

A Study on Whether Stalking is Made Common in India

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ABSTRACT:

Bollywood songs and pictures have shown the hero as romantic and substantially successful in melting the heart of the woman. Numerous people who belong to the millennial age group, grew up watching Bollywood pictures and listening to songs that constantly glorified the act of stalking, harassing and trespassing one's privacy. This is a major reason behind the high rates of road sexual harassment (formerly known as dusk-teasing). During the early 1990s and 2000s, the times were changing and rapid-fire globalization was taking place within the country. This led to numerous changes in perspectives. As long as popular culture keeps on touting the acts of stalking and harassing women, society won't change for the better. Representation via popular culture can be dangerous and influential. Still, there can be positive influences through the depiction of acts that aren't dangerous. The idea of collective respect and the acceptance of dismissal must be canonized. Since Bollywood is a source of entertainment for the millions, there's a great compass for impacting society through illustrations that conduct vital knowledge. The author has used empirical study and percentage method of survey and it has been conducted mainly in Chennai. The author is J.Gopika¹ law college second year student from Saveetha University (law department) and the Co-Author is Mr. Manu Joseph G², Assistant professor from Saveetha University (law department). The sample size in this research is 200. The aim of the study is to find the main reason behind stalking and how it is handled by victims. It was concluded from the research that there are more female victims compared to male victims and most of the time they feel scared and vulnerable. Victims carry weapons or inform others about it and the stalking just stopped.

Keywords: Wooing, Bollywood, mutual respect, millennial age group, rejection.

Introduction:s

Stalking is characterized in Indian Penal code under section 354D as any person who follows someone continuously and repeatedly even after continuous clear rejection by the victim amounts to stalking.

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Merriam Webster has defined stalking as a crime of engaging in a course of conduct directed at a person that serves no legitimate purpose and seriously alarms, annoys, or intimidates that person.

All the cases reported in India according to the National Crime Records Bureau report delivered in January 2018 was farther than twofold the cases revealed in 2014. The quantity of following cases revealed has been added in 2015, in 2016 and in 2017. It expanded from 0.8 in 2014 to 1.5 in 2018. However further instances of following and sexual crimes are being accounted for, it's probably they're being under-detailed. Just one out of 13 instances of sexual urgency in Delhi and one of every nine in Mumbai were accounted for to the police, said a recent report directed by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI).

In India the stalking and harassing is considerably normal in youth and in young people and the issue isn't that stalking is guided in theological schools or homes however it's the consequence of impact from flicks, pictures and series as they're watching that to follow a young lady or kid or to make critique or to show love and care or to shoot presents or attempting to be close, and so forth are contrary substance which is being advanced as courageous signal. In pictures comparable as Tere Naam, Raanjhanaa, Ae Dil Hai Mushkil, Jab Harry Met Sejal, Rehna Hai Tere Dil Mein, and so on the antagonists of the film made a brave confusion into the personalities of youth. Of late regarding BOYS LOCKER ROOM CHAT case a gathering was found by the researchers on Instagram of approx age 16 to 18 and are of and from rumored family and theological schools of south delhi where it was battled that they were making physically morphed photographs on young ladies and following them via sharing and uploading the photographs of minor young ladies online on that gathering, additionally on the SNAPCHAT STORY case likewise, a young lady was followed later on enquiry where she made a sprinter to follow young men and young ladies and make physically colorful reflections over them and put the blame on an innocent boy who was no way related to it. So not only women but men too become the victim of stalking.

According to Section 354 D of Indian Penal Code, Stalking means and includes-

Any man who,

1. follows a woman and contacts, or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly despite a clear indication of disinterest by such woman; or
2. monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication, commits the offense of stalking .

In India the working professional, scholars, housewives and numerous women get stalked on a regular basis without knowing and not only the women's but also the men's. Stalking and harassing isn't treated as a serious crime and due to the fear of being stalked numerous women and girls avoid getting out of their house. In order to avoid stalking and attracting unwanted torture the women are forced to dress so called "modestly" and to be inside the houses before evening and to keep professional and limited relations from associates, neighbors, and other persons so that they don't attract unwanted attention. Indeed after the 74th independence women are still vulnerable and scared.

In Australia, according to a study conducted by Purcell, Pathé and Mullen (2002), 23% of the Australian population reported having been stalked. In Austria, Stieger, Burger and Schild conducted a check in Austria, revealing a continuance frequency of 11% (women 17%, men 3%). Further results include 86% of the stalking victims were women, 81% of the respondents were men. Women were substantially stalked by men (88%) while men were nearly inversely stalked by men and women (60% men). In England and Wales, on 2010/11, 43 of stalking victims were set up to be men and 57 women. In Germany, Dressing, Kuehner and Gass conducted a representative check in Mannheim, a middle-sized German megacity, and

reported a continuance frequency of having been stalked of nearly 12%. In United States, Tjaden and Thoennes reported a continuance frequency (being stalked) of 8 in ladies and 2 in males (depending on how strict the description) in the National Violence Against Women Survey.

Objectives:

- To find the impact on Indian films and songs on stalking.
- To find the redressal which is given to the victims of stalking.
- To find the reasons behind the stalking.
- To understand the perception of the victim towards stalking.

Review of literature:

Jaishankar and Kosalai, 2007, According to report of Karuppannan JAISHANKAR Puthisigamani KOSALAI captioned as Victims of Stalking in India: A Study of Girl College Students in Tirunelveli City the impact on victims, are as follows- As far as physical impact is concerned half (50%) of the respondents did not have any impact. Half (50%) others had physical impact and 70% of the respondents felt. Anger as an emotional effect of stalking topped with 19.3%. (Jaishankar and Kosalai, 2007). Martha Farrell Foundation, 2019, Supreme Court in the case of Vishaka v State of Rajasthan (1997) discussing sexual harassment at workplace which is read with an important judgment of supreme court in the matter of Apparel Export Promotion Council v. A.K. Chopra (1999) stated that every act of sexual harassment resulted in violation of the fundamental right of women workers mentioned under article 14, 19, 21 of Indian Constitution which broadened the subject's jurisprudence in service law. (Martha Farrell Foundation, 2019). States, 1999, In 2012, the Supreme Court in its judgment of Inspector General of Police v. S. Samuthiram (1999) set out eight guidelines to curb eve teasing. The Court discussed the importance of taking up grievances of victim and bystander for eve teasing in public places such as public transportation, educational institutions, cinema theaters, etc. (States) *et al.*, 1999)

Burns, 2014, In one of a leading case of stalking and rape titled PRIYA MATOO CASE where a young law student, was stalked by stalker Mr Santosh Singh, son of a former IPS officer, raped her and murdered her in her home at Vasant Kunj Delhi. Multiple complaints filed against the culprit in Vasant Kunj and RK Puram police station. Mattoo was alone at home on January 23, 1996, when she was raped by Santosh and then killed. Afterwards the case was transferred to the CBI in 1996. The high court awarded him the death penalty which was later granted life imprisonment by Supreme Court in December 2010. (Burns, 2014). Khosla, 2016, In 2016, the Bombay High Court in Shri Deu Bajju Bodake v The State of Maharashtra looked into a case of suicide by a woman who claimed that the reason for her suicide was the constant harassment and stalking done by the accused. The accused would always stalk her during work and insist upon getting married to her. The High Court held that the charges under Section 304D ought to have been recorded in addition to the charge for abetment to suicide. (Khosla, 2016). Brewster (2003) reported that 74% of those stalked by a former intimate partner reported violence and/or coercive control during the relationship while 26% did not. (Hines, Malley-Morrison and Dutton, 2012).

Tjaden and Thoennes (1998) found that 81% of women stalked by a former or current partner were also physically assaulted by that partner. Stalking victimization during separation was also associated with a range of controlling tactics during the relationship. (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998). Tjaden and Thoennes (1998) found that 57% of stalking victims were stalked during the relationship. McFarlane et al. (1999) found that between 63%-69% of attempted femicide (women murdered or almost murdered by their

partner) or actual femicide victims were stalked while in the relationship. (McFARLANE *et al.*, 1999). Botuck, Berretty, Cho, Tax, Archer, and Cattaneo (2009) reported 15% of their sample of partner stalking victims reported contact through email or internet, 12.5% reported other technology use, and none used GPS. (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998). Klein, Salomon, Huntington, Dubois, and Lang (2009) recently completed a study of domestic violence police records and concluded that domestic violence cases with elements or charges of stalking were more threatening and violent than domestic violence cases without stalking. (Klein *et al.*, 2009).

m Specifically, Logan and Walker (2009a) found that women who were stalked by a violent partner after obtaining a protective order were 4 times more likely to experience physical assault, 9.3 times more likely to experience sexual assault, and 4.7 times more likely to be injured than women with protective orders who were not stalked. (Logan, 2006). Burgess, Baker, Greening, Hartman, Burgess, Douglas, and Halloran (1997) found 30% of domestic violence offenders in offender treatment self-reported stalking behaviors toward their victim. (Otto and Douglas, 2010). Fischer, Cullen, and Turner (2002) reported, from their sample of female college women, that only 17% of stalking incidents were reported to the police. (Jordan, 2014). Logan, Nigoff, Jordan, and Walker (2002) found that having a history of protective orders had no impact on the rate of guilty dispositions for misdemeanor stalking charges, but that those with felony stalking charges who also had two or more protective orders in their past were more likely to be found guilty of felony stalking than those with no protective orders or just one prior protective order. (Jordan, 2014). Logan, Cole, Shannon and Walker (2006) found that some mothers feared that they would be held responsible for the stalker's behavior and that child custody could be threatened if child protective services or the courts believed the children were at risk in the home or that the mother was "unfit," as this is the message the partner often conveyed during the course of stalking. (Shannon *et al.*, 2008). Blaauw, Winkel, Arensman, Sheridan, and Freeve (2002) found from their study of stalking victims, of which 68% were stalked by an ex-partner, that 78% had mean scale scores for somatic symptoms, anxiety, social dysfunction, and severe depression that were similar to symptoms reported by psychiatric outpatient populations. (Spitzberg and Cupach, 2014)

Mustaine and Tewksbury (1999) suggest that being employed is associated with an increased risk of being stalked, and Nicastro, Cousins, and Spitzberg (2000) found that employed stalking victims experienced twice as many stalking tactics and were stalked three times longer than unemployed victims. (Schatz, 2016). Palarea, Zone, Lane, and Langhinrichesn-Rohling (1999) found partner stalkers were more likely to threaten victim property and actually damage victim property than non-partner stalkers. (Palarea *et al.*, 1999). The Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN), in Washington D.C. has released statistics that there are 3.4 million stalking victims each year in the United States. Of those, one in four reported experiencing cyberstalking. (Bocij, 2004). Vengeful stalkers are angry at their victims due to some minor reasons, either real or imaginary. Typical examples are disgruntled employees, ex-spouses can turn into this type of stalkers. These stalkers may be stalking to get even and take revenge and believe that they have been victimised. (McMahon and McGorrery, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present paper was analyzed through the non-doctrinal research methodology and empirical and descriptive method of research was used. The primary information for the research is collected through online surveys with randomly selected respondents which included the general public of different age groups with a well framed and structured survey questionnaire. The secondary sources used by the

researcher for the study is by referring to books, research articles, e-sources, articles, journals , newspapers. The study also found 69 numbers of male respondents and 131 female respondents.

The perception of the victims and how they handle the stalking will show how common is stalking and how they are resisting it. The redressal followed by the victims gives the idea about the remedies which are followed. The reasons for the stalking and the end of the stalking by finding out the causes for it. Based on these factors the Dependent variables are framed.

Dependent variable are Perceptions of victims towards stalking, Remedies followed by victims, Causes of stalking and End of stalking.

How different sectors of people look at stalking and which group of people are more aware about the victims of stalking. Whether the educated people are more aware or do they have the common opinion towards stalking. The age group which is frequently facing stalking and the gender which is more vulnerable towards stalking. Based on these factors the Independent variables are framed. Independent variables are Occupation, Qualification, Age and Gender.

Analysis:

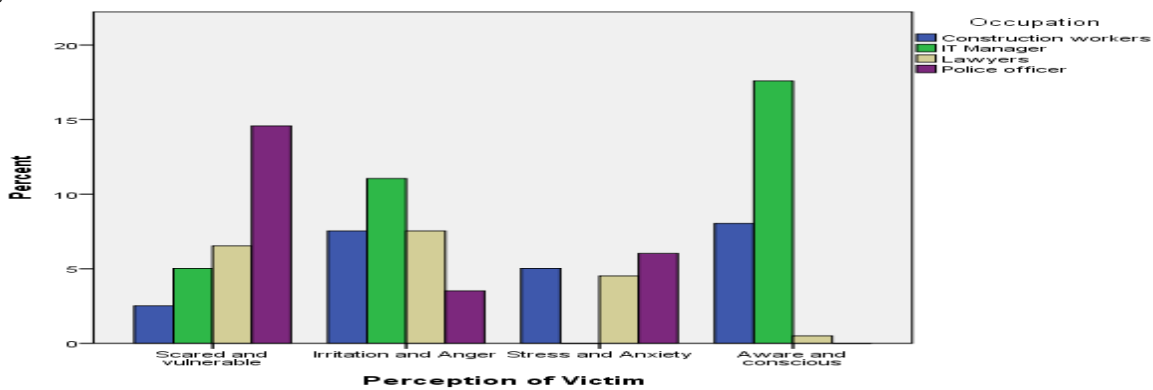


Figure 1:

Legend: In Figure 1 the probability of perceptions of victims towards stalking is compared with the Occupation of the respondents.

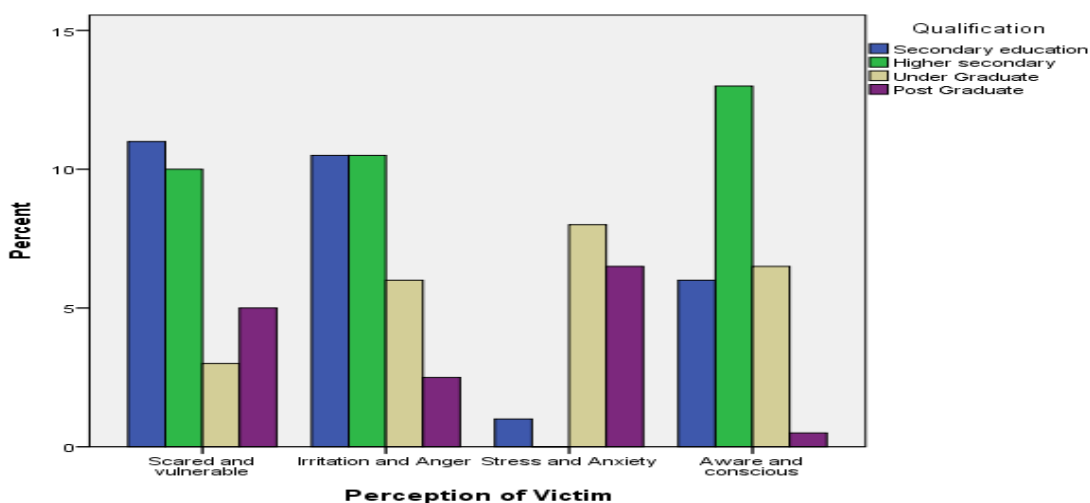


Figure 2:

Legend: In Figure 2 the probability of perceptions of victims towards stalking is compared with the Qualification of the respondents.

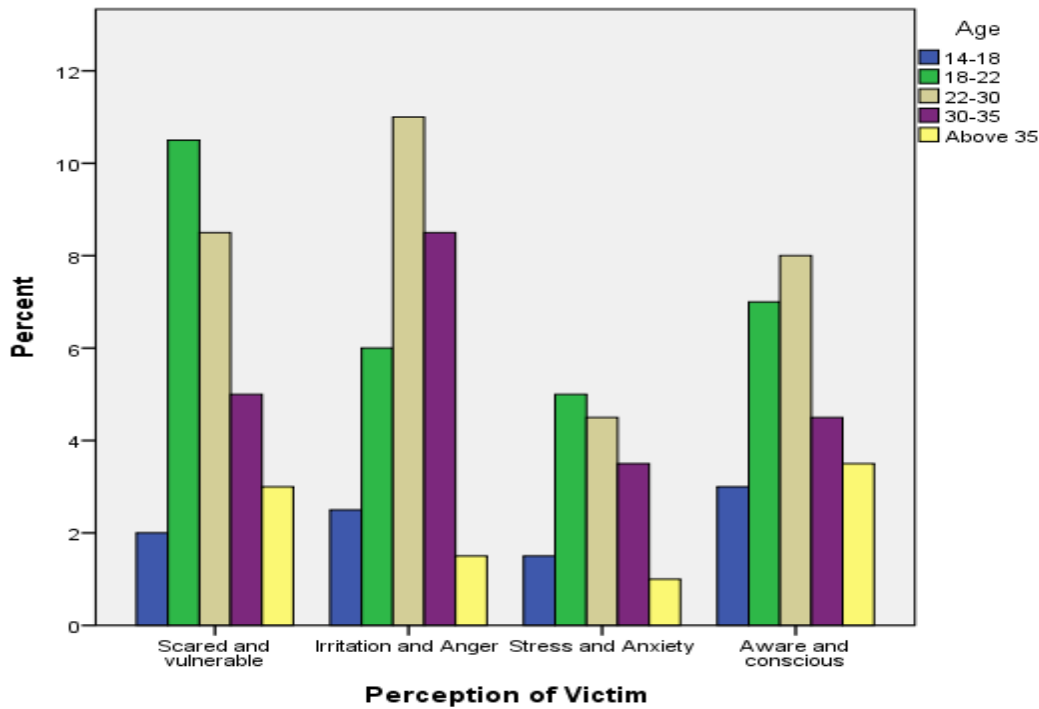


Figure 3:

Legend: In Figure 3 the probability of perceptions of victims towards stalking is compared with the Age of the respondents.

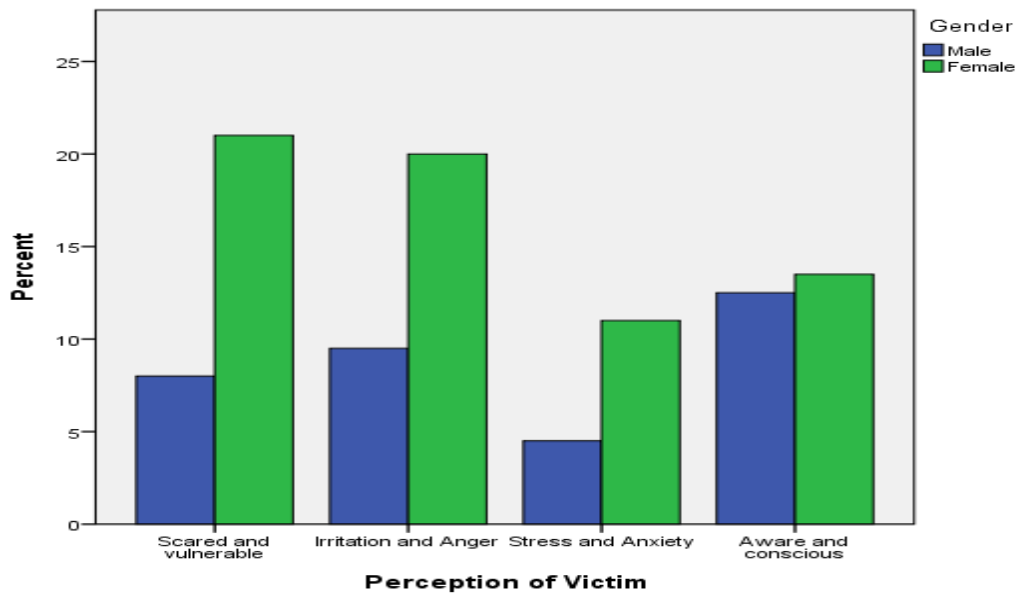


Figure 4:

Legend: In Figure 4 the probability of perceptions of victims towards stalking is compared with the Gender of the respondents.

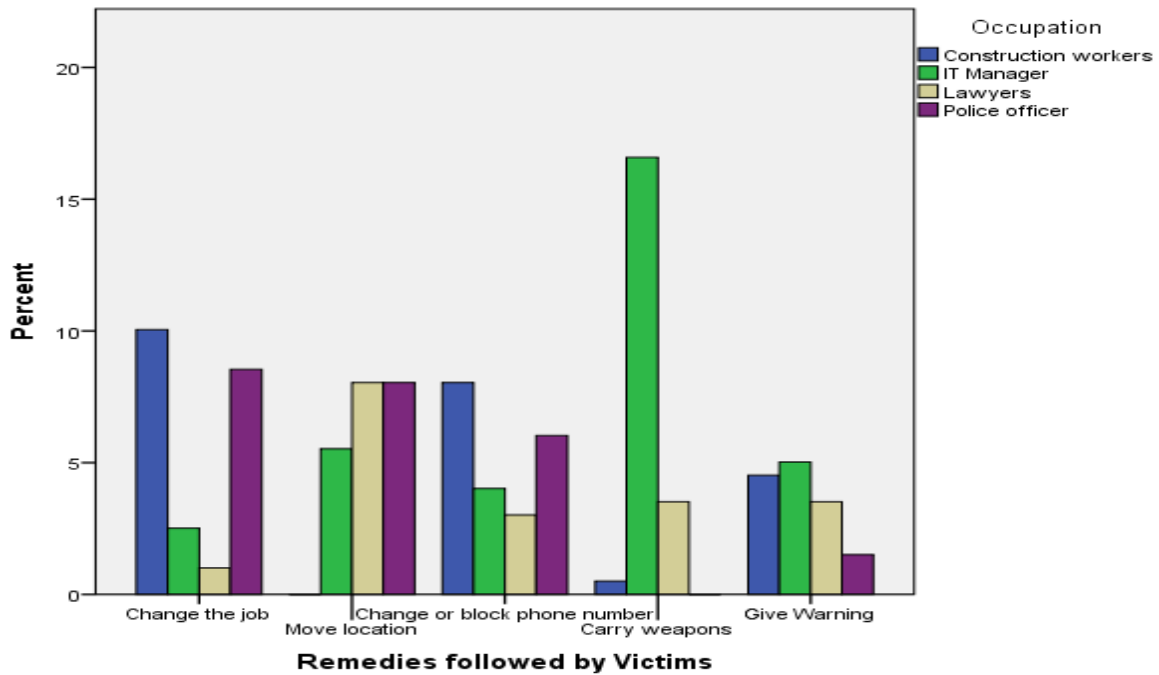


Figure 5:

Legend: In Figure 5 the probability of remedies followed by victims of stalking is compared with the Occupation of the respondents.

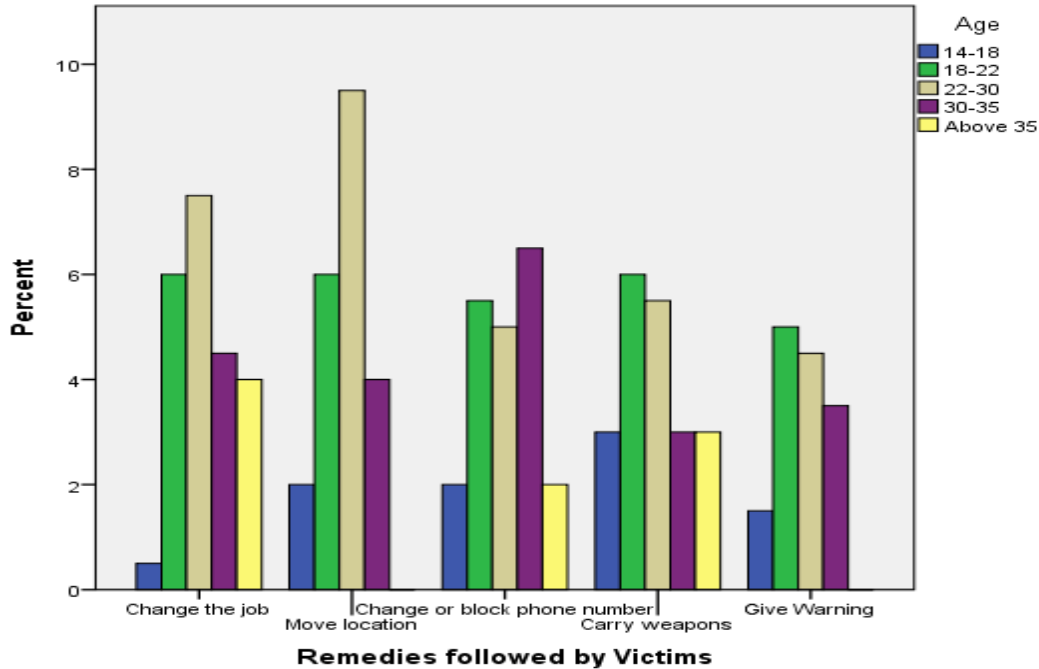


Figure 6:

Legend: In Figure 6 the probability of remedies followed by victims of stalking is compared with the Occupation of the respondents.

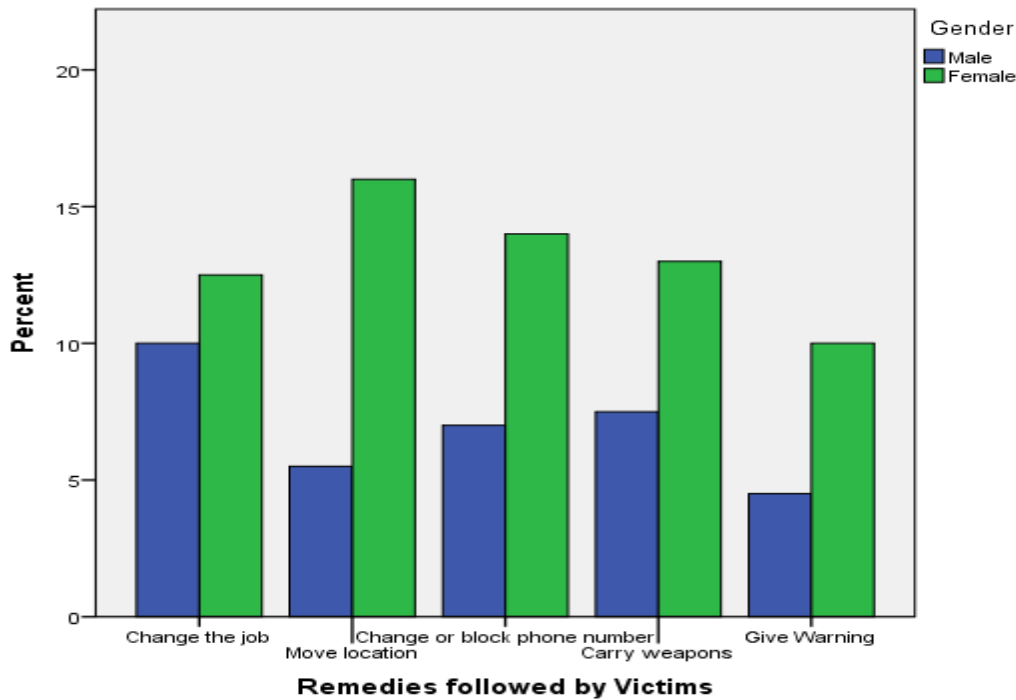


Figure 7:

Legend: In Figure 7 the probability of remedies followed by victims of stalking is compared with the Gender of the respondents.

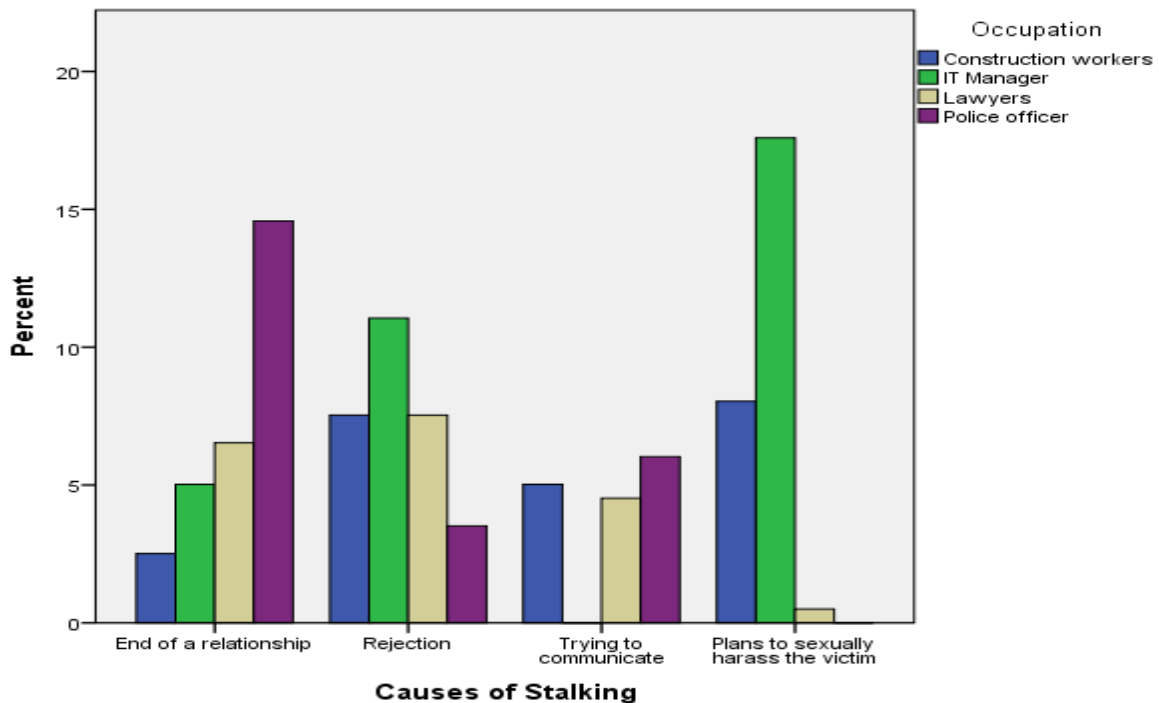


Figure 8:

Legend: In Figure 8 the probability of causes of stalking by stalkers is compared with the Occupation of the respondents.

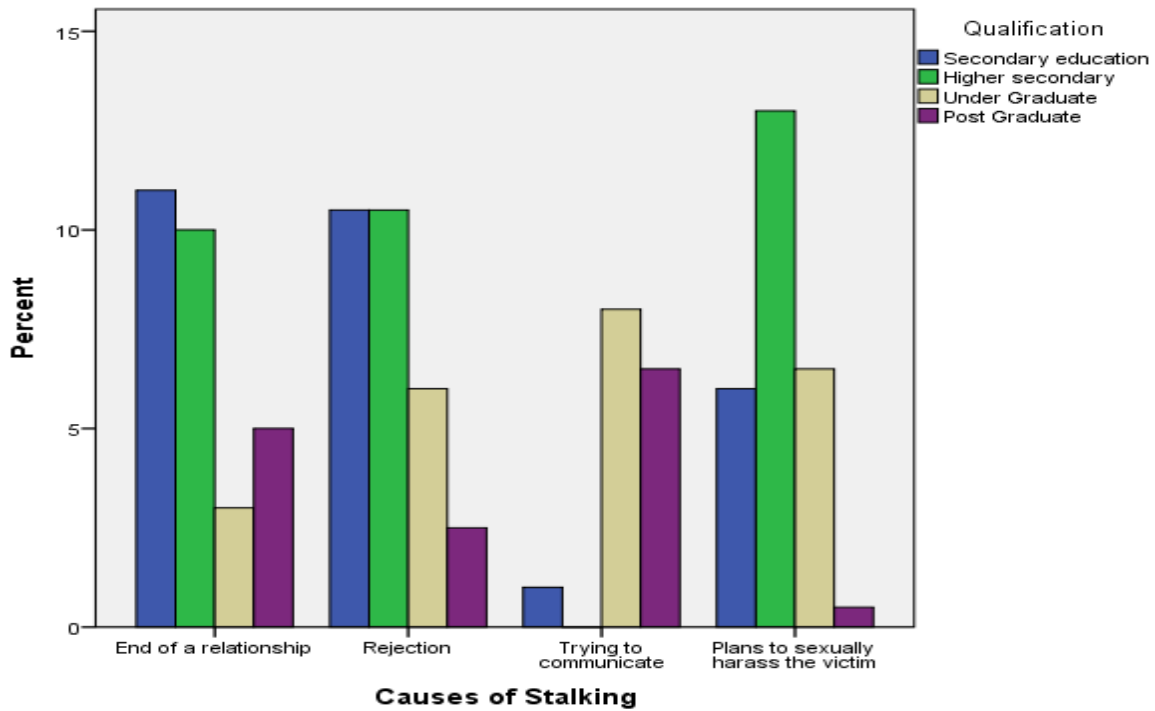


Figure 9:

Legend: In Figure 9 the probability of causes of stalking by stalkers is compared with the Qualification of the respondents.

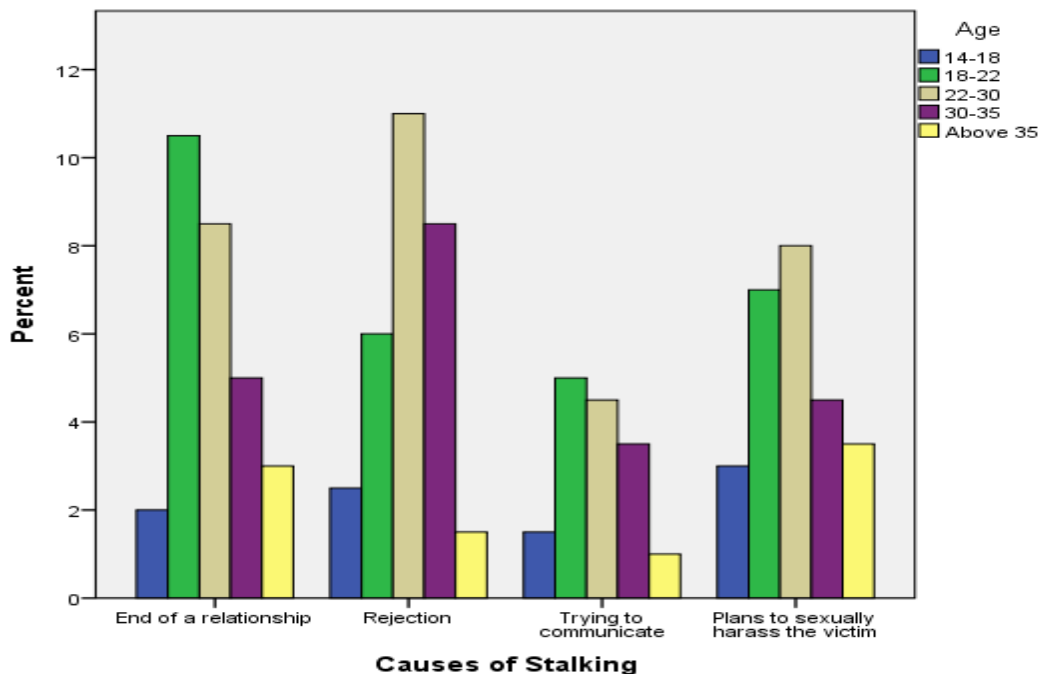


Figure 10:

Legend: In Figure 10 the probability of causes of stalking by stalkers is compared with the Age of the respondents.

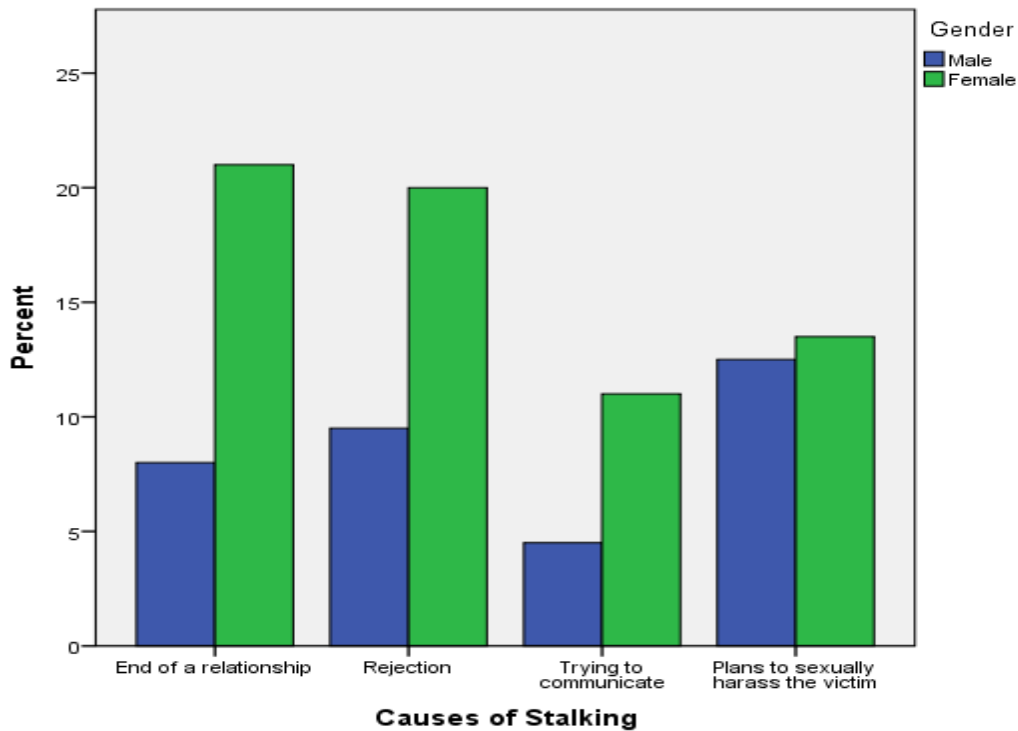


Figure 11:

Legend: In Figure 11 the probability of causes of stalking by stalkers is compared with the Gender of the respondents.

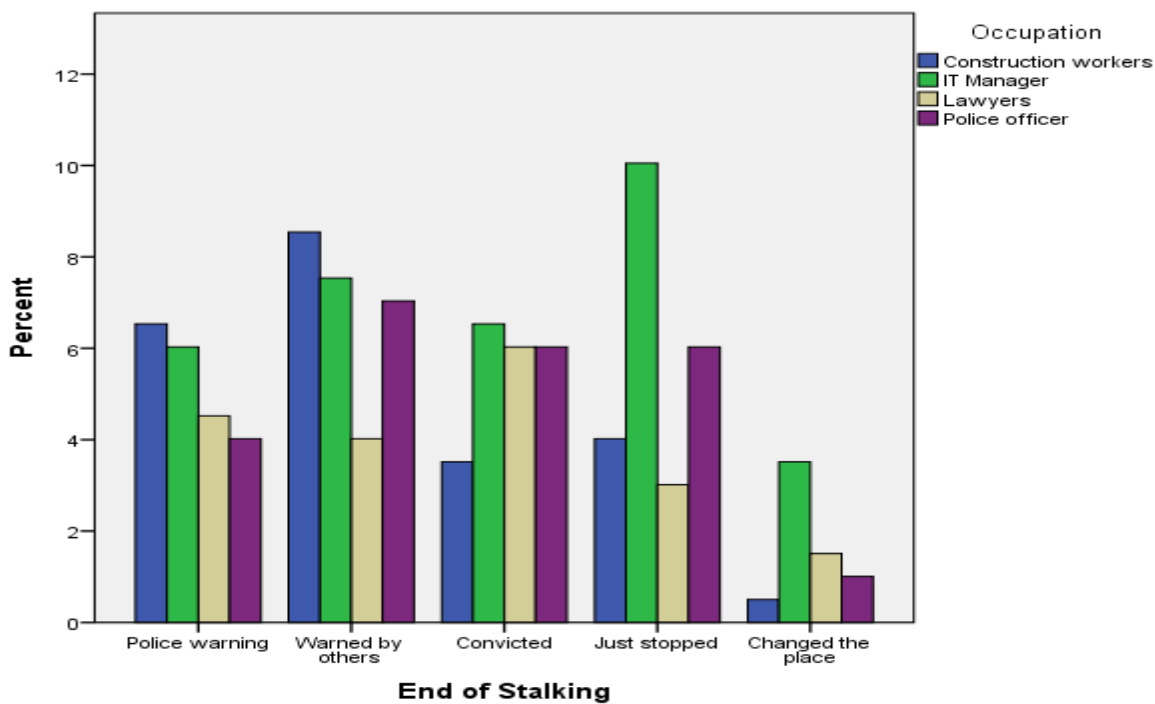


Figure 12:

Legend: In Figure 12 the probability of how the stalking ended is compared with the Occupation of the respondents.

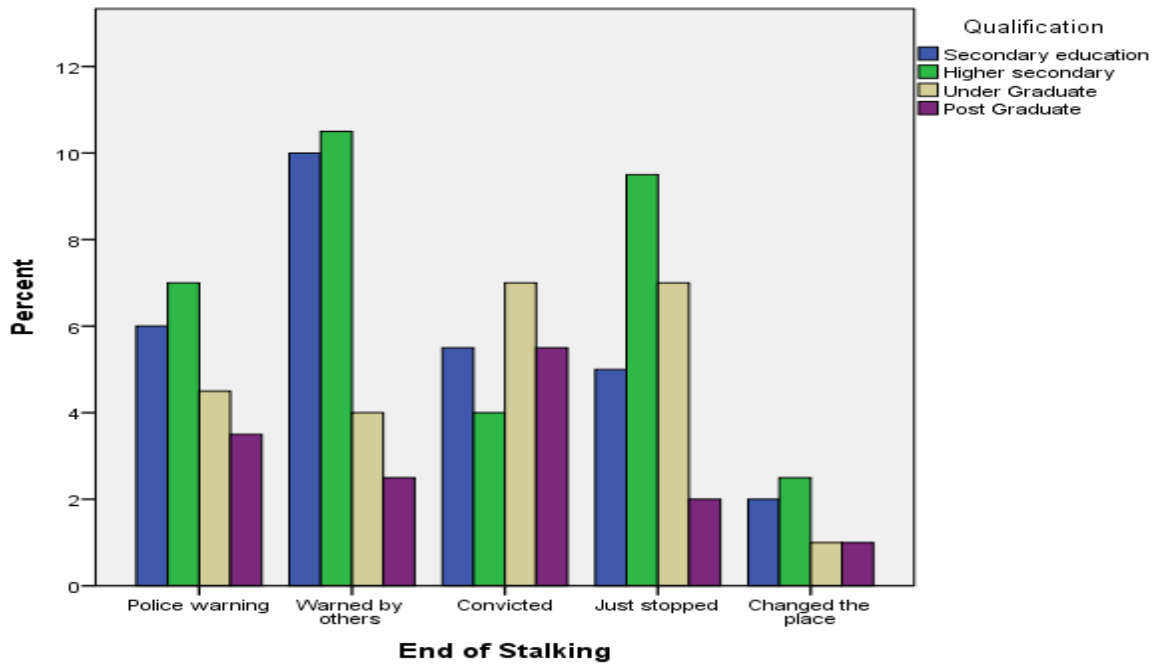


Figure 13:

Legend: In Figure 13 the probability of how the stalking ended is compared with the Qualification of the respondents.

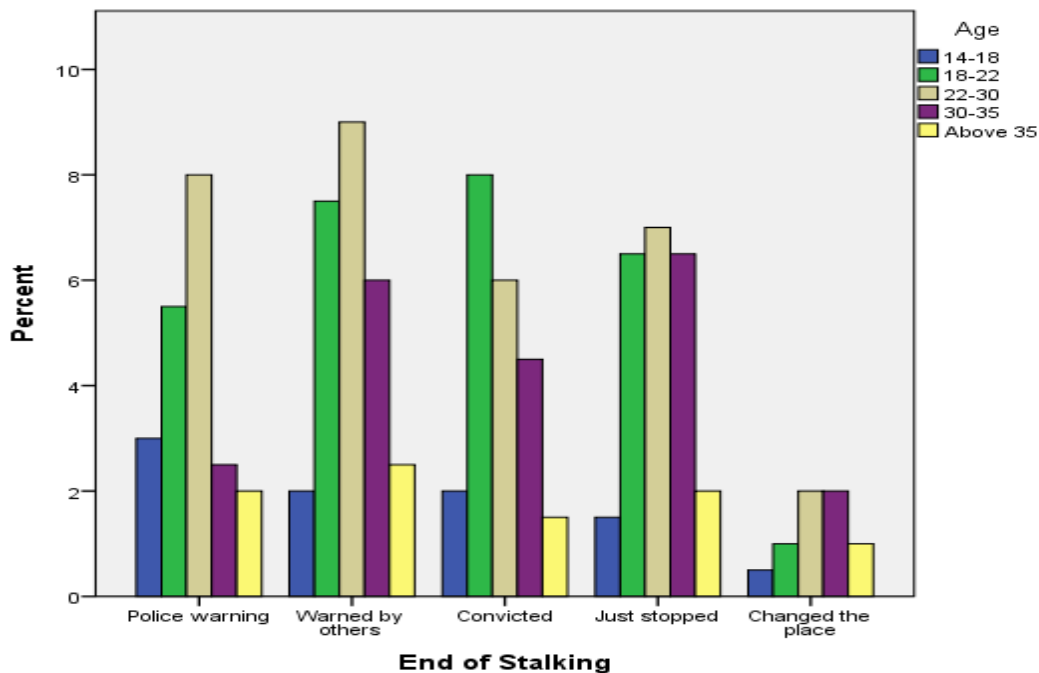


Figure 14:

Legend: In Figure 14 the probability of how the stalking ended is compared with the Age of the respondents.

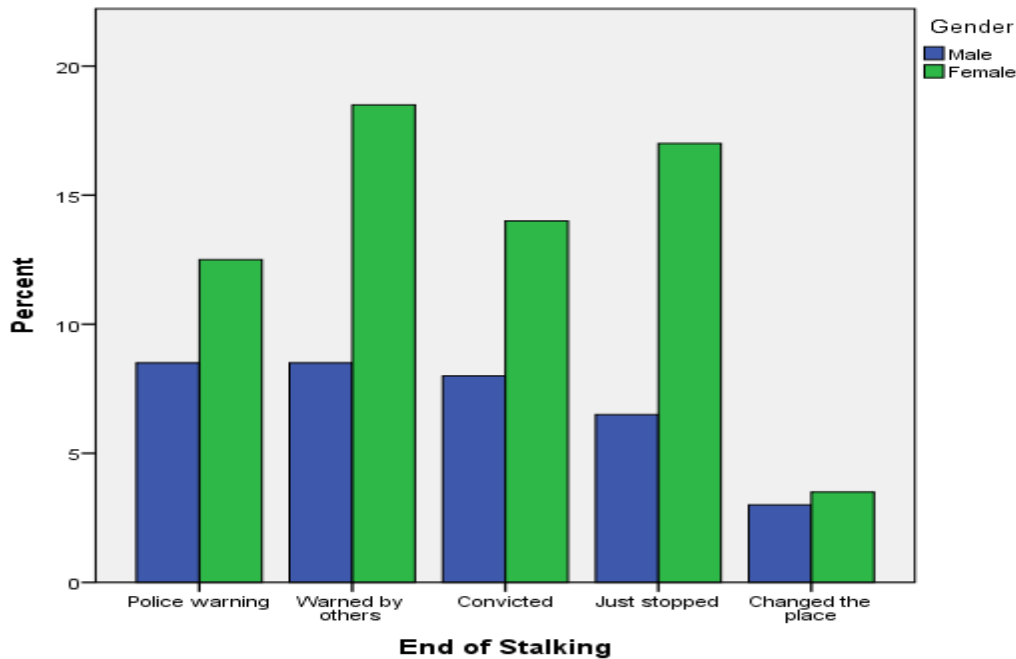


Figure 15:

Legend: In Figure 15 the probability of how the stalking ended is compared with the Gender of the respondents.

RESULT:

In Figure 1 it shows that the police officers have stated that the victims feel scared and vulnerable towards starting and IT employees have stated that they are aware and conscious of talking and it gives them irritation and anger. In Figure 2 respondents of Secondary Education and Higher Secondary Education have stated to be scared, vulnerable, irritated and angry towards stalking whereas postgraduate and undergraduate respondents have stated to feel less scared and vulnerable. In Figure 3 respondents of the age group of 18 to 22 and 22 to 30 have stated that they feel scared, vulnerable, irritated and Angry towards talking and respondents aged 30 to 35 and above 35 have also started to feel less stress and anxiety towards stalking. In Figure 4 it is shown that the female respondents feel more scared and vulnerable and irritated and angry towards stocking compared to men. It can also be observed that both men and women are aware and conscious about the stalking happening to them. It can be seen in Figure 5 that the lawyers and police officers have stated that the victims move location to avoid the stalking. Most of the IT employees have stated to carry weapons as a remedy. In Figure 6 respondents in the age group 22 to 30 have stated to move location as a remedy for stalking and the respondents of the age group 18 to 22 state to follow almost all of the remedies given. In Figure 7 female respondents are stated to move location as a remedy to stalking press Male respondents have stated to change the job to stalking. In Figure 8 most of the IT employees have stated that the stalkers have plan to sexually harass the victim where is the Police officers have stated that stalking is a result of end of a relationship. In Figure 9 respondents with higher secondary education have stated that the stalkers have plans to sexually harass a victim and the postgraduate respondents stated that stalkers do stalking due to end of a relationship and they are trying to communicate with the victim. In Figure 10 Respondents of the age group 22 to 30 have stated that the cause of stalking as rejection and the respondents of the age group 18 to 22 have stated that end of relationship is a cause of stalking. In Figure 11 the female respondents had stated that the causes of stocking are end of relationship and rejection. Both

male and female respondents have agreed that some stalkers have the plant to sexually harass the victims. In Figure 12 the construction workers and police officers have stated that the stalking stopped after police warning and warning by others and the IT employees have stated that stalking stopped by changing the place and it just stopped without any reason. In Figure 13 Secondary Education and Higher Secondary Education respondents have stated that the stalking stopped due to police warning and the warning by others and the undergraduate and postgraduate respondents have stated that the stalking ended due to conviction. In Figure 14 the respondents of the age group 18 to 35 have stated that the stalking just stopped and the Respondents of the age group Above 35 have stated that stalking will not end with conviction. In Figure 15 the female respondents have stated that the stalking stopped by warning given by others and it just stopped without any reason. The male respondents have stated that the stalking stopped by police warning and warning given by others.

DISCUSSION:

In Figure 1 the police officers could have more practical experiences in handling the victims of stalking that they are aware that most of the victims are scared and they are vulnerable towards stalking. The IT employees should be aware about the laws regarding the stocking and thus they are conscious to make decisions. In Figure 2 the respondents of Secondary And Higher Secondary Education do not have much awareness about the stalking laws in India and thus feel scared to handle the situation whereas post graduate respondents know about the laws preventing stalking in India and they are aware about the way to approach such a situation. In Figure 3 respondents aged 18 to 22 and 22 to 30 might feel stressed and vulnerable to words talking because they scared of the stalkers and have no experience and awareness to deal with it whereas the respondents of the age group 32 to 35 and about 35 could have started to accept the stalking and learnt to ignore it. In graph 4 it could be seen that the female respondents are more vulnerable to stalking compared to the male respondents and they feel more irritated and angry because of this. It shows that both men and women are aware and conscious about the effects of a stocking and that female respondents are most of the time the victims of stalking. In Figure 5 Police officers and lawyers could not the victims personally and the victims of stalking instead of having unwanted contact with the stalkers or to struggle and defend themselves they might have moved location as an easier way to handle it. The IT employees carry weapons to protect themselves in such a situation. Respondents of the age group 22 to 30 move location maybe because they are afraid of stalkers and feel moving the location would stop the stalking. Respondents of all age groups tend to follow some kind of remedies to protect themselves from the stalkers, this shows that they are all aware about stalking. In Figure 7 female respondents move location as a remedy to stalking, they might think of it to be a better option compared to others. Male respondents have stated to change jobs as remedy for stalking, it is a final decision taken to stop the contact of stalkers. In Figure 8 Police officers have stated that stalkers cannot accept the end of relationship that they keep stalking the victim this can be due to frustration and IT employees have stated that the stalkers have a plan to sexually harass a victim this comes along with the criminal intention. In Figure 9 the respondents with higher secondary education has stated that the stockist have plant to sexually harassed victim this could be due to to rejection and end of relationship where are the post graduate respondents have stated that the stalkers cannot tolerate the end of a relationship and the try to communicate with the victim. In Figure 10 it can be seen that the respondents of the age group 22 to 30 have faced stalkers who stopped them due to rejection of any sort and the respondents of the age group 18 to 22 have faced many stalkers due to the end of a relationship. In Figure 11 the female respondents have faced talking due to the

end of a relationship and a rejection. This can be due to the frustration from the stalkers perspective as they are toxic people. Both the genders have stated that the stalkers have plans to sexually harass a victim so they are aware about sexual harassment. In Figure 12 the construction workers, the construction workers and the IT employees have stated that the stalking stopped after a police warning that shows that they are aware of the law. The IT employees have stated that they changed the place and it just stopped without any reason. In Figure 13 respondents with Secondary Education and Higher Secondary Education have the awareness about the law that they have given police warning which ended the stalking. The undergraduate and postgraduate respondents have filed the complaint against the stockist which resulted in their conviction. In Figure 14 the respondents of the age group 18 - 35 have stated that stalking can stop without any reason that they are not aware about. The respondents of the age group above 35 do not believe that conviction of stalkers will stop stalking may be because they are not aware of the law. In Figure 15 Female respondents have faced stalking which just ended without any reason and it ended due to warning given by others whereas for male Respondents the stalking is by giving police warning.

LIMITATION:

The major restrictions in the study is the COVID-19 pandemic and everyone is quarantined so it was hard to reach the public and explain the study and ask them the questions. It was also difficult to reach the uneducated people as they wouldn't know how to fill the research form online. The online survey did not cover the LGBTQ people so it doesn't include their opinion.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

If a woman is being stalked in Delhi, she can call 1096. For women in the rest of India, the NCW can be contacted by calling 0111-23219750. There has to be a common number to be used for more convenience. There could be more films that promote mutual relationships and upholding women's right to say no. Instead of showing stalking as something liked by women. The redressal for stalking could be made more easier so that women complain about it to the police.

CONCLUSION:

Stalking is a serious issue but it is not given importance and many cases go unreported. Most of the victims feel scared and vulnerable and they also feel irritated and angry. IT employees are conscious and aware of the laws present for them and people aged 18 to 33 feel the most scared and vulnerable. Female respondents are more vulnerable towards stalking and they move location to avoid it. Most causes of stalking are the end of a relationship and rejection which induces them to stalk the victims. In most cases the stalking ended with police warning or warning given by others and it just stopped without any reason.

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Unique	grew up watching Bollywood pictures and harkening to songs that constantly glorified th...
Unique	This is a major reason behind the high rates of road sexual impotunity (formerly known...
Unique	During the early 1990s and 2000s, the times were changing and rapid-fire globalization ...
Unique	This led to numerous changes inperspectives.As long as popular culture keeps on toutin...
Unique	The idea of collective respect and the acceptance of redundancy must be canonized.
Unique	Since Bollywood is a source of entertainment for the millions, there's great compass for i...

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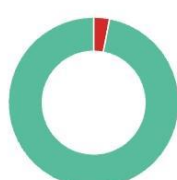
    

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Stalking is characterized in Indian Penal code under section 354D as any person who follows someone continuously and repeatedly even after continuous clear rejection by the victim amounts to stalking. Merriam Webster has defined stalking as a crime of engaging in a course of conduct directed at a person that serves no legitimate purpose and seriously alarms, annoys, or intimidates that person.

All the cases reported in India according to the National Crime Records Bureau report delivered in January 2018 was farther than twofold the cases revealed in 2014. The quantity of following cases revealed has been added in 2015, in 2016 and in 2017. It expanded from 0.8 in 2014 to 1.5 in 2018. However further instances of following and sexual crimes are being accounted for, it's probably they're being under-detailed. Just one out of 13 instances of sexual urgency in Delhi and one of every nine in Mumbai were accounted for to the police, said a recent report directed by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI).

In India the stalking and harassing is considerably normal in youth and in young people and the issue isn't that stalking is guided in theological schools or homes however it's the consequence of impact from flicks, pictures and series as they're watching that to follow a young lady or kid or to make critique or to show love and care or to shoot presents or attempting to be close, and so forth are contrary substance which is being advanced as courageous signal. In pictures

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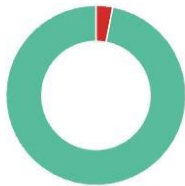
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In India the working professional, scholars, housewives and numerous women get stalked on a regular basis without knowing and not only the women's but also the men's. Stalking and harassing isn't treated as a serious crime and due to the fear of being stalked numerous women and girls avoid getting out of their house. In order to avoid stalking and attracting unwanted torture the women are forced to dress so called " modestly" and to be inside the houses before evening and to keep professional and limited relations from associates, neighbors, and other persons so that they don't attract unwanted attention. Indeed after the 74th independence women are still vulnerable and scared.

In Australia, according to a study conducted by Purcell, Pathé and Mullen (2002), 23% of the Australian population reported having been stalked. In Austria, Stieger, Burger and Schild conducted a check in Austria, revealing a continuance frequency of 11% (women 17%, men 3%). Further results include 86% of the stalking victims were women, 81% of the respondents were men. Women were substantially stalked by men (88%) while men were nearly inversely stalked by men and women (60% men). In England and Wales, on 2010/11, 43 of stalking victims were set up to be men and 57 women. In Germany, Dressing, Kuehner and Gass conducted a representative check in Mannheim, a middle-sized German megacity, and reported a continuance frequency of having been stalked of nearly 12%. In United States ,Tjaden and Thoennes reported a continuance frequency (being stalked) of 8 in ladies and 2 in males (

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RESULT:

In Figure 1 it shows that the police officers have stated that the victims feel scared and vulnerable towards starting and IT employees have stated that they are aware and conscious of talking and it gives them irritation and anger. In Figure 2 respondents of Secondary Education and Higher Secondary Education have stated to be scared, vulnerable, irritated and angry towards stalking whereas postgraduate and undergraduate respondents have stated to feel less scared and vulnerable. In Figure 3 respondents of the age group of 18 to 22 and 22 to 30 have stated that they feel scared, vulnerable, irritated and Angry towards talking and respondents aged 30 to 35 and above 35 have also started to feel less stress and anxiety towards stalking. In Figure 4 it is shown that the female respondents feel more scared and vulnerable and irritated and angry towards stocking compared to men. It can also be observed that both men and women are aware and conscious about the stalking happening to them. It can be seen in Figure 5 that the lawyers and police officers have stated that the victims move location to avoid the stalking. Most of the IT employees have stated to carry weapons as a remedy. In Figure 6 respondents in the age group 22 to 30 have stated to move location as a remedy for stalking and the respondents of the age group 18 to 22 state to follow almost all of the remedies given. In Figure 7 female respondents are stated to move location as a remedy to stalking press Male respondents have stated to change


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DISCUSSION:

In Figure 1 the police officers could have more practical experiences in handling the victims of stalking that they are aware that most of the victims are scared and they are vulnerable towards stalking. The IT employees should be aware about the laws regarding the stocking and thus they are conscious to make decisions. In Figure 2 the respondents of Secondary And Higher Secondary Education do not have much awareness about the stalking laws in India and thus feel scared to handle the situation whereas post graduate respondents know about the laws preventing stalking in India and they are aware about the way to approach such a situation. In Figure 3 respondents aged 18 to 22 and 22 to 30 might feel stressed and vulnerable to words talking because they scared of the stalkers and have no experience and awareness to deal with it whereas the respondents of the age group 32 to 35 and about 35 could have started to accept the stalking and learnt to ignore it. In graph 4 it could be seen that the female respondents are more vulnerable to stalking compared to the male respondents and they feel more irritated and angry because of this. It shows that both men and women are aware and conscious about the effects of a stocking and that female respondents are most of the time the victims of stalking. In Figure 5 Police officers and lawyers could not the victims personally and the victims of stalking instead of having unwanted contact with the stalkers or to struggle and defend themselves they might have moved