

Data Assessment and Forensic Medical Examination of “Sexual Integrity Crimes”

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Abstract

A forensic medical examination when committing depraved acts is carried out only in cases where there are any changes on the body of the victims, according to which it is possible to establish the fact of such actions. An examination may also be carried out in respect of material evidence. At the same time, the jurisdiction of a forensic medical expert includes the detection of traces and changes on the body of victims, as well as the mechanisms of their formation. The fact of depraved actions is established by the court and the investigating authorities.

Keywords: Rape • Sexual assault • Female

Introduction

Firstly, far from all victims go to the police: according to statistics compiled by employees of the Sisters Sexual Assistance Center for Sexual Abuse, only 10-12% of victims do it. This happens for various reasons: someone is ashamed and blames himself for what happened, while someone is afraid of condemning society. Secondly, according to the center, law enforcement agencies only accept a statement from every fifth applicant. And finally, thirdly, only in one case out of three can a criminal case be brought [1].

Materials and Methods

In the investigation of rape, sexual assault and other crimes in the sexual sphere, the examination of persons suspected of committing crimes is of great importance. Conducting research and examinations in cases of crimes against sexual integrity is a whole analytical complex. This research group includes the following types of examinations:

- Forensic obstetric and gynecological examinations for crimes against sexual integrity.
- Special forensic research with the participation of specialists of the necessary qualifications.
- Psychological examination, which establishes infliction of moral harm to the victims.

Statistical analysis

In 2019, rape rate for Russian Federation was 2.7 cases per 100,000 population. Rape rate of Russian Federation fell gradually from 6.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2006 to 2.7 cases per 100,000 population in 2019.

More than 32,500 cases of rape were registered with the police in 2019, about 90 a day, according to the most recent government data. Indian courts disposed of only about 18,300 cases related to rape that year, leaving more than 127,800 cases pending at the end of 2019. Instances of brutal rape and

violence against the women who report it have given India the dismal reputation of being one of the worst places in the world to be female. The most brutal case in India happened in November 2019, the gang rape, murder and burning of a 26-year-old veterinary doctor in Hyderabad. The rape and murder elicited outrage in several parts of the country.

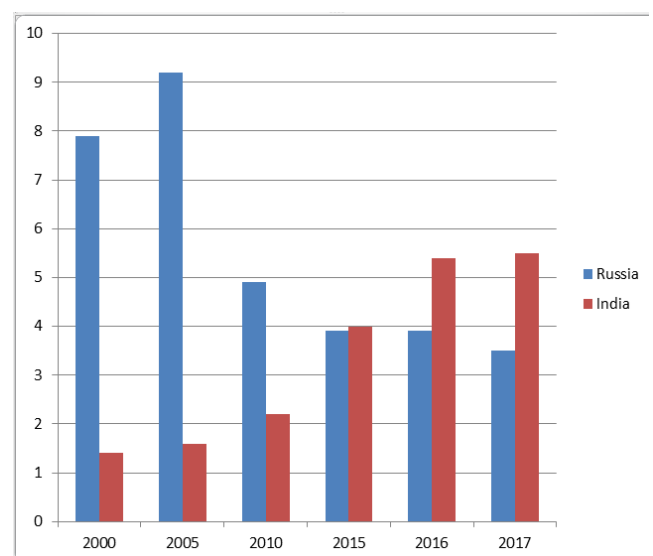


Figure 1: Statistical analysis of Sexual assaulted crimes data between Russia and India.

Discussion

There are four articles in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: 131 “Rape”, 132 “Sexual violence”, 133 “Compulsion to sexual acts” and 134 “Sexual intercourse and other sexual acts with a person under the age of

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sixteen." Nevertheless, responsibility for exhibitionism, harassment and other forms of sexual violence is not regulated at all.

Conclusion

Sexual violence poses an obstacle to peace and security. It impedes women from participating in peace and democratic processes and in post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliations. Children accustomed to acts of rape can grow into adults who accept such acts as the norm. This vicious cycle must stop, as we cannot accept a selective zero-tolerance policy.

References

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