Part A
Answer any 2 of the following questions in about 600 words. Each question carries 20 marks.

1. Discuss Rape and Dowry as a form of violence against women. In our opinion, what are the reason of its occurrence?

**Ans:** Rape is one of the most common crimes against women in India. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 defines rape as penile and non-penile penetration in bodily orifices of a woman by a man, without the consent of the woman. In India, a woman is raped every 29 minutes. Incidents of reported rape increased 3% from 2011 to 2012. Incidents of reported incest rape increased 46.8% from 268 cases in 2011 to 392 cases in 2012.

Victims of rape are increasingly reporting their rapes and confronting the perpetrators. Women are becoming more independent and educated, which is increasing their likelihood to report their rape. Although rapes are becoming more frequently reported, many go unreported or have the complaint files withdrawn due to the perception of family honour being compromised. Women frequently do not receive justice for their rapes, because police often do not give a fair hearing, and/or medical evidence is often unrecorded which makes it easy for offenders to get away with their crimes under the current laws.

Increased attention in the media and awareness among both Indians and the outside world is both bringing attention to the issue of rape in India and helping empower women to report the crime. After international news reported the gang rape of a 23-year-old student on a moving bus that occurred in Delhi, in December 2012, Delhi experienced a significant increase in reported rapes. The number of reported rapes nearly doubled from 143 reported in January-March 2012 to 359 during the three months after the rape. After the Delhi rape case, Indian media has committed to report each and every rape case.

**Marital rape**
In India, marital rape is not a criminal offense. 20% of Indian men admit to forcing their wives or partners to have sex.

Marital rape can be classified into one of three types:
- **Battering rape:** This includes both physical and sexual violence. The majority of marital rape victims experience battering rape.
- **Force-only rape:** Husbands use the minimum amount of force necessary to coerce his wife.
- **Compulsive or obsessive rape:** Torture and/or "perverse" sexual acts occur and are often physically violent.

**Gang rape**
Gang rape is defined as the rape of an individual by two or more perpetrators. The 2012 Delhi gang rape brought a lot of international attention to the issue of gang rape in India. On 16 December 2012, in Munirka, New Delhi, a 23-year-old was beaten and gang raped on a private bus. She died 13 days later. Following the rape, there was widespread national and international coverage of the incident as well as public protests against the government of India and the government of Delhi.

**Dowry-Related Violence**
Dowry-related violence is a serious problem that affects the lives of women and girls. Dowry includes gifts, money, goods or property given from the bride’s family to the groom or in-laws before, during or anytime after the marriage. Dowry is a response to explicit or implicit demands or expectations of the groom or his family. The United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women defines dowry-related violence or harassment as "any act of violence or harassment associated with the giving or receiving of dowry at any time before, during or after the marriage.

The violence and deaths associated with dowry demands can constitute domestic violence. Similar to acts of domestic violence, the acts used in dowry-related offenses include physical, emotional, and economic violence, as well as harassment and stalking as means to exact compliance or to punish the victim. Women often struggle with bringing successful claims of dowry-related violence, as emotional and economic violence are difficult to prove in a court of law. However, dowry-related violence is distinct from domestic violence in that the husband or current partner may not be the only perpetrator of dowry-related violence or death. In-laws, former spouses, or fiancés may also commit acts of dowry-related violence.

While dowry is practiced in many different of the world, dowry-related violence is most prevalent in South Asia, in the nations of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The most common forms of dowry-related violence are battering, marital rape, acid throwing, wife burning, and other forms of violence. Perpetrators may also use methods of starvation, deprivation of clothing, evictions, and false imprisonment as a method of extortion. They often use violence disguised as suicides or accidents, such as stove or kerosene disasters, to burn or kill women for failing to meet dowry demands.

Survivors of dowry-related violence often require similar services as survivors of domestic violence. These women will require transport to shelters, emergency services, support programs, and legal assistance.

2. Analyse the main provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Act, 2000).

**Ans:** The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides that a review of the working of the Juvenile Act, 1986 would indicate that much greater attention is required to be given to children in conflict with law or those in need of care and protection.

The justice system as available for adults is not considered suitable for being applied to a juvenile or the child. It is also necessary that the juvenile justice system must be easily accessible to a juvenile or the child or anyone on their behalf including the police, voluntary organizations, social workers, or parents and guardians, throughout the country.

There is also an urgent need for creating adequate infrastructure necessary for the implementation of the proposed legislation with a larger involvement of informal systems specially the family, the voluntary organizations and the community.