

# Rape And Feminist Propaganda In India



CRIME FEATURED NEWS

By Alexander Baron



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Since the horrific **rape and murder** of a student in December 2012, there have been calls for not only improved policing and tackling of violent crime but for social change in India. While some laws and attitudes do need to be changed, change for the sake of it does not equate to progress. As is often the case, those lobbying for change are careless with their facts and even more careless with their statistics.

Recently it has been claimed widely that 75% of married Indian women are raped by their husbands; the source cited is the United Nations Population Fund, but if this figure does emanate from that source it is buried in other statistics. Furthermore, the sort of garbage spewed out by this august organisation does not engender much faith in either its accuracy or its veracity. For example, *IWD 2013: All women and girls have a fundamental human right to live free of violence* claims:

“...on average 40%-50% of women in countries of the European Union experience unwanted sexual advancements, physical contact or other forms of sexual harassment at their workplace. In the United States, 83% of girls aged 12-16 experience some form of sexual harassment in public schools. And also in other parts of the world, the situation is generally not much better.”

Which begs the question what is sexual harassment? As for girls being sexually harassed in schools, a common sense approach would suggest that as far as this is real, most of it is banter. Teenagers – girls as well as boys – are often obsessed with sex.



The main thrust of the campaign in India appears now to be to criminalise marital rape. This was the subject of a recent English language TV programme *We The People*. Herein, a really shocking case is presented of an anonymous woman. A Moslem by birth, she married a Hindu, and claims she was subjected to horrific violence by her husband, but as one contributor pointed out, although marital rape is not specifically criminalised in India, it is still a criminal offence for a man to subject his wife to violence, be it sexual or otherwise.

It should be borne in mind that Indian law derives principally from English law. Before the First World War brought women out of the kitchen and domestic service into the *male* workplace, a woman was subjected to the rule of her husband, but that was only half the story. In turn, he was responsible for her maintenance (and for her debts). A man who neglected his wife could face criminal sanction, and at times did.

In India, abuse of the dowry system lies at the heart of the problem of domestic violence. Perhaps surprisingly, those in favour of a specific marital rape law in this programme were not all women, and those opposing it were not all men. Regardless of that, the vociferousness with which the case was argued shoots down the absurd 75% statistic. The idea that any of these women would allow themselves to be subjected to gratuitous spousal abuse is every bit as ludicrous as male privilege and other feminist fantasies.