

**GIS Base Spatial Analysis to Prevent
Sexual Violence Against Women and
Children in Rathnapura District**

by

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DECLARATION

The work described in this thesis was carried out by me under the supervision of Professor T.M.S.P.K. Thennakoon and Mr. H. M. Prabath Jayantha and a report on this has not been submitted in whole or in part to any university or any other institution for another degree/Diploma.



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DECLARATION

We certify that the above statement made by the candidate is true and that this thesis is suitable for submission to the university for the purpose of evaluation.




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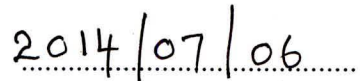


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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	vi
List of Figures	vii
List of Annexure	x
Abbreviations	xi
Acknowledgement	xiii
Abstract	xv
CHAPTER 01 – INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.1.1 Introduction to GIS	3
1.1.2 Introduction to rape	4
1.2.3 Sexual violence against child	5
1.2 Research Problem	6
1.3 Research Objectives	7
1.3.1 Main Objective	8
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	8
1.4 Methodology	8
1.5 Significant of the study	9
1.6 Legal framework	12
1.6.1 The question of consent in court	13
1.6.2 How is sexual violence defined?	13
1.7 Forms and contexts of sexual violence	14
1.8 Extent of the problem	15
1.8.1 Sources of data	15
1.9 Gender based violence in Sri Lanka	16
1.9.1 Legal framework	16
1.9.2 Country situation of GBV	17
1.9.3 Frequency abuse	18

1.10	Scope	18
1.11	Structure of the research report	18
CHAPTER 02 – LITERATURE RIVIEW		19
2.1	Chapter Introduction	19
2.1.1	Background	19
2.2	Legal reform	20
2.3	Victim and Perpetrator Risk Factors	22
2.4	Sexual Assault Disclosure	23
2.5	Previous studies	23
2.6	Sexual abuse	29
2.7	Child abuse	30
2.7.1	Global situation	30
2.7.2	Sri Lankan situation	30
2.7.2.1	Reported crimes	31
2.8	GIS Analysis & Testing Hypotheses	33
CHAPTER 03 – METHODOLOGY		36
3.1	Introduction	36
3.2	Study Area	36
3.3	Research Design	37
3.4	Population and Sampling	38
3.4.1	Population	38
3.4.2	Sampling	39
3.5	Research tools	41
3.5.1	Data collection method	41
3.6	Data Analysis	42
3.6.1	Integrate	42
3.6.2	Collect	44
3.6.3	Hot spot	45
3.6.4	Inverse Distance Weighted	46
3.7	Protection of human subject	47

CHAPTER 04 – ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	48	
4.1	Introduction	48
4.2	Reported sexual violence cases	49
4.2.1	Year 2010	49
4.2.2	Year 2011	51
4.2.3	Year 2012	53
4.2.4	Year 2010, 2011 and 2012	55
4.3	Population	57
4.3.1	Population by GND	57
4.3.2	Population by Police areas	58
4.3.3	Population density by P.A. in 2011 and 2012 years	59
4.4	Related factors for sexual violence	60
4.4.1	Population and Reported Sexual violence cases in GND's	60
4.4.1.1	Population and Reported Sexual violence cases in 2011	60
4.4.1.2	Population and Reported Sexual violence cases in 2012	61
4.4.1.3	Sexual Violence ratio in 2011 and 2012	62
4.4.2	Special Analysis	63
4.4.2.1	Special Analysis Model to Rathnapura Police Division	63
4.4.2.2	Sexual Violence Cases Distribution in 2010	64
4.4.2.3	Sexual Violence Cases Distribution in 2011	65
4.4.2.4	Sexual Violence Cases Distribution in 2012	66
4.4.3.1	Sexual Violence Cases Distribution in 2010 with Road Network	67
4.4.3.2	Sexual Violence Cases Distribution in 2011 with Road Network	68
4.4.3.3	Sexual Violence Cases Distribution in 2012 with Road Network	69
4.4.4	Rape Cases Distribution in 2012 with Hydro Network	70
4.5	Survey Study in Kahawatta Police Area	71
4.5.1	Location of the area	71
4.5.1.1	Reported S.V.C.in the area in year 2010, 2011 and 2012 in Kahawatta Police area	72
4.5.1.2	Reported S.V.C. Against Childern in year 2010, 2011 and 2012 in Kahawatta Police Are	72

4.5.1.3	Reported S.A.V.Against Women in year 2010, 2011 and 2012 in Kahawatta Police Area	73
4.5.1.4	Population in Kahawatta Police Area	74
4.5.1.5	Population Density in Kahawatta Police Area	75
4.5.1.6	Population and Sexual Violence in Kahawatta Police Area	76
4.5.1.7	Sexual Violence Ratio in Kahawatta Police Area	77
4.5.1.8	Special Analysis Model for Kahawatta Police area	78
4.5.1.9	Sexual Violence Cases Distribution in Kahawatta Police Area in 2010	79
4.5.1.10	Sexual Violence Cases Distribution in Kahawatta Police Area in 2011	80
4.5.1.11	Sexual Violence Cases Distribution in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	81
4.5.2	Sexual Violence Occurrence Time in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	82
4.5.3	Relationship of Victim and Suspect in Sexual Violence Cases at Kahawatta Police Area in 2012.	83
4.5.4	Relationship Sexual Violence Cases and Streams at Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	84
4.5.5	Relationship with Sexual Violence Cases and Occurrence Date of the Month in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	85
4.5.6	Relationship with Sexual Violence Cases and Educational Level of the Victim in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	86
4.5.7	Relationship with Sexual Violence Cases and Type of the Deployment of the Victim in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	87
4.5.8	Relationship with Sexual Violence Cases and Traveling Type of the Victim to Job/School in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	88
4.5.9	Relationship with Sexual Violence Cases and Distance Between House to School/Place of Work in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	89
4.5.10	Relationship with Sexual Violence Cases and Tendency of the Suspect in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	90
4.5.11	Relationship with Sexual Violence Cases and Civil Status of the Suspect in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	91
4.5.12	Relationship with Sexual Violence Cases and Occupation of the Suspect in Kahawatta Police Area in 2012	92

CHAPTER 05 – CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	93
5.1. Conclusion	93
5.2. Recommendations	96
REFERENCE.....	97
ANNEXURE.....	99

LIST OF TABLES

Table No	Caption	Page
2.1	Amendments to Penal Code in Sri Lanka relating to child abuse	21
2.2	Reported minor offences against children, 2000 - 2003	31
2.3	Reported major offences against children, 2000 – 2003	32
3.1	Population in Rathnapura District in year 2010	39
3.2	Sexual Violence Cases in Rathnapura Police Division in years 2010, 2011 and 2012	41
4.1	Sexual Violence Cases in Rathnapura Police Division in year 2010	49
4.2	Sexual Violence Cases in Rathnapura Police Division in year 2011	51
4.3	Sexual Violence Cases in Rathnapura Police Division in year 2012	53

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No	Caption	Page
1.1	Magnitude of the Problem of Sexual Violence	15
3.1	Sri Lanka, Rathnapura District Map	37
3.2	Selection of Sample Area	40
3.3	Describe Integrate	43
3.4	Describe Collect	44
3.5	Describe Hotspots	45
4.1	Police Station Boundaries in Study Area	48
4.2	SVC in RPD in 2010 By Map	50
4.3	SVC in RPD in Year 2011 By Map	52
4.4	SVC in RPD in 2012 By Map	54
4.5	SVC in RPD in 2010, 2011 and 2012 By Excel Graph	55
4.6	SVC in RPD in year 2010, 2011 and 2012 Divided in to Children and Women By Excel Graph	55
4.7	SVC in RPD in in 2010, 2011 and 2012 By Map	56
4.8	Population in RPD by GND's - Year 2011 and 2012	57
4.9	Population in RPD by Police Stations Areas	58
4.10	Population Density in RPD in year 2011 and 2012	59
4.11	Population and SVC in RPD in Year 2011	60
4.12	Population and SVC in RPD in Year 2012	61
4.13	Sexual Violence Ration in RPD in Year 2011 and 2012	62
4.14	Special Analysis Model for SVC in RPD in Year 2010, 2011 and 2012	63

4.15	SVC Distribution in RPD in Year 2010	64
4.16	SVC Distribution in RPD in Year 2011	65
4.17	SVC Distribution in RPD in Year 2012	66
4.18	SVC Distribution in RPD with Road Net Work in Year 2010	67
4.19	SVC Distribution in RPD with Road Net Work in Year 2011	68
4.20	SVC Distribution in RPD with Road Net Work in Year 2012	69
4.21	SVC Distribution in RPD with Hydro Net Work in Year 2012	70
4.22	Location of Kahawatta PA in RPD	71
4.23	SVC in Kahawatta PA in Year 2010, 2011 and 2012 By Chart	72
4.24	SVC Against Children in Kahawatta PA in Year 2010, 2011 and 2012 By Chart	72
4.25	SVC Against Women in Kahawatta PA in Year 2010, 2011 and 2012 By Chart	73
4.26	Population, Kahawatta PA in Year 2011 and 2012	74
4.27	Population Density, Kahawatta PA in Year 2011 and 2012	75
4.28	Population and SVC in Kahawatta PA in 2012	76
4.29	Sexual Violence Ratio, Kahawatta PA in Year 2011 and 2012	77
4.30	Special Analysis Model for SVC in Kahawatta PA in Year 2010, 2011 and 2012	78
4.31	SVC Distribution in Kahawatta PA in 2010	79
4.32	SVC Distribution in Kahawatta PA in 2011	80
4.33	SVC Distribution in Kahawatta PA in 2012	81
4.34	Relationship with SVC and Time of the Day in Year 2012	82
4.35	Type of Relationship with Suspect and Victim in Year 2012	83
4.36	Relationship with SVC and Stream Network in Year 2012	84

4.37	Relationship with SVC and Occurrence Date of the Month in Year 2012	85
4.38	Relationship with SVC and Educational Level of the Victim in Year 2012	86
4.39	Relationship with SVC and Deployment of the Victim in Year 2012	87
4.40	Relationship with SVC and Travelling Type of the Victim to School/Job 2012	88
4.41	Relationship with SVC and Distance Between House of the Victim to School/Job in Year 2012	89
4.42	Relationship with SVC and Tendency of the Suspect in Year 2012	90
4.43	Relationship with SVC and Married/Unmarried Status of the Suspect in Year 2012	91
4.44	Relationship with SVC and Occupation Type of the Suspect in Year 2012	92

LIST OF ANNEXURES

Annexure No	Caption	Page
01	Questionnaire for identifying criteria & factors for SVC In English	99
02	Questionnaire for identifying criteria & factors for SVC In Sinhala	103

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation

3D	- Three Dimensional
BCS	- British Crime Surveys
CEDAW	- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	- Convention on the Rights of the Child
DSD	- District Sectarian Division
etc.	- et cetera
ex.	- example
GIS	- Geographic Information system
GBV	- Gender Based Violence
GND	- Gramasawa Niladari Division
SVC	- Sexual Violence Case
IDW	- Inverse Distance Weighted
NGO	- Non Government Organization
NCVS	- National Crime Victimization Survey
NCPA	- National Child Protection Authority
PA	- Police Station
PV	- Physical Violence
RPD	- Rathnapura Police Division
SV	- Sexual Violence
SqKm	- Square kilometer
TFR	- Total Fertility Rate
TOC	- Table of Contents

- UN - United Nation
- UK - United Kingdom
- US - United States
- WHO - World Health Organization

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Women and Children in Rathnapura District

A.D. Susil Attanayake

ABSTRACT

In finding the data about the sexual violence in regarding to the subject is difficult. Reason for this is data about the sexual violence are not computerized or not properly computerized. However data were collected from the Police and input that data for analyzing purpose with ArcGIS. From those data, I selected one area for physical survey to identify the related factors for sexual violence through stratified sampling method. There near 29 victimized persons could be found in the Kahawatta Police area. Completed a self-completion questionnaire surrounding female rape in order to establish whether perceptions of female rape and identification of the related factors. The data were analyzed with the special analysis method to present in various maps and represent the relationship with the various factors for contribution of the sexual violence occurrence. The findings of the study discovered that the majority of the victims were female students. The findings were discussed in relation to traditional views surrounding behavioral stereotyping embedded within the rural sector in Sri Lanka. It was concluded that educational interventions confronting masculinity, violence and habits surrounding responsibility of the relevant parties and subsequently minimizing the occurrence of sexual violence in the future.