AN INSIGHT OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DUE TO ADVANCEMENT OF SOCIAL MEDIA WITH REFERENCE TO ERODE CITY

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ABSTRACT

India stepped toward digitalization which brought technological power. People explore using internet and made life easy and comfortable. They explore the unknowns and communicate with virtually anyone, anytime, anywhere across the world. Violence against women (VAW) is a major public health problem in the country. The problem is grossly under-reported. A number of factors have been blamed for crimes against women. In this project, descriptive is used as a research methodology and the samples are collected from 170 members. Physical and sexual abuse perpetrated by husband or family members on women can have deep physical and psychological impact preventing the victim from leading a normal life. Simple percentage, Correlation and Anova are the statistical tools used for the analysis of the project. The researcher used random sampling method with the study. Low level of education and socio-economic background is an important factor causing domestic violence. In spite of laws to protect women from being victims of domestic violence, it is found that disparity which exists between gender, caste, class, sexual orientation and ability manifests itself in crimes against women. Strict laws will help in bringing down these crimes but this is not enough. What is required is a social and cultural awakening to stop crimes against women. Therefore, it is time to create awareness about the violence happened against women and take precautionary measures to protect themselves from these crimes.

Keywords: Violence against women (VAW), Crimes, Descriptive, Physical and Sexual Abuse, Domestic Violence.

INTRODUCTION

Every year 25th November is observed as International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and this year the theme is Generation Equality Stands Against Rape. Violence against women continues to be an obstacle to achieving equality, development, peace and fulfilment of women and girls' human rights. According to a WHO report one in every three women and girls experience physical or sexual violence in their lifetime most frequently by an intimate partner. As per the NCRB data in India cruelty by husband or his relatives accounted for the highest number of cases recorded in the crime against women category in 2017. Safety and security of women has been accorded top priority by the govt in India and several steps have been taken over the years to tackle this issue.

There are few cases that results in threat of violence against women by individuals directly or indirectly. Though women have significantly imported in every aspect of life, the list of in human treatment against women increases. Some women seem to face a lot more abuse than others such as Actresses, celebrities, journalists in the public eye because of misuse of social media. The pattern of value in any society is reflected in the contents of mass communications. Most of the women face at least some form of abuses, which can be linked to the way in which society perceives women in public spaces.

WOMEN AND MEDIA

During the past decade, advances in information technology have facilitated a global communication network that transcends national boundaries and has an impact on public policy, private attitudes and behavior, especially on children's and young adults. Everywhere the potential exists for the social media to make a far greater contribution to the advancement of women. More women are involved in communicating to others through internet, chat, but the problems they face are high. They send and receive messages beyond the local, national and international boundaries.

Cybercrime, or computer-oriented crime, is a crime that involves a computer and a network. The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target. Cybercrimes can be defined as: "Offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (networks including chat rooms, emails, notice

boards and groups) and mobile phones (Bluetooth/SMS/MMS)". Cybercrime may threaten a person or a nation's security and financial health. Issues surrounding these types of crimes have become high-profile, particularly those regarding hacking, copyright infringement, unwarranted mass-surveillance, sextortion, child pornography, and child grooming.

International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (IDEVAW)

- ✓ It is observed every year across the world on 25 November.
- ✓ The aim is too raise awareness about violence against women, end violence against women. It also seeks to show that prevention is possible against violence of women.
- ✓ The 2019 theme for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women is 'Orange the World: Generation Equality Stands Against Rape'
- ✓ International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women was instituted by United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in December 1999.

Violence against women in India refer to physical or sexual violence committed against Indian women, typically by a man. Common forms of violence against women in India include acts such as domestic abuse, sexual assault, and murder. In order to be considered violence against women, the act must be committed solely because the victim is female. Most typically, these acts are committed by men as a result of the long-standing gender inequalities present in the country.

WORRYING TREND

Crime	2017	2018	2019 (up to April 30)
Murder	6	14	03
Dowry death	2	2	1
Suicide	6	14	4
Attempt to murder	2	5	-
Rape	44	66	25
Kidnapping	77	83	38
Dowry cases	14	29	35

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to 24 Hutton and Haantz (2003), anyone may be a victim in cyber space, but certain demographic groups such as women, youths, newcomers to the Internet and other specific vulnerable groups are more at risk compared to others.

According to the United Nations Broadband Commission Report (2015), women aged 18 to 24 years were at a risk of cybercrime victimization. Women were likely to experience stalking and sexual harassment and other type of harassments. According to the survey report, in Europe, 18 per cent of women (9 million) in the age group of 15 years and above have experienced cybercrime victimization.

Sissing (2013) in her study found that majority of the cybercrime victims were female. The participants were young and belong to the age group of 18 to 25 years. The majority of the victims shared that they were cyber stalked through social networking sites by strangers. Significantly, none of the participants were relatives or ever romantically involved with their cyber stalkers. Fall (2012) also stated that victims were most often females and nine out of ten victims were females. Offenders were males and three-fourths of cyber stalking offenders were males.

Reyns (2010) in her study found various forms of victimization against women. 27.9% of female and 16.1% of male respondents were victims of unwanted contact. 25.2% of females and 12.9% of male respondents were victims of harassment. 18% of female respondents and 7.5% of male respondents had experienced sexual advances. Majority of the respondents belonged to the age group of below 21 years. 44% of the respondents were married and 36.8% were single. Among female respondents, 48.2% of the married women were victimized.

An exploratory study by Paullet (2009) with 302 undergraduate and graduate students found that 13% of students were victims of cyber stalking. Of the 25 39 victims, 64% were females and 36% were males. Further, the study indicates that there is a relationship between gender and being a victim of cyber stalking. Women were almost twice as likely as men to become a victim of cyber stalking. Of the 39 victims of cyber stalking, 9% males and 91% females feared for their safety during their stalking experience. Also,

Sheridan and Grant (2007) in their study with 1,051 stalking victims found that the mean age of the victims as 32.6 years. 86.8% of the victims were females.

Hossain, Hasan, Haque, Ansar and Runa (2009) discussed on various types of cybercrime with the profile of cyber criminals and the victims. According to the study, the potential victims of cybercrimes include desperados and greedy people, gullible, unskilled and inexperienced and unlucky people.

According to the Budd and Mattinson (2000), individuals between the age group of 16 and 24 years; single people; students; those living in privately rented accommodation or flat or marionette and those living in low income of less than 15,000 $ per annum were vulnerable to cyber victimization.

METHODOLOGY
DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The data collected constitute both primary and secondary data.

PRIMARY DATA

The primary data has been collected means of questionnaire and interview method.

SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data has been collected from various public sources, books and websites.

SAMPLE SIZE

This refers to the number of items to be selected from the population to constitute a sample in the study, the size of the sample is 170.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The researcher used random sampling method with the study.

SAMPLING UNIT

The questionnaire were issued to 170 respondents: selected random sample basis 170 respondents expressed their level of preference in the company.

The researcher has calculated percentage wherever necessary to find out the significance of the various data collected.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The question is arranged in logical sequence. Ordinal and interval scales were used to construct the questionnaire. The questionnaire send to the persons concerned with a request to answer the question.

TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

- ✓ Correlation
- ✓ Anova

CORRELATION METHOD

A correlation coefficient is a numerical measure, some type of correlation meaning a statistical relation between two variables. The variables may be two columns of a given data set of observations often called a sample, or two components of a multivariate random variable with a known distribution.

$$r = \frac{n\left(\sum xy\right) - \left(\sum x\right)\left(\sum y\right)}{\sqrt{\left[n\sum X^2 - \left(\sum x\right)^2\right]\left[n\sum Y^2 - \left(\sum y\right)^2\right]}}$$

ANOVA METHOD

In statistics one-way analysis of variance is a technique that can be used to compare means of two or more samples (using F distribution). The ANOVA tests the null hypothesis, which states that samples in all groups are drawn from population with the same mean values. To do this, two estimates are made of the population variance. These estimates rely on various assumptions. The ANOVA produces an F statistics, the ratio of the variance calculated among the means to the variance within the samples. If the group means are drawn from populations with the same mean values, the variance between the group means should be lower than the variance of the samples.

Correlation factor = G^2 / N

Total sum of square (SST) = $\left(\sum y_{ij}^2\right) - G^2 / N$

Sum of squares between samples (SSB) = $\left(\sum T_i^2 / r_i\right) - G^2 / N$

Sum of square within samples or errors (SSW) = Sum of squares between samples -

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Sum of square within samples or errors

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

ANOVA

Anova		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Attending Self-defence training	Between Groups	.738	3	.246	.994	.397
	Within Groups	41.051	166	.247		
	Total	41.788	169			
Respondents experience in crime	Between Groups	2.744	3	.915	4.790	.003
	Within Groups	31.703	166	.191		
	Total	34.447	169			
Respondents awareness about schemes related to women	Between Groups	.913	3	.304	1.879	.135
	Within Groups	26.882	166	.162		
	Total	27.794	169			

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows the attending self-defense training, there is a significant level of 0.397 is the greater than the significance level of 0.05 so there is a less significant level of attending self-defense training.

The above table shows the respondents experience in crime, there is a significant level of 0.003 is the less than the significance level of 0.05 so there is a high significant level of respondent's experience in crime.

The above table shows the respondents awareness about schemes related to women, there is a significant level of 0.135 is the greater than the significance level of 0.05 so there is a less significant level of respondent's awareness about schemes related to women.

CORRELATION

Correlation		Uncomfortability feel in Area	Area of Living
Uncomfortability feel in Area	Pearson Correlation	1	.135
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.080
	N	170	170
Area of Living	Pearson Correlation	.135	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.080	
	N	170	170

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows, there is a correlation between the Uncomfortability feel in area and Area of living with the score of 80% of Correlation.

CONCLUSION

Violence against women is a problem across the World. It affects women of all races, ethnic groups, classes and nationalities. It is a life-threatening problem for individual women and a serious problem for societies. Violence affects the lives of millions of women worldwide in all socio-economic and educational classes. Every women should use the social media with safely and securely and they must aware about all the crimes done in social media. They need to take precautionary measures before the crime has been occur and mainly, they need to take self-defense training to protect themselves from these types of crimes. Women must be bold and face everything which surrounds themselves. The silence of women and unreporting of the crime to the Government authorities is the main reason why the perpetrators of crime against women are roaming free. Therefore, women must be strong and brave to fight with the crimes which happen around them and they need to come forward to take severe actions against the culprit.

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