

Volume 4, Issue 2

April – June 2017

ISSN 2394 - 7780

**International Journal of
Advance and Innovative Research**



Indian Academicians and Researchers Association
www.iaraedu.com

International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

Volume 4, Issue 2 : April – June 2017

Editor- In-Chief

Dr. Pranjal Sharma

Members of Editorial Advisory Board

Dr. Nurul Fadly Habidin
Faculty of Management and Economics,
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia

Dr. Marwan Mustafa Shammot
Associate Professor,
King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Prof. P. Madhu Sudana Rao
Professor of Banking and Finance,
Mekelle University, Mekelle, Ethiopia

Dr. Amer A. Taqa
Faculty, DBS Department,
College of Dentistry, Mosul University

Dr. Agbo J. Madaki
Lecturer,
Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Kenya

Dr. Sunita Dwivedi
Associate Professor, Symbiosis International
University, Noida

Dr. D. K. Pandey
Director,
Unique Institute of Management & Technology, Meerut

Dr. Sudhansu Ranjan Mohapatra
Director, Centre for Juridical Studies
Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh

Dr. Tazyn Rahman
Dean (Academics)
Jaipuria Institute, Ghaziabad

Dr. Neetu Singh
HOD, Department of Biotechnology,
Mewar Institute , Vasundhara, Ghaziabad

Dr. Teena Shivnani
HOD, Department of Commerce,
Manipal University, Jaipur

Dr. Anindita
Associate Professor,
Jaipuria School of Business, Ghaziabad

Dr. K. Ramani
Associate Professor,
K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology, Namakkal

Dr. S. Satyanarayana
Associate Professor,
KL University , Guntur

Dr. Subha Ganguly
Scientist (Food Microbiology)
University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Kolkata

Dr. Gauri Dhingra
Assistant Professor,
JIMS, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi

Dr. V. Tulasi Das
Assistant Professor,
Acharya Nagarjuna University

Dr. R. Suresh
Assistant Professor,
Mahatma Gandhi University

Copyright @ 2017 Indian Academicians and Researchers Association, Guwahati
All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, or stored in any retrieval system of any nature without prior written permission. Application for permission for other use of copyright material including permission to reproduce extracts in other published works shall be made to the publishers. Full acknowledgment of author, publishers and source must be given.

The views expressed in the articles are those of the contributors and not necessarily of the Editorial Board or the IARA. Although every care has been taken to avoid errors or omissions, this publication is being published on the condition and understanding that information given in this journal is merely for reference and must not be taken as having authority of or binding in any way on the authors, editors and publishers, who do not owe any responsibility for any damage or loss to any person, for the result of any action taken on the basis of this work. All disputes are subject to Guwahati jurisdiction only.

CHANGING CULTURE AND STATUS OF WOMEN IN GLOBALISED INDIA

Dr. Diptirekha Mohapatra

Assistant Professor, P. G. Department of Law, Sambalpur University, Sambalpur

ABSTRACT

Women have always been recognised as objects fulfilling the desires of men. They are looked down by the society despite of their unconditional sacrifices and contribution to wards family and nation building. This has led to crimes against women since the evolution of the society. Economic necessity of women has further added to the problems of women. The concepts of feminism, women empowerment have lost their significance even after evolution of the modern society. In male chauvinistic society like India the atrocities against women are increasing. This is matter of great concern not only in India but also worldwide. The globalisation and economic liberalisation has further aggravated the problem.

Key Words: Women, Crime, Feminism, Empowerment, Globalisation, Liberalisation

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalisation is a new buzzword introduced in 1990s. Globalisation is a process of structural adjustment increasingly emerging as a kind of irreversible process that challenges the importance of the authority and welfare functions of the State. The essence of globalization in a broad sense is connecting in all aspects of human life. Cross-border integration can have several implications in cultural, social, political and economic dimensions.

Globalisation has a very profound impact on Indian culture apart from Indian economy. Westernisation in Indian culture has been the by-product of globalization and it has tremendously affected the Indian way of life. It has out-rooted the traditional Indian culture. Globalisation has affected Indian society in so much so that it has affected the morality of people, thereby increasing the rate of crime in India during post globalization era.

The culture of any country does not only portray the region and language of the region, but it starts with the mindset and mentality of the residing citizens. Indian culture is quite rich with respect to its heritage and resources, and more importantly due to the welcoming approach of its citizens. India is bouquet of flowers varying religion, dialect, edibles, tradition, custom, music, art and architecture etc, bundled into a single unit of patriotism and unity. The common factor within all these diversities is the Indian mindset of welcoming, greeting, celebrating in a united way with immense affection and togetherness. This is the rich essence of the Indian culture that has attracted many foreigners to stay back in India and mingle into its eternal fragrance.

2. THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION AND CULTURE

- a) The joint families have become a strange surprise to the Indians especially to those residing in the metropolitan cities in the small flat culture with the nuclear families blooming up like mushrooms in the rain. We have lost the patience to get adjusted into the joint family, imbibing the values of the elders and getting the young ones brought up under the shadow of their grandparents. Children have started treating grandparents like guests or visitors, and such an upbringing is one of the main reasons of increasing old age homes, as those children consider their own parents as burden in their state of adulthood.
- b) Similarly, marriages have also lost their values. It is very much evident from the increasing number of divorce cases and the extra-marital affairs reported every now and then. Marriage used to be considered as bonding of the souls which will be linked even after the death; but today marriage is like a professional bond or a so-called commitment to share life without compromising their self-interests. The ego factor into the Indian youth is again a product of globalization.
- c) Both the genders were kept at a distance, with lot many restrictions and limitations to the approach for ages in our culture. With the emergence of globalization and western culture, youth have start mixing up well with each other. The friendly approach and the socializing feature is worth appreciable. But the total breakout of restrictions have adulterated the Indian mindset, playing up with the physical relationship. This has given birth to new relationships in India like live-in relationships. Also the increased cases of rape and sexual abuse cases are a result of the perverted mind which again the imported values very much alien to our mother culture.
- d) Indian culture has incorporated values of treating the guests as God, warm-hearted welcoming, greeting elders with due respect and a celebrating every small festival with great colour of enjoyment and togetherness. Such a wide gathering with full hue and light can hardly be seen today. People have highly

restricted themselves in social interaction. The interaction in present generation is highly diplomatic considering the financial status and wealth. We have lost our social values and cheerful blessing of togetherness. The present generation are more happy celebrating Valentine's Day rather than Holi and Diwali.

- e) Indian food, clothing and languages are varied with respect to different states. The food varies in its taste, but every food has its own nutrient value and every region is specified and rich in its medicinal preparations with the home remedies. Even the clothing varies in different states which is very much particular in maintaining the dignity of woman. The varies cuisines from all over the world though have different flavours to add, still the food ingredients that have inflicted with much popularity are the junk food items which has increased the health disorders in the country. Again the dressing like the suitings for the males are an inappropriate match for the Indian type of climate. The female dresses are again a way of distraction to the perverted minds.

Even the Indians are not very much in favour of promoting their mother tongue or our national language. Instead the youth today consider it to be a shameful condition to speak in their national language Hindi. The way the foreign languages are getting prevalent in India like the French, German and Spanish, right from the school level, is the example of how much we provide importance to Indian languages in comparison to the foreign ones.

- f) India was predominantly an agricultural based country. With the advanced globalization and cropping up of MNCs, the farming has lost its prime value in India. Agricultural science has the least focus amongst the youngsters who consider farming as a shameful profession and look down upon the same. Employment through MNCs have lucrative deals attracting the bulk of manpower who are working for the other countries as their customer care representatives. We are losing our health and our status and slowly getting to the age of economic slavery due to these MNCs. This is what the globalization has provided Indians through their emergence.
- g) Even after globalization, the existing social and economic institutions unfortunately have never been address to the crying needs of women. Many critics fear that globalization, in the sense of integration of country into world society, will exaggerate the issue of gender in equality. It may harm especially in India in several ways:

Economically, marginalization of women in unpaid or informal labour and low wages due to gender discrimination even in the organized sector. Politically, through exclusion from the domestic political process and loss of control to global pressures. Culturally, through loss of identity and autonomy to a homogenic global culture.

Globalization has had negative implications for Indian women. Their plights are similar to those of women in other developing regions such as Africa and Asia. Globalization has made many international corporations richer by the billions. However, what most people are not aware of is that women in these developing countries are suffering enormously due to this expansion of corporate empires. According to estimates from World Development Indicators, "Women work two thirds of the world's working hours, produce half of the world's food, but earn only ten per cent of the world's income, and own less than one per cent of the world's property."

3. CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

India has been ranked 114 in a list of 128 countries closely followed by Nepal (125) and Pakistan (126) on the Global Gender Gap report by the World Economic Forum (WEF). "The data captures the magnitude of the gap between men and women in critical areas including economic participation and opportunity, political empowerment, educational attainment, health and survival, female life expectancy and sex ratio at birth."¹ The incidence of crimes committed against women in India has seen a continuous rise over the years. Crimes against women increased. However, the reported number of cases of domestic violence may grossly underestimate the true number of women experiencing domestic violence as many incidents go unreported owing to a lack of effective documentation, the stigma of victimization in Indian society, and fear of social ostracization, all of which may inhibit distraught women from soliciting help. The etiology of violence committed against women may be traced at its roots to the characteristically patriarchal structure of the family and society at large that fosters the imbalanced power ratio between men and women. The colossal transcendence of women in the work economy of the country since independence has had little effect in eliminating violence against them. There is a case of cruelty by husbands and relatives every nine minutes, and one dowry-death case every 77 minutes.

4. INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women is extremely common. Kaur (2011) has commented that 'Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread violations of human rights. It can include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse, and it cuts across boundaries of age, race, culture, wealth and geography' a statement that is amply justified by the events taking place in India every day. It takes place everywhere in the home, on the streets, in schools, the workplace, in farm fields, refugee camps, and in some places such as red light areas and prisons it is extremely common (Golden 2004). Crime against women is grossly underreported, both in India (Jain, Mathur, Kothari and Mathur 2008, Mukhopadhyay, Partha, Karmakar, Sarkar, Chatterjee and Nigam 2010, Al-Azad, Raman, Ahmad, Wahab and Ali 2011) and elsewhere (Boyer and Dalton 1997, Green 2004). The correct figures are difficult to obtain and in their absence it is difficult to know whether the actual incidence is rising or falling. There are certainly more cases being reported to the police, but whether this reflects an increase in reporting or an increase in actual crimes, we know not. Communal rapes which take place in this part of the world are totally different and their occurrence confounds the analysis of any data that is at hand (Khanna 2008).

The National Crime Bureau Data reveals the incidence of crime against women in India.

TABLE-1: CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (1990-1994)

Sl.No.	Crime Head	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
01	Rape	9518	9793	11,112	11,242	12,351
02	Kidnapping and Abduction	11,699	12,300	12,077	11,837	12,998
03	Dowry Deaths	4,836	5157	4,962	5817	4936
04	Torture	13,450	15,949	19,750	22064	25946
05	Molestation	20,194	20,611	20,385	20,985	24,117
06	Sexual Harassment	8,620	10,283	10,751	12,009	10,496
07	Importation of Girls	----	----	----	----	167
08	Sati Prevention Act	----	----	----	----	02
09	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	----	----	----	----	7547
10	Indecent Representation of Women	----	----	----	----	389
	Total	68,317	74,093	74,037	83,954	98,948

Source: National Crime Record Bureau

Table-1 above shows the rate of crime against women in India during globalisation i.e. from 1990-1994 in India. The table reveals that the incidence of crime under certain heads gradually increased and incidence under certain heads took place for the first time immediately following globalisation. For example the number of rape increased gradually from 9581 in 1990 to 12,351 in 1994. The same result we get in case of torture and molestation. Kidnapping and abduction showed the same trend except in the year 1993. The reported case of sexual harassment increased from 8620 in 1990 to 10496 in 1994. Where as certain offences took place for the first time in the year 1994 like importation of girls, immoral traffic (Prevention) Act and indecent representation of women.

Table-2 below shows the number of crimes against women from 2010-2014. It is shocking to see that the incidence of rape increased rapidly from 22172 in 2010 to 36,735 in 2014. Similarly the incidence of kidnapping and abduction assault on women shows high increase i.e. nearly double from 2010 to 2014. Total crime incidence increased from 2,13,585 in 2010 to 3,37,992 in 2014.

TABLE-2: CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (2010-2014)

Sl.No	Crime Head	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
01	Rape	22,172	24,206	24,923	33,707	36,735
02	Attempt to commit rape	---	---	---	---	4,234
03	Kidnapping and abduction of women	29,795	35,565	38,262	51,881	57,311
04	Dowry Deaths	8,391	8,618	8,233	8,083	8,455
05	Assult on women with intent to outrage her modesty	40,613	42,268	45,351	70,739	82,235
06	Insult to the modest of women	9,961	8,570	9,173	12,589	9,735
07	Cruelty by husband or his wives	94,041	99,135	1,06,527	1,18,866	1,22,877
08	Importation of girl from foreign country	36	80	59	31	13

09	Abetment of suicide of women	---	---	---	---	3734
10	Commission of Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0
11	Indecent representation	895	453	141	362	47
12	The Dowry Prohibition Act	5,182	6,619	9,038	10,704	10,050
13	Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act	---	---	---	---	426
14	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2,499	2,436	2,563	2,579	2,070
	Total	2,13,585	2,28,650	2,44,270	3,09,546	3,37,922

Source: National Crime Record Bureau

The analysis of above two tables clarifies the fact that the crime rate against women in India has not only increased but has also introduced new crime heads after globalisation and liberalisation.

5. APPROACH TOWARDS SAFETY OF WOMEN

- a) **To increase reporting of rape and assault cases:** To increase the reporting of such cases at first we need to empower the women and children. They must be educate on their rights and encourage them to come forward to register the cases. There are many violent cases but due to stigma in the society very few are reported.
- b) **Law enforcement agencies:** Law enforces should be well trained to react swiftly and with sensitivity towards the women and children cases.
- c) **Exemplary punishment:** Punishment of every culprit need to be exemplary. Campaigning of "Zero-tolerance" of sex offenders. More and more fast track court should establish.
- d) **Proper planning of the city:** Every city should be planned in a very specific manner. According to Ranjana Kumari, director of Delhi 's Centre for Social Research, only 37% of the city was ever planned. "The rest is . . . slums, villages, with no proper lighting or development," she said last week. "There are many pockets of crime."
- e) **Indian Police system:** Neither the Centre nor States have been proactive in improving the quality of Policing. Official records shows that only 14 states have either enacted the New Police Act or amended their existing laws to incorporate SC's suggestion.

6. CONCLUSION

From the afore stated premises it can be concluded in saying that due to globalisation and economic liberalisation the Indian cultural and social values have undergone a drastic change. It has affected Indian culture in numerous ways starting from changing family structure from joint to nuclear to employment and status of women in the society. The liberalisation of economy opened up various avenues for women to fulfill their economic necessities by marginalised their employment and exposing them to various hazards. The following are the recommendations to reduce the incidence of crime against women.

7. SUGGESTIONS

- ✓ Educating women about their rights through mass media.
- ✓ Training for personal safety and self-defence may be introduced as part of curriculum starting from High school to college level.
- ✓ Women counselling centres may be introduced at district level to enable them to exercise their rights in the appropriate forum.
- ✓ Strict implementation of laws relating to women.
- ✓ Changing the mindset of people and society at large .

REFERENCES

1. Al-Azad MAS, Raman Z, Ahmad M, Wahab MA, Ali M & Khalil MI. (2011). Socio demographic characteristics of alleged sexual assault (rape) cases in Dhaka city. Journal of Armed Forces Medical College, Bangladesh,7(2), 21-4.
2. Boyer L & Dalton ME. (1997). Female victims of rape and their genital injuries. BJOG. 104(5), 617-20.
3. Green JL. (2004).Uncovering collective rape: a comparative study of political sexual violence. International Journal of Sociology, 34(1), 97-116.
4. Kaur P.(2011). Crime, Gender and Society in India. Higher Education of Social Science, 1(1), 24-32.

5. Golden DM. (2004). It's not all in my head. The harm of rape and Prison Litigation Reforms Act. *Cardozo Women's Law Journal*, 11(37), 37-60.
6. Jain R, Mathur PN, Kothari NS & Mathur P. (2008). Medicolegal evaluation of sex assault cases admitted at Sardar Patel Medical College & P.B.M. Hospital, Bikaner. *India Medico Legal Update*, 8(1), 1-6
7. Khanna R. (2008). Communal violence in Gujarat, India: impact of sexual violence and responsibilities of the health care system. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 16(31), 142-52
8. Mukhopadhyay P, Partha P, Karmakar RN, Sarkar D, Chattrejee S & Nigam MK. (2010). Decadal change in pattern and demography of female victims of sex offence examined at Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan, West Bengal, India: myth versus reality. *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology*, 4(1), 31-5
9. <http://www.countercurrents.org/ranjan300113.htm>
10. <https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm>