries, but some countries have higher rates of such crimes than others. Here are some countries where crime against women is relatively high:

Afghanistan: Afghanistan is counted one of the highest rates of violence against women in the world, with an estimated 87% of women's are experiencing some form of violence in their lifetime. The country has a high incidence of domestic violence, forced marriage, and honor killings.

Syria: Violence against women has been a widespread problem in Syria, particularly since the start of the civil war in 2011. Women have been targeted for sexual violence, forced marriage, and trafficking.

Democratic Republic of Congo: The Democratic Republic of Congo has been described as the rape capital of the world, with sexual violence being used as a weapon of war. The country has a high incidence of rape, sexual slavery, and forced prostitution.

India: India has a high incidence of violence against women, including rape, sexual harassment, and domestic violence. The country has been criticized for its handling of sexual assault cases and for the low reporting rate of such crimes.

South Africa: South Africa is counted as one of the highest rates of crime against women in the world, with an estimated 51% of women's are facing some form of violence during their lifetime. In 2019, the South African Police Service reported 42,289 cases of rape. The country has a high incidence of rape, domestic violence, and femicide.

It is important to note that violence against women is a complex issue that is influenced by cultural, social, and economic factors, and that there are many countries where violence against women is underreported and therefore difficult to quantify.

IV. COUNTRIES WHERE CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IS LOW

While violence against women is a problem that exists in all countries, some countries have implemented policies and initiatives to reduce the prevalence of such crimes. Here are some countries where crime against women is relatively lower:

Iceland: Iceland has been named the most gender-equal country in the world by the World Economic Forum for several years. In Iceland, there is a low rate of violence against women, with only one recorded case of femicide in the last decade.

Norway: Norway is also considered one of the most gender-equal countries in the world, with policies in place to promote gender equality and prevent violence against women. The country has a relatively low rate of sexual violence, with only 4.4% of women reporting having experienced sexual assault in their lifetime.

Japan: Japan has a relatively low rate of violence against women compared to other countries, with strict laws in place to protect women from sexual harassment and assault. However, Japan has faced criticism for its handling of sexual assault cases and for the low reporting rate of such crimes.

Spain: Spain has implemented several policies to prevent violence against women, including the creation of specialized courts and emergency hotlines. In recent years, the country has seen a decline in the rate of femicides.

Canada: Canada has made significant efforts to prevent violence against women, including implementing laws to criminalize certain forms of violence and creating

support services for victims. While violence against women is still a problem in Canada, the country has a relatively low rate of femicides compared to other countries.

It is worth noting that even in countries with lower rates of violence against women, there is still work to be done to promote gender equality and protect women's rights.

V. HOW IS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PORTRAYED IN POPULAR CULTURE?

In many cases, crime is portrayed as a thrilling and exciting activity, particularly in action movies and video games. Criminals are often depicted as cunning and resourceful individuals who are able to outsmart law enforcement and pull off daring heists and robberies. However, crime can also be portrayed in a more serious and realistic way, particularly in dramas and crime procedurals. In these types of stories, the focus is often on the investigation and the efforts of law enforcement to solve the crime and bring the perpetrator to justice. Crime is a popular topic in popular culture, and it is often portrayed in various ways in movies, TV shows, books, and other forms of media. Here are some common ways that crime is portrayed in popular culture:

The Criminal Mastermind: In many crime dramas, the villain is portrayed as a brilliant and charismatic mastermind who can outsmart the police and get away with almost anything. These characters are often suave and charming, making them difficult to catch.

The Vigilante: Another common trope in crime stories is the vigilante hero who takes matters into their own hands and dispenses justice outside of the legal system. These characters often have a personal connection to the crime they're fighting against and are willing to break the law to get justice.

The Procedural: Police procedural shows like Law & Order and CSI focus on the investigative process, with detectives piecing together clues to solve a crime. These shows often highlight the hard work and dedication of law enforcement officers.

The True Crime Story: True crime stories, whether in book or podcast form, are gaining popularity in recent years. These stories recount actual crimes and the investigation and trial that followed. They often offer a glimpse into the lives of both the victims and the perpetrators.

The Heist: Heist movies like Ocean's Eleven and The Italian Job often focus on the planning and execution of a daring crime. These stories often have a cast of characters with specialized skills and are driven by the thrill of the heist itself.

VI. STEPS TO COMBAT CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Increase awareness: One of the most important steps to combat crime against women is to raise awareness program about the issue. This can be done through various sources such as social media platform, television, and print media.

Implement stricter laws: Governments should implement stricter laws and penalties for those who commit crimes against women. The laws should be enforced effectively to ensure that the perpetrators are punished.

Improve policing: The police should be trained to handle cases of crime against women in a sensitive and efficient manner. They should be provided with the necessary resources and equipment to perform their duties effectively.

Create safe spaces: Governments and private organizations should create safe spaces for women, such as women-only public transport, women-only workspaces, and women-only recreational spaces.

Educate women: Women should be educated about their rights and how to protect themselves from potential dangers. This can be done through workshops and educational programs.

Provide support services: Governments and private organizations should provide support services to victims of crime against women, such as counseling and legal aid.

Involve men: Men should be involved in the fight against crime against women. They should be educated about the issue and encouraged to speak out against violence and harassment.

Empowering women: Women should be encouraged to speak up against any form of abuse or harassment they face. They should be taught self-defense techniques and provided with a safe space to share their grievances.

Changing social attitudes: The root cause of crime against women is often societal attitudes that discriminate against women. Therefore, society needs to change its mindset towards women and view them as equal members of society. This can be achieved through education, awareness, and campaigns.

Providing support to victims: Women who are victims of crime should be provided with support and rehabilitation services to help them recover from the trauma. This can include counseling, legal aid, and financial support.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, crime against women is a global issue that affects millions of women around the world. Despite efforts to address this issue, women continue to face violence, discrimination, and abuse in their daily lives. This problem is rooted in deep-seated societal attitudes that view women as inferior and treat them as second-class citizens. To address this issue, there is a need for a multi-pronged approach that involves education and awareness, stricter laws and enforcement, empowering women, changing social attitudes, providing support to victims, and creating safe public spaces. Only through concerted efforts from all stakeholders can we hope to create a world where women can live freely, without fear of violence or discrimination, crime against women is a human rights issue that requires a sustained and collaborative effort to eliminate. By working together, we can create safer and more equitable world for women and girls.