

Assessment of Knowledge and Awareness of 375 IPC amongst Teenager Boys (13-18 years) in Shelter Home of Snehalaya (Ahmednagar) Maharashtra

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Abstract: *The term rape is sometimes used interchangeably with the term sexual assault. Widespread and systematic rape and sexual slavery can occur during international conflict. Originally, IPC375 had no sexual connotation and is still used in other contexts in English. In Roman law, it or raptus was classified as a form of crimenvis, "crime of assault". A person may face violence or threats from the rapist, and, in some cultures, from the victim's family and relatives. To assess awareness about provision of 375 IPC as sexual offense.*

1. Introduction

IPC375 is a type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration perpetrated against a person without that person's consent. The act may be carried out by physical force, coercion, abuse of authority or against a person who is incapable of giving valid consent, such as one who is unconscious, incapacitated, has an intellectual disability or below the legal age of consent.[1] [2] [3]. The term rape is sometimes used interchangeably with the term sexual assault.[4]. Widespread and systematic rape and sexual slavery can occur during international conflict. These practices are crimes against humanity and war crimes. Rape is also recognized as an element of the crime of genocide when committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a targeted ethnic group. The definition of rape is inconsistent between governmental health organizations, law enforcement, health providers and legal professions. It has varied historically and culturally.[5] [6] Originally, IPC375 had no sexual connotation and is still used in other contexts in English. In Roman law, it or raptus was classified as a form of crimenvis, "crime of assault".[7] People who have been raped can be traumatized and develop posttraumatic stress disorder.[8]

Serious injuries can result along with the risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. A person may face violence or threats from the rapist, and, in some cultures, from the victim's family and relatives.[9][10][11]

2. Aims and Objectives

- 1) To assess awareness about provision of 375 IPC as sexual offense.
- 2) To know the knowledge regarding punishment of 375 IPC.

- 3) To assess the comparison of knowledge of boys regarding 375IPC before and after the study

3. Materials and Methods

- **Study design:** Questionnaire based study for which aim was to design a structured questionnaire with the sole objective to gather relevant information pertaining to the research topic of interest.
- **Study type:** Cross sectional Interventional Study.
- **Sample size:** 200 (convenient sampling)
- **Study population:** Infinity population of resident.
- **Selection criteria:** Boys who were living in shelter home between 13-18years of age.
- **Exclusion criteria:** Boys above 18 and below 13 years and girls of any age are not included.
- **Study Setting:** Shelter home of snehalaya was selected of biggest district of Maharashtra state.
- **Data collection procedure:** With help of formed questionnaire.
- **Instruments:** No instruments were used.
- **Plan of analysis / Statistical tools:** Expert statistical guidance was obtained to analyze the data gathered in this study.
- **Ethical considerations:** Request for waiver of consent from the subject was used in this study was applied for and obtained from the IEC.
- **Amendment of protocol:** No change in the study procedure was made.
- **Confidentiality:** The identity of patient generated in the study was bounded in strict confidence.

The data was available only to the investigator involved in the study and to the regulatory authorities. Break in the confidentiality was never done.

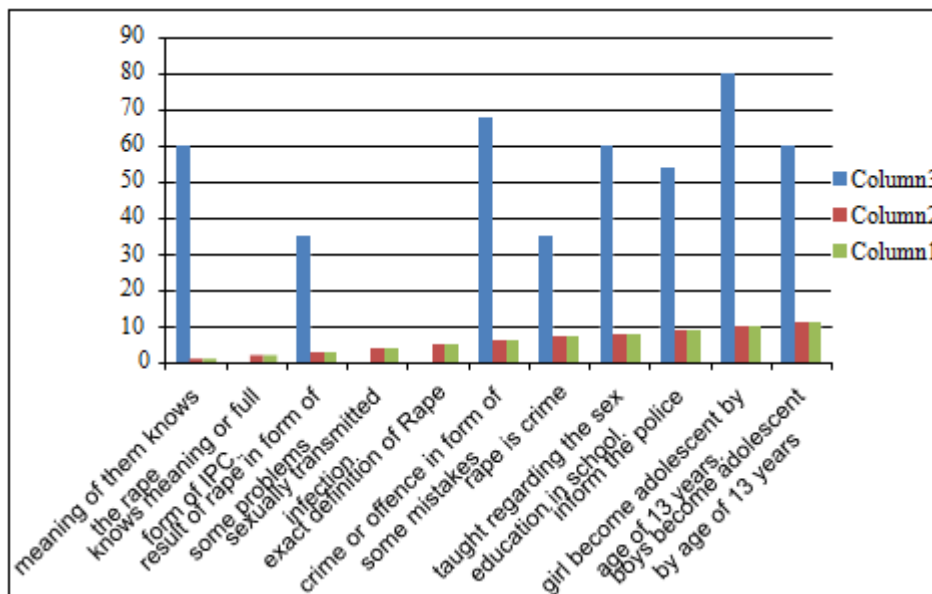


Photo 1



Photo 2

4. Observation and Results

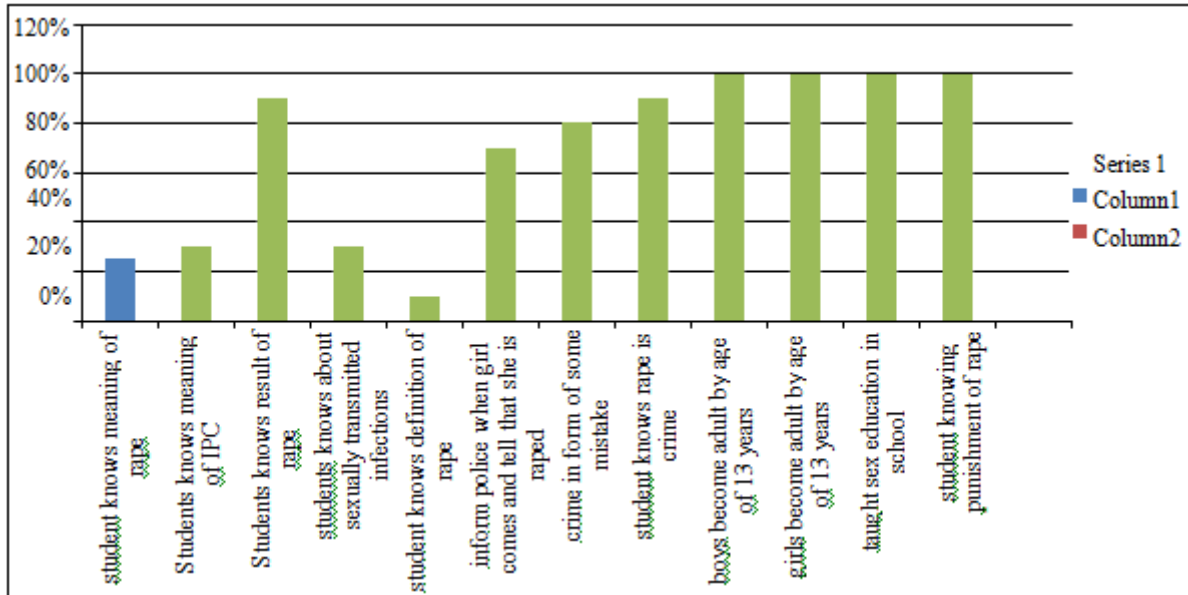


Result 1 is before giving intervention lecture.

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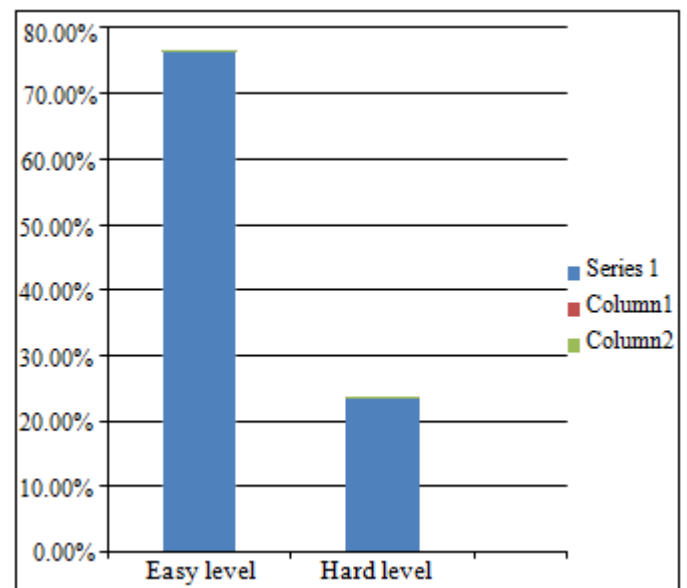


Result 2 is after giving intervention lecture and updating their knowledge in this area

5. Discussion

The study was carried out in snehalaya with aim of 200 teenager boys but due to availability of 100 boys, result has been shown in above graphs. This is small initiative carried out by me in short span of time. Many studies regarding this should be conducted with more time in various districts of Maharashtra as well as of India. In ancient history, rape was viewed less as a type of assault on the female but rather a serious property crime against the man to whom she belonged; typically the father or husband. The loss of virginity was an especially serious matter. The loss of virginity and subsequent damage resulted in her reduced prospects in finding a husband and a reduction in her bride price. This was especially true in the case of betrothed virgins, as the loss of chastity was perceived as severely depreciating her value to a prospective husband. In such cases, the law would void the betrothal and demand financial compensation from the rapist, payable to the woman's household, whose "goods" were "damaged". Under biblical law, the rapist might be compelled to marry the unmarried woman instead of receiving the civil penalty if her father agreed. This was especially prevalent in laws where the crime of rape did not include, as a necessary element, the violation of the woman's body, thus dividing the crime in the current meaning of rape and a means for a man and woman to force their families to permit marriage. Psychiatric and emotional consequences can be apparent immediately after rape and it may be necessary to treat these very early in the evaluation and treatment. Other treatable emotional and psychiatric disorders may not become evident after the rape. These can be eating disorders, anxiety, fear, intrusive thoughts, fear of crowds, avoidance, anger, depression, humiliation, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) hyperarousal, sexual disorders, (including fear of engaging in sexual activity), mood disorders, suicidal ideation, borderline personality disorder, nightmares, fear of situations that remind the patient of the rape and fear of being alone, agitation, numbness and emotional distance.

There are clinicians who are specially trained in the treatment of those who have experienced rape and sexual assault/abuse. Treatment can be lengthy and be challenging for both the counselor and the patient. Several treatment options exist and vary by accessibility, cost, or whether or not insurance coverage exists for the treatment. Treatment also varies dependent upon the expertise of the counselor—some have more experience and or have specialized in the treatment of sexual trauma and rape. To be the most effective, a treatment plan should developed based upon the struggles of the patient and not necessarily based upon the traumatic experience. An effective treatment plan will take the following into consideration: current stressors, coping skills, physical health, interpersonal conflicts, self-esteem, family issues, involvement of the guardian, and the presence of mental health symptoms.



6. Conclusion

In result after giving questionnaire we came to conclusion that Out of 100 boys students, 60 of them knows the meaning of rape.

- No one knows meaning or full form of IPC.
- 35 students know the result of rape in form of some problems. No one knows about sexually transmitted infection.
- No one knows the exact definition of Rape.
- 68 students know what is crime or offence in form of some mistakes.
- 35 students know that rape is crime.
- 60 students have been taught regarding the sex education in school.
- 54 students will inform the police when a girl comes and tells him that she is raped.
- 80 students know that girl become adolescent by age of 13 years.
- 60 students know that boys become adolescent by age of 13 years. This is a short research carried out by me in Ahmednagar.

7. Future Scope

- 1) Based on current studies, more and more studies regarding this should be carried out by giving proper time and result should be compared with previous studies and thus new rules and changes should be implemented.
- 2) The study reiterates that it is the responsibility of the every students to know about rape and related things
- 3) IPC375 is a type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration perpetrated against a person without that person's consent. The present intervention study evaluates knowledge of snehalaya teenager boys. The study successfully compiles the knowledge, perception, belief and significant findings and therefore adds to our knowledge on this topic as no such studies have been carried out in our setup. The study recognizes the fact that rural snehalaya teenager boys knowledge must be updated time to time and various studies must be carried out in every district of country. Rape by strangers is usually less common than rape by persons the victim knows, and male-on- male and female-on-female prison rapes are common and may be the least reported forms of rape.
- 4) Thus this study provides new knowledge and adds to the scientific pool on this topic of research.
- 5) Actually there is not much study on my research topic, so the result obtained by me by my study with help of Department of Forensic Medicine of my college will be helpful to the future researchers who may do study on this topic in their district and state.
- 6) As rape in burning topic in today world more and more research should be done considering juveniles and teenagers in their study and assessing them with their knowledge and improving them.

8. Acknowledgement

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9. Conflict of Interest

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) (STS Project) sanctioned this article in 2017.

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