
A CRY FOR JUSTICE: THE TRAGIC CASE OF Dr. MOUMITA DEBNATH

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Abstract:

The present paper gives the analysis of the rape and murder case of Dr. Moumita Debnath. Dr. Moumita Debnath, a young doctor with promising future was brutally raped and murdered in an act of senseless violence. The brutal rape case of Dr. Moumita Debnath has shaken not just Kolkata but the entire nation. The molester not only raped the victim but also murdered her. Savagery of men was in full swing in this case and this shows that brute in man has manifested and shamed the humanity. These sexual crimes have no place in the country called Bharat where on one hand, we worship feminine power in the form of Ma Shakti and on the other hand, we commit serious and heinous crimes against the girls and womenfolk. Thus, it seems that men are hypocrites and have no respect towards shakti, nor towards womenfolk. Men feel no remorse in committing rape and murder of the innocent girls and women, which they do just to satiate their sexual lust and thus proves humans as brutes indulge in heinous crimes of sexual assault and exploitation. The Kolkata case caught public attention to prevalence of sexual violence against women in India and the inadequacy of the system respond to the safety of women. Yet, here we are forced to confront the reality that even hospitals are not safe havens. In the shameful and savage case of Dr. Moumita, there is utmost and right grief, shock, condemnation, and the doctors and general public is on roads and the protests demand no less than capital punishment to those accused in the case.

Keywords: Kolkata rape case, Crime against women, women empowerment, criminal justice system

INTRODUCTION: The Kolkata case led to a series of riots and protests all over the country and the government saw a rage of the people for the offences and against their heinous and brutal incident. From the unfortunate case of Nirbhaya, nothing has changed. This case took more than eight years to punish those accused of gang rape. Four of the accused had been hanged, one committed suicide and another was set free being juvenile. There is need for swiftness in pronouncing the punishment to those found involved in rape and murder of the innocent girls and women in the country. The government should view rape cum murder cases very seriously. In the shameful and savage case of Dr. Moumita, there is utmost and right grief, shock, condemnation and the doctors and general public is on road and the protestors demand no less than capital punishment to those accused in the case. The protest also aimed to shed light on the pervasive issue of sexual violence and advocate for systematic changes to protect and support our survivors. The incident has sparked outrages across the nation, leading to widespread protests, particularly by junior doctors and medical students who have halted work to demand justice. The Indian Medical Association (IMA) also announced the closure of non essential medical services for two days to support the case.

The socio-cultural structure centring sexual violence is such that sexual violence especially against women is seen as the norm and is even encouraged via male sexual aggression. In a society where cultural values are determined by sexual hierarchy, rape becomes “an extreme manifestation of our culturally accepted patterns of male-female relationships...an unofficial buttress of the status quo.” Rape accounts and reporting are frequently met with denials accompanied by categorical humiliation and stigmatization of the victim. Victim blaming myths continue to prevail with women being repeatedly blamed for dressing and behaving in

ways that would provoke rape. Victim's behavioural and sexual history is often introduced to determine if she indeed provoked the crime in any form. Besides attitude towards rape and rape victims are resonated by the media which furthers the culture of misogyny and sexual violence. Skewed representation of masculinity, sexual triumphs, and violence in the mass media not only enhance women's fears but also contribute towards making public spaces unsafe for women. Benedict (1993) argues that "the media present women as being rewarded for the characteristic of passivity, dependence, and indecisiveness. When rape or sexual assault cases are reported, there is always the tendency to sensationalize the abuse and situate the victim within the virgin wore dichotomy. Such an approach not only devitalize the victim, but it also risks misinforming the public about the true nature of media, portrayals of sexual violence has frequently been the subject of academic, legal and ethical debates.

BACKGROUND:

Dr. Moumita, a 31 years old trainee doctor was in Chest Medicine Department at the RG Kar Medical College and Hospital. She was also pursuing Ph. D. She was a bright student and had passed both JEE and Medical Entrance Exam. She was a young trainee doctor who had recently completed her post-graduate study at RG Kar Medical College. Colleagues describe her as dedicate and compassionate doctor, known for her keen intellect and commitment to patients' care. She had shown great promise in her field and was regarded as a rising star among her peers.

On the morning of 9th august 2024, Dr. Moumita Debnath was reported missing by her colleagues. They reported that she was last seen while heading to a seminar hall within the College premises to take some rest after a long shift. But later, her body was discovered in a half clad state, with visible injuries indicating a brutal assault. She was discovered dead in a semi-nude state with her eyes, mouth and genitals bleeding. The autopsy confirmed that she had been raped and strangled to death. The post marten report later revealed that she was raped and strangled to death. The four page report also included the details about the wounds on her genital tract, lips, left leg, right hand, ring finger, neck and face. 150 mg of semen was also revealed in her vagina through this report. This 150 mg of semen found in her vagina led to suspicion that she was subjected to gang rape. The immediate reaction to this crime was horror and disbelief. The Medical Community in Kolkata and across India quickly mobilized to demand justice for Dr. Moumita Debnath.

We can't even imagine the pain that her family is affected by. May be, those who have daughters in their homes can understand this pain to some extent and get to worry about the safety of their daughters. The father of the trainee doctor has spoken of his daughter's love of medicine and the way her family had worked to support her vocation. What her father told may perhaps give some idea of his pain.

He said, "We are a poor family and we raised her with a lot of hardship. She worked extremely hard to become a doctor. All she did was study, study, study."

He also said:

"All our dreams have been shattered in one night. We sent her to work and the hospital gave us her body. It's all finished for us."

Her father also told the public that it was only her ambition that drove him to expand his tailoring business due to which the family's finances improved to a point. Although they remained in the same lower middle class suburb where she grew up, and where everyone respected her as a local girl. The location of this attack was the hospital where the victim worked, which she and her family assumed was safe and her public service as a doctor working in a 36 hour shift have added to public outrage over the crime.

About the safety of women in their working institutions, father of the trainee said, “Like all parents, we worried about her safety but only the time, she was travelling. The moment, she reached hospital, we relaxed. She was safe.”

Dr. Moumita Debnath is not the only victim of this rape culture. We are not even aware about the number of girls who became victim to this culture. When we think of Moumita’s case, naturally the name of Nirbhaya comes in our mind. Nirbhaya’s original name was Jyoti Singh Pandey, who was gang raped by six men in a moving bus in Delhi on 16th December 2012. There shall also many of the innocent girls who became victims to this rape culture about which we are unaware. After reading or listening to all these atrocities over women, some of the terms as Rape Culture and Women Empowerment naturally come to one’s mind.

RAPE CULTURE: Rape culture is pervasive. It is embedded in the way we think, speak and move in the world. While the contexts may differ, rape culture is always rooted in patriarchal beliefs, power and control. Rape culture is the social environment that allows sexual violence to be normalised and justified, fuelled by the persistent gender inequalities and attitudes about gender and sexuality.

“Boys will be boys”

“She was drunk”

“Women say ‘no’ when they mean ‘yes’.”

Every day we have an opportunity to examine our behaviours and beliefs for biases that permit rape culture to continue from the attitude we have about gender identities to the policies, we support in our communities, all of us can take an action to stand against rape culture.

Here are some of the ways that we can follow up to stand against the rape culture:

SPEAK OUT AGAINST THE ROOT CAUSES: Rape Culture is allowed to continue when we buy into ideas of masculinity that see violence and dominance as ‘strong’ and when women are less valued than men.

It is also underpinned by victim blaming that suggests a victim rather than the perpetrator bears responsibility for an assault. When discussing cases of sexual violence, a victim’s sobriety, clothes and sexuality are irrelevant. Instead counter the idea that men and boys must obtain power through violence and question the notion of sex as an entitlement.

REDEFINE MASCULINITY: Take a critical look at what masculinity means to you and how you embody it. Self reflection, community conversations and artistic expressions are just some of the tools available for men and boys to examine and redefine masculinities and feminist principles.

Stop victim blaming: - Because language is deeply embedded in our culture, we may forget that the words and phrase we use each day shape our reality. Rape affirming beliefs are embedded in our language as:

“She was dressed like a slut. She was asking for it.”

It is part of popular song lyrics “I knew you want it.”

It is normalised by objectifying women and calling their names in pop culture and media. You have the power to choose to leave behind language and lyrics that blame victims, objectifying women and excuse sexual harassment. What a woman is wearing, what and how much she had to drink and where she was at a certain time, is not an invitation to rape her.

HAVE ZERO TOLERANCE: Establish policies of Zero Tolerance for sexual harassment and violence in the space in which you live, work and play. Leaders must be particularly clear that they are committed to upholding zero tolerance policy and that it must be practised every day.

As a starting point take a look at what you can do to make harassment at work history.

BY BROADENING THE UNDERSTANDING OF RAPE CULTURE: Across time and contexts, rape culture takes many forms. It is important to recognise that rape culture goes beyond the narrow notion of a man assaulting a woman as she walks alone at night. For instance,

rape culture encompasses a wide array of harmful practices that rob women and girls of their autonomy and rights such as 'Child Marriage' and 'Female Genital Mutilation'.

INVEST IN WOMEN: Donate to organisations that empower women, amplify their voice, support survivors and promote acceptance of all gender identities and sexualities.

LISTEN TO SURVIVORS: In the era of #Me Too, #TimesUp, #NiUnaMenos, #BalanceTonPore, and other online movements, survivors of violence are speaking out more than ever before.

Listen to their experiences, read stories of survivor and activities around the globe and follow #Orange the world and #creation equality on social media.

Don't say, "Why didn't she leave?"

Do say: "We hear you, we see you, we believe on you."

DON'T LAUGH AT RAPE: Rape is never a funny punch line. Rape jokes delegitimize sexual violence, making it harder for victims to speak up where their consent is violated.

Humorous that normalizes and justifies sexual violence are not acceptable. Call it out.

BE AN ACTIVE BY STANDER: One in three women worldwide experience abuse. Violence against women is shockingly common, and we may become witness to non consensual or violent behaviour. Intervening as an active bystander signals to perpetrator that their behaviour is unacceptable and may help someone stay safe.

First, assess the situation to determine what kind of help, if any, might be appropriate. You may be able to support the target of sexual harassment by asking how they are or if they would like help, or by documenting the incident, creating distractions, to diffuse they situation, or making a short and clear statement directly to the perpetrator.

EDUCATE THE NEXT GENERATION: It is in our hands to inspire the future feminists of the world. Challenge the gender stereotypes and violent ideals that children encounter in the media, on the streets, and at school. Let your children know that your family is a safe space for them to express themselves as they are. Affirm their choices and teach the importance of consent at a young age.

Women Empowerment: Women empowerment may be defined in several methods, including accepting women's viewpoints, making an effort to seek them and raising the status of women through education, awareness, Literacy, equal status in society, better livelihood and training. The term, women empowerment is all about authority, or the power embarked on women in sharing indistinguishable socio- economic restraints of reliance. Women comprise around 50% of the country's population, and bulk of them stays economically dependent on another persons. In most Indian villages and semi-urban cities, women are still denied fundamental education despite amassing the understanding required. Women are known for delivering multiple roles effortlessly per day, and thus, they are considered the backbone of every society. Living in male dominating societies, women play a wide range of roles, such as caring mothers, loving daughters and capable colleagues. The best part is that they fit perfectly in every role. None the less, they have also stood as a neglected bunch of society in different parts of the world. In turn, it has resulted in women surviving the brunt of unevenness, financial trust worthiness, oppression and distinct social evils, Women have been residing under the shackles of enslavement for centuries, now that impedes them from attaining professional as well as personal highs.

There are many factors that affect women's empowerment. Some of them are as:

Gender Discrimination: The problem of gender discrimination has affected the pace of women empowerment in India. Gender discrimination in all realms of action must be checked. Women must be furnished with a resort to take an active part in decision making at every level and direction procedures to attain the motive of empowering women. They need to get due

admiration and prominence, which they rightly earn as merit basis in society to accomplish their fate.

Educational fate: Education is the only significant tool for anticipating women empowerment in India. In order to join the community of developed countries, people should understand the value and importance of women's education and thereby put combined efforts to make India on the progressive track.

Education is the initial line of defence for women who withstand life imperilling circumstances that traditional lifestyle perpetuates. In addition to this, it unlocks the door to preferences that are not confined to tradition. Advancement of education of women and girls allots to the postponement of their marriage timing and the ensuing constriction in the volume of their families.

Priority should be plopped on enrolment along with retention of the girl child in basic formal schooling and non- formal education via incentive methods like a supply of textbooks free of cost, mid-day meals, school bags , science kits, uniforms, scholarships, residential and hostel facilities as well as expulsion of gender discrimination in the curriculum. Education will go on extended way in making women familiar with their legal and personal rights and will make them better for privileges which will direct them to protect their rights mentioned in the constitution.

It is not only the duty of government or nation to empower the women. Women should also empower themselves by becoming to be aware of their oppression indicating initiative and confiscating chances to bring a shift in their status. Women need to empower themselves by bringing a major change in their attitude.

Women must know that opportunities will not reach their laps. They would have to determine ways to create them. They should fight back to rebuild their prominent position in Indian communities and societies. They need to work vigorously for the entire elimination of poverty, dowry, ills, illiteracy and productive implementation of all programmes and laws related to women. Women's empowerment is valuable for the development and advancement of the family, community as well as nation. Hence, it must be a leading concern of the Indian government to bring women into the force of the development strategy by empowering them via numerous developments – oriented schemes.

SELECTIVE ABORTION AND FEMALE INFANTICIDE: It is the most common practise for years in India in which abortion of female foetus is performed in the womb of mother after the foetal sex determination and sex selective abortion by the medical professionals.

- a. **SEXUAL HARASSMENT:** It is the form of sexual exploitation of a girl child at home, streets, public places, transports, offices, etc. by the family members, neighbours, friends or relatives.
- b. **DOWRY AND BRIDE BURNING:** It is another problem generally faced by women of low or middle class family during or after the marriage. Parents of boys demand a lot of money from the bride's family to be rich in one time. Groom's family perform bride burning in one time. Groom's family perform bride burning in case of lack of fulfilled dowry demand. In 2005, around 6787 dowry death cases were registered in India according to the Indian National Crime Bureau reports.
- c. **DISPERITY IN EDUCATION:** The level of women education is less than men still in the modern age. Female illiteracy id higher in the rural areas. Where over 63% or more women remain unlettered.

- d. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:** It is like endemic and widespread disease affects almost 70% of Indian women according to the women according to women according to the women and child development official. It is performed by the husband, relative or other family member. Girls have no property rights like boys forever.
- e. **CHILD MARRIAGES:** Early marriage of the girls by her parents in order to be escaped from dowry. It is highly practiced in the rural India.
- f. **INADEQUATE NUTRITION:** Inadequate nutrition in the childhood affects women in their later life especially women belonging to their later life especially women belonging to the lower middle class and poor families.
- g. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STATUS IN THE FAMILY:** It is the abuse or violence against women. Women are considered as inferior to men so they are not allowed to join military services.
- h. **STATUS OF WIDOWS:** Widows are considered as worthless in the Indian society. They are treated poorly and forced to wear white clothes.

Organisation of Awareness Programmes:

State and National level commissions for women, non-governmental organisations, ICDS programmes, must undertake e-awareness, population education, environmental education programmes to aware women about their rights.

In recent times, everyone is pointing on the empowerment of women. It is definitely right to say that women empowerment has become necessity of the time. Women should possess liberty, faith and self – worth to opt for their needs and demands. Discrimination based on gender is useless and is having zero worth by looking at the growth of women in the last few decades. Women are paid less and are treated as a cook and slave in families and their real potential fails to get highlighted. Women empowerment in India is required to overcome situations of such types and to provide them with their independent role in Indian society. Empowering women is a necessary right of women. They should have proportional rights to contribute to society, economy, education and politics. They are approved to gain higher education and receive a similar treatment as men are receiving.

Women comprise around fifty percent of country's population, but there is a considerable division of women in this nation who require optimistic support. In most Indian villages and semi-urban cities, women are still denied fundamental education and are never authorised to continue higher education. But still, In the age of feminism, a small portion of India are freed and can employ their free will and are permitted to carve out their lives the way they want due to which literary rate amongst women is also increased to some extent. Literary rate according to 2011 census was 82.12% in males and 65.4% in females. In 2023, literary rate among males was 84.7% and in females, it was 77% and overall literacy rate in India in 2023 was 74.04%.

The above data shows an increase in progress in literacy rate among females. Yet, it is less as compared to male population. It may not be wrong to think that it is the negative attitude of parents towards the girl child and her education that is responsible for low female literacy rate in India. Parents of girls might not be able to get rid of these negative thoughts because of increasing crimes against women.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN:

Despite all the phenomenal growth, the crime against women stays the thorn in our side. Women and girls constitute nearly half of the Indian population who must always be treated with respect and dignity. However on the ground, the scenario is completely different, one which revolves around the horrendous crimes against the female fraction of the society. Sexual violence and physical assault against women are rapidly increasing in India, with the Indian government trying every measure to curb this volcanic growth of numbers.

One such heartbreaking incident happened on 9th of August, 9th of August, 2024, sending a wave of protest throughout the nation, with thousands of women participating in “Reclaim The Night” marches. This piece aims to make people aware of the horrific and vile truth of the status of women safety in India.

STATE WISE DATA FOR SOME REPORTED CASES IN INDIA:

After the notorious case of 2012, as per the National Crime Records Beraa (NCRB), the police are recording 25,000 rape cases every year in India.

As per NCRB report 2016, the number of cases reached around 39000.

As per government data in 2018, on average one woman reported a rape every 15 minutes in India. The latest reported data is for year 2022, which reported 31,000 sexual assault cases in India.

Let’s have a look at the state wise reported rape cases across India:

S .no	State	Minor(below 18+)	Adult (18+)
1	Andhra Pradesh	582	544
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63	39
3	Assam	1685	88
4	Bihar	729	1
5	Chhattisgarh	1033	3
6	Goa	23	49
7	Gujarat	528	0
8	Haryana	1472	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	162	147
10	Jharkhand	1228	188
11	Karnataka	505	0
12	Kerala	761	1262
13	Madhya Pradesh	2485	0
14	Mizoram	19	23

15	Nagaland	6	2
16	Orissa	1151	231
17	Punjab	576	426
18	Rajasthan	4685	1313
19	Sikkim	11	0
20	Tamil Nadu	352	9
21	Telangana	606	0
22	Uttar Pradesh	2895	270
23	Uttrakhand	342	184
24	Maharashtra	2299	0
25	West Bengal	1065	4

OBJECTIVES:

The present paper mainly gives the analysis of crime against women and shows the need to empower women. The sad part is, crime against women comes in various forms. Rapes, dowry, deaths by acid attack, kidnapping, honour killing and harassment are few of them that touch the news headlines. Another reason is the obvious relationship between poverty and violence in India. The lack of gender education and the treacherous path of justice make the situation work. As per the data from India's National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in 2022, alone about 90 rape cases were reported everyday in India. But these crime figures do not paint the entire picture. The actual data is likely to be more as many such crimes go unreported due to the fear of societal backlash or the lack of faith in police investigation.

METHODOLOGY:

In this paper, the representation of the case is exposed using secondary data collection method. The data is collected from newspapers, magazines, and journals, books.

DATA ANALYSIS /ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDY:

The present paper presents violence against ladies .Violence against ladies include molestation, abduction, dowry, related violence and Martial violence.

A major underlying reason behind violence against ladies is the perception that married ladies are the property of their husbands. Alcohol usage the portrayal of girls within the society and cinemas as sex objects is the additionally believed to be major factors.

We live in a patriarchal society where most of the men treat women as their slaves. The paper also sustained the deeply patriarchal social order that naturally perceives women as male possessions .Women are designated to play the roles of daughters, sisters, mothers or wives. Not only the victim is reduced to a subordinate role where her subjectivity is defined in relation

to a man, but she is also situated within a larger nationalistic project which presents her as the daughter whom the nation had failed to 'Project'.

All the sources through which data is collected presented Dr. Moumita as a good daughter-----hardworking, responsible and socially conscious. The words of Moumita's grieving parents constructed an image that only dwells on her identity as a daughter. Such an image failed to elucidate her individuality, her agency, or her sexuality. As per sayings of this patriarchal society, the women or girls who become victims of rape cases invites the molesters towards themselves by risking themselves outside late nights or by wearing short dresses. But Dr. Moumita was neither wearing short dress nor roaming outside in the late nights. She was just taking rest in the seminar hall of the hospital after a work of long hours.

CBI is unable to find out the real culprits at time. But the polygraph test of the main accused in the horrific rape and murder case has thrown the investigators in the tizzy. The main accused Sanjay Roy in his polygraph test has denied raping and killing the 31 year old. The lie detector test has unwed very troubling details. The main accused has been in jail since 25th of August and when he was questioned about his role in crime, he consistently denied any involvement in the murder or rape of the doctor. He is also been saying that he has been framed and he has maintained throughout the test that he is innocent. When asked about his actions after the crime, Roy claimed that he fled after seeing the dead body of Doctor Moumita lying in the seminar hall of RG Car Hospital. As the probe in deepening, Roy's claims of innocence and that he is being framed is only adding to the complexity of the rape and the murder case.

It is really a shocking thing that even hospitals are not safe now- a -days. Our society is being normalised about such type of cases. As when we talk of Kolkata case, the parents of the culprit were told on a phone call that their daughter is very sick and called them to hospital and later they were told that she committed suicide. May be they were trying to suppress the case. But the medical community in Kolkata and across India quickly mobilised for strike to demand justice for India's daughter, Dr. Moumita.

SAFETY MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT:

Women safety in India remains a significant concern due to rising instances of harassment and violence and rape cases. As per the latest status, the protection of women's dignity at the workplace and the women's safety at the workplace is the main concern for this time. Addressing these issues requires concerted efforts from law enforcement, public awareness and community engagement to improve overall safety of women. In 2024, India remains a challenging environment for women's safety with a reported increase in crimes against women. The National Crime Records Bureau indicated over 4, 45, 256 cases in 2022, reflecting ongoing societal issues.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are state subjects under the seventh schedule to the constitution of India. State governments are thus responsible for safety and security of the citizens including women and girls.

However, safety and security of women and children in the country is the utmost priority or the government. The Ministry of women and child development has been administering various special laws relating to women such as protection of women from domestic violence act 1961, Indecent representation of women act 1980, the sexual harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the prohibition of child marriage act, 2006. The said ministry is also administering the juvenile justice act 2015, and the protection of children from sexual offences act, 2012.

The government has also taken a number of initiatives for safety of women and girls, which are given below:

NIRBHAYA FUND: The government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for projects of safety and security of women for which Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority.

INVESTIGATION TRACKING SYSTEM FOR SEXUAL OFFENCES: In order to facilitate states\UT's, MHA has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19th feb.2019 called Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences to monitor and track time bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with criminal law (Amendment) Act 2018.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT SYSTEM: Emergency Reponse Support System provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalised in 20 states/UTs in 2018-19.

ONE STEP CENTRES: One Step Centres are intended to support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace.

Women Helpline, 181 is intended to provide 24 hours assistance and emergency response to women affected by violence.

At last, but not the least, Government runs campaigns to raise awareness of laws and rights for women through workshops, seminars, and advertisements.

SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT After Kolkata case: After the tragic rape and murder case of Dr. Moumita Debnath in the seminar hall of the hospital, the government has introduced a number of measures to improve safety of women, including:

NIGHT POLICE PATROLLING: Night police will patrol Medical Colleges, hospitals and women's hostels.

SECURITY GUARDS: Security guards will be posted in medical colleges, hospitals and district hospitals.

CCTV: Safe zones will be created with CCTV coverage and monitoring.

MOBILE APP: A special app with alarm devices will be developed for working women to connect to the police.

HELPLINE NUMBERS: The government has issued helpline numbers 100 and 112 for emergencies.

SUGGESTIONS: The National Crime Report Bureau shows an average over 100 rapes are reported per day across our country that is 35000 plus reported cases per year and unreported may be several hundred thousands of domestic violence, sexual harassment of all kinds, and many more rape incidents.

While the government has in place laws like-POSH,POCSO and schemes like Nirbhaya Fund, campaign like Beti Bachao Beti Padoo,Sukanya samridi etc. yet i would like to give some recommendation and implementation and enforcement at the heart of these measurers, we can help to deliver the speedy justice.

Speedy Justice: the fast track court exists only in name often not in place or not functioning. We need resources and oversight to ensure fast track courts are functioning as planned across the state and country.

Special Investigation Units: For heinous crimes to expedite the investigation should be ensured.

Capacity Training of Prosecutors: Bails are easily granted without much well supported arguments by prosecutors. We need a strong process to ensure evidence, information and documentation by police so that bail is not granted easily in violent crimes.

Conclusion:- The present paper titled, A cry for justice explain sexual assault of norms and emphasize the trauma faced by the raped victims or their family members. Rape is one of the most heinous crimes against girls. The reported crimes against women are found to be increasing day by day but the unreported crimes are even ten times higher than that of the reported one. Sexual assault of women is a manifestation of unequal power relations men and women which have led to the domination over and discrimination against women. It is one of the crucial mechanism of Patriarchy to which women are forced into subordinate position. It violates and impairs the enjoyment of freedom and rights as a human being.

The criminal justice system is far from satisfactory in its last of protecting the rights of the rape victims and the society, who merely fails to

accommodate and support the victim of rape. The study explores many problems associated with almost every aspect of the services and legal system response to the victims of rape and has discussed how these problems result in disservice to victims. However it is admitted that it is easy to be cynical and find fault with the system, what is difficult is to come out with radical and workable solution. The solution doesn't lie in the stringency of the law but in its applicability the scope of the law has to be widened, conviction rates have to improve and the police have to inspire confidence so that the victims feel emboldened to report crimes. However, as the problem of rape is multidimensional, it has to be tackled from all directions so as to ensure a secure and safe environment to every female and child.

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