International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Indian Streams Research Journal

Executive Editor
Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-Chief
H.N.Jagtap

'WHY DO MEN RAPE?'- A STUDY CONDUCTED IN CHENNAI TO FIND OUT THE REASON FOR INCREASING RAPE CASES IN INDIA
(A study conducted at Chennai)

N. Tamilselvi
Research scholar, Mother Teresa Women's University, Head of the Department, Dept of Visual Communication, Alpha Arts and Science College, Chennai.

ABSTRACT

Young or old, rich or poor, urban or rural, educated or not educated, employed or unemployed, women are largely victims of rape in India. All that the Delhi rape victim wanted was to travel the streets of the national capital safely. Surely that was not too much to ask for. For the shocked political class which witnessed the aftermath, the question must be that what it is about Nirbhaya's case that has made it such a public furor not just in Delhi but all over the country. Sexual harassment and rape are unfortunately common in India, as brutal incidents reported even in the interim attest. Still, history is replete with dates on which people said "stop; we won't take degradation anymore." It's right to say that there are no quick fix vaccines against such gendered violence. A culture of disrespect for women cannot be remodeled by police and judiciary alone, at the same time when huge masses of citizens are collectively voicing out for a common cause the government cannot ignore them. Hence it is definitely worth asking the question that what is it in the mind of men that urges them to commit such brutalities of sexual violence against women in spite of all these protests. This survey aims at analyzing the reason behind rape and the high risk factors contributing to it so that change can take place at the grass root level.

KEYWORDS : *emotional trauma , physical injury , mobility and socio economic growth .*

INTRODUCTION:

Rape is a devastating crime. In this brutal act, some women are badly injured, some become pregnant and others contract Sexually transmitted diseases. What lasts forever is the emotional trauma which is more than the physical injury. Women who are raped have nightmares, panic attacks, waves of self-doubt, and an overwhelming sense of distrust. The lives of women who are raped are forever changed.

Crimes against women today have assumed the proportions of an epidemic. The crime is also of a more incestuous nature with reports of unseen girls being raped by fathers, uncles, brothers, and cousins' et al. so the bottom line is that women in our country are in danger. If they are lucky enough to survive infanticide, they are threatened by a society of lascivious men who don't blink an eye before forcing themselves upon hapless prey. In combating this menace the government needs to

understand that it's not merely a law and order problem. There is a social and psychological aspect to the problem as well. Indian women suffer from avoidable threats to their safety and well being. Their mobility and socio economic growth are being restricted because the rising crime against women.

Researches conducted on rape convicts have found several motivational factors for the sexual assault. These include anger on the woman and the need to control and dominate them, drug and alcohol consumption. Apart from this there are various other factors which contribute to rape. This research aims at finding out the opinion of people on the real reason behind rape.

RAPE MYTHS:

Myths are common beliefs that people carry in their mind about a particular event or happening. The general rape myths that are common in India are always gender biased and tries to blame only the victim. There is a general feeling that the woman "asks for rape", or responsible for rape by the dress that she wears, the time she leaves from home, or the person accompanying her. Victim blaming is a common in India that the defense lawyers can also use these myths to attempt to doubt the statement or testimony of the rape survivor. This can delay and in some cases prevent justice for the victims.

These myths make people doubt the victim and can also end up in the judiciary system suspecting her testimony, preventing the victim from justice. These myths also make the victims too guilty or ashamed to talk about the trauma to their family or friends. Studies have estimated that only one in nine rape cases get reported. This means that most of the rapists are walking freely unpunished and ready to reoffend. Myths hide the fact that rape is preventable and stops us from finding the real solution to the problem. Additionally myths take away the dignity and humanity of the survivor and give less chance of recovery from the trauma. Hence it is vital that the society finds out the real reason for rape and start preventing it from the grassroots level.

RAPE AND INDIAN MEN:

The documentary 'India's daughter', had the interview of the main accused Mukesh Singh in which he mentions without any regret that the woman he and his companions brutally gang raped in a moving bus in Delhi is totally responsible for what has happened to her. The video did send a shocking wave throughout the country but his underlying view about women has wide acceptance in India. Blaming women for rape is a common scenario in India and that is what Indian men are made to believe. This mind set of men gives rigid boundary to women to maintain their right to safety in a democratic country. For example: dressing modestly, not going out at night, and not going out alone. If they don't fit into the code then women are blamed for the consequences. The interview of the convict of the Delhi rape victim was nothing but the voice of community and religious leaders in India who agrees that "a girl is far more responsible for rape than man"

But if dressing modestly and staying inside house can prevent rape of women, then the reason for rape of small children lies as a big question mark still. There are numerous rape cases which have reported that the girl was wearing a traditional Indian saree or salwar, yet got raped. There are rape instances in which the girl was not roaming outside at night but went to do her normal routine work in day time, yet she was raped. Hence it is the need of the hour to find out the reason for rape before so that this problem can be completely eradicated in future.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Carig T.Palmer and Thornhill argue that rape is an act of sex and not violence. Though

controversy was bound to follow this statement, such a theory was put forward by feminist scholar Susan Brownmiller 25 years back in her treatise "Against our will" in which she describes rape as an attempt by men to dominate and control women. Thornhill and Palmer consistently state that their theory does not justify rape but argue that their aim is to eradicate the behavior completely. Rape seems to be the recent epidemic in India which needs our complete attention to eradicate the problem at the grass root level from our country. Here the researcher wants to study the factors that contribute to rape and people's opinion about the crime. This study aims to find out the real reason behind rape so that it can be eradicated at the grass root level. Its finding may helps to explore and create a scope for further research.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:
The research study has the following limitations.

The study on its face appears to be limited as it is carried out in a particular city i.e. Chennai. The study is purely based on the respondents' opinion and their perception. The researcher felt that the respondents might express a biased opinion, which may limit the validity of the study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
For this purpose the researcher referred various journals, books and web resources, got information from the previous studies which are connected with the nature of the problem. This literature review helped the researcher to know about the current study's concepts and carried out by others with the same problem. The researcher depended upon internet and gathered only a minimum number of concepts and the NCRB reports of government of India.

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA
This study was conducted at Chennai city which is the capital city of Tamil Nadu. It has a very popular background in all aspects. It is a happening city with a metropolitan background. It has both men and women from all communities and classes who stay at home and also work in night shifts. Hence this area is best for the study in this context.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY
Systematic scientific enquiry helps to understand the concept rationally. There are lots of tools and figures that are unique in terms of approaches and subject matter under investigation. This research investigation being objective and unbiased has followed a scientific approach in conducting this study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The major objective of this study is to know whether rape can be prevented in India and what are the factors which contribute to rape. In addition there are some specific objectives, these are:

1.To find out the highest risk factor for rape in the country.
2.To find out how men and women view this ugly epidemic.
3.To know the influences of religion and politics in gender discrimination.
4.To find out the relationship between crimes reporting in media and the mind set of people about the reason of the crime.
5.To evolve feasible solutions based on the study to reduce such crimes.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

Based on the objectives the following hypotheses are formulated.

1. There is significant association between sociological factors and high risk to rape among the respondents.

2. There is a significant association between psychological factors and high risk to rape.

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

After getting opinion from experts and people who work to reduce the crime against women in India, the researcher has identified and formulated the following parameters as reasons for the increasing rape cases in India.

```
              Psychological
                                    Media


    Society
             Attitudes    Reason for Rape



                      Political
           Religion
```
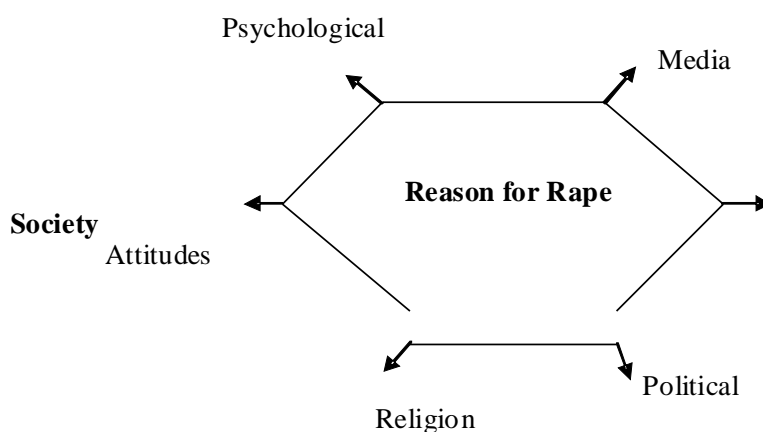
From the identified parameters such as the high risk factors for rape, the researcher formulated a questionnaire and conducted the study. Simple random sampling was adopted for this study, since it is difficult to go for stratification with such a large universe. Hundred samples were collected from audience randomly belonging to age group ranging from 18 – 60. The method of study is descriptive as it is the most appropriate method. This research made an attempt to find out the reasons for rape in India. The universe / population of the study are the Chennai based audience. In order to achieve the objectives of this research, data were collected both from the primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected from the respondents through a structured questionnaire comprising four selected broad classification of media. The secondary data had been gathered from the sources like books, journals, and internet which have information on crime against women. Previous related research studies, national and international journals and related web journals were also studied. The data was collected from 100 samples (50 male and 50 female) using simple random sampling method and the responses were edited and tabulated to suit the requirement of the study. The statistical tools and techniques such as simple percentage were used. The hypotheses framed for the study were tested using Chi-square test and one way Anova.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table no.1: Cross tabulation

	Male		Female		Total	
	(n=50)	*(100%)*	*(n=50)*	*(100%)*	*(n=100)*	*(100%)*
Age						
Below 20yrs	22	44.0%	17	34.0%	39	39.0%
21 to 30yrs	19	38.0%	23	46.0%	42	42.0%
31 to 40yrs	4	8.0%	8	16.0%	12	12.0%
41 to 50yrs	5	10.0%	2	4.0%	7	7.0%
Employment status						
Private	10	20.0%	21	42.0%	31	31.0%
Government	1	2.0%	0	.0%	1	1.0%
Entrepreneur	2	4.0%	3	6.0%	5	5.0%
Student	37	74.0%	22	44.0%	59	59.0%
unemployed	0	.0%	4	8.0%	4	4.0%
Marital status						
Married	5	10.0%	12	24.0%	17	17.0%
unmarried	42	84.0%	34	68.0%	76	76.0%
In a relationship	3	6.0%	4	8.0%	7	7.0%
Do you feel that rape in preventable						
Yes	28	56.0%	38	76.0%	66	66.0%
No	22	44.0%	12	24.0%	34	34.0%

Table 01:

The above table no-01 reveals the socio demographic details of the respondents. From this 50% per cent of the respondents are male and remaining 50 per cent are female whereas the age group varied from 18 – 50 having 39% of the sample belonging to age group below 20, 42% belonging to age group 21 – 30, 12% belonging to age group 31 – 40, 7% from age group (41 – 50). Regarding marital status 17% were married and 76% were unmarried and 7% were in a relationship. Regarding employment status, 31% were employed in private sector, 4% were unemployed, 1 % was employed in government, 59% are students, and 5% are entrepreneurs. Overall 665 felt that rape is preventable and 34% felt that it is not preventable.

Factors Contributing to crime:

S.No	Parameters
1	Media
2	Society
3	Political
4	Psychological
5	Religion

Table 02

After doing the review of literature extensively, a questionnaire was prepared in order to understand the influence of the above mentioned factors and determine the high risk factor for rape. Each question was given value top response options on 5 point rating scale, 5 being strongly disagree to 1 being strongly agree. In the below tables M refers to Media, S refers to society, P refers Political factors, PF refers to Psychological factors and R refers to religious factors.

Opinion

Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree Nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
S1.vulnerable position of women in the society	0	14(14%)	17(17%)	40(40%)	29(29%)
S2.Drugs and Alcohol	6(6%)	0	10(10%)	33(33%)	51(51%)
S3.Sex rackets	3(3%)	8(8%)	18(18%)	28(28%)	43(43%)
S4.No safety for women	4(4%)	5(5%)	6(6%)	37(37%)	48(48%)
S5.Poor Parenting skills	4(4%)	6(6%)	30(30%)	29(29%)	31(31%)
S6.Patriarchal nature of Society	2(2%)	6(6%)	21(21%)	54(54%)	17(17%)
S7.Sating Culture	13(13%)	13(13%)	14(14%)	29(29%)	31(31%)
S8.Lack of Education	8(8%)	13(13%)	15(15%)	35(35%)	29(29%)
S9.unemployment	8(8%)	15(15%)	33(33%)	28(28%)	16(16%)
S10.Pub Culture	15(15%)	7(7%)	18(18%)	32(32%)	28(28%)
S11.mixed up eastern and western culture	12(12%)	10(10%)	20(20%)	30(30%)	28(28%)

Opinion

Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree Nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
P1.vulnerable position of women in the society	1(1%)	2(2%)	7(7%)	17(17%)	73(73%)
P2.no legal prostitution	3(3%)	11(11%)	25(25%)	28(28%)	33(33%)
P3.Delay in justice	0	1(1%)	4(4%)	28(28%)	67(67%)
P4.No proper functioning of judiciary and police system	0	1(1%)	9(9%)	34(34%)	56(56%)
P5.No fair trials	0	2(2%)	16(16%)	34(34%)	48(48%)

Opinion

Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree Nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
PF1.Perpetrators were once victims	5(5%)	0	29(29%)	38(38%)	28(28%)
PF2.Sexual urge	0	9(9%)	20(20%)	39(39%)	32(32%)
PF3.To show manliness among peer group	5(5%)	9(9%)	26(26%)	24(24%)	36(36%)
PF4.Frustration and Stress	2(2%)	17(17%)	25(25%)	30(30%)	26(26%)
PF5.To Show power over women	4(4%)	9(9%)	23(23%)	31(31%)	33(33%)
PF6.to Take revenge	2(2%)	5(5%)	20(20%)	32(32%)	41(41%)
PF7.General frustration and impotency of men to hold power anywhere else	3(3%)	11(11%)	27(27%)	46(46%)	13(13%)
PF8.Witnessing gender based discrimination from very early ages	1(1%)	8(8%)	28(28%)	39(39%)	24(24%)
PF9.Not satisfied with wife	6(6%)	14(14%)	45(45%)	27(27%)	8(8%)

Opinion

Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree Nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
R1.Sexual Discrimination	4(4%)	10(10%)	24(24%)	38(38%)	24(24%)
R2.Practices followed in the religion which show women are inferior	7(7%)	5(5%)	32(32%)	29(29%)	27(27%)
R3.No fear of God	8(8%)	7(7%)	22(22%)	32(32%)	31(31%)

Descriptive

	Low	High	Min	Max	Median	S.D	Mean	Mean Rank
Media	44(44%)	56(56%)	9	35	27.00	6.758	25.32	3rd
Society	48(48%)	52(52%)	19	55	42.00	8.214	41.30	1st
Political	49(49%)	51(51%)	10	25	22.00	2.751	21.70	4th
Psychological	49(49%)	51(51%)	18	44	34.00	6.629	33.50	2nd
Religion	56(56%)	44(44%)	3	15	11.00	2.346	11.03	5th
Overall reason for increasing rape	40(40%)	60(60%)	88	169	137.00	21.196	132.85	-

From the above tables it is clear that the factors contributing to society is the high risk factor for rape, followed by psychological factors in the second place, then media in the 3rd place, followed by political factors at the 4th place and religion at the last high risk factor.

Tables

	Q1.Age										Statistical inference
	Below 20yrs		21 to 30yrs		31 to 40yrs		41 to 50yrs		Total		
	(n=39)	(100%)	(n=42)	(100%)	(n=12)	(100%)	(n=7)	(100%)	(n=100)	(100%)	
Media											
Low	16	41.0%	21	50.0%	5	41.7%	2	28.6%	44	44.0%	X^2=1.456 Df=3 .692>0.05 Not Significant
High	23	59.0%	21	50.0%	7	58.3%	5	71.4%	56	56.0%	
Society											
Low	23	59.0%	20	47.6%	3	25.0%	2	28.6%	48	48.0%	X^2=5.486 Df=3 .139>0.05 Not Significant
High	16	41.0%	22	52.4%	9	75.0%	5	71.4%	52	52.0%	
Political											
Low	18	46.2%	17	40.5%	7	58.3%	7	100.0%	49	49.0%	X^2=9.052 Df=3 .029<0.05 Significant
High	21	53.8%	25	59.5%	5	41.7%	0	.0%	51	51.0%	
Psychological											
Low	16	41.0%	20	47.6%	7	58.3%	6	85.7%	49	49.0%	X^2=5.218 Df=3 .156>0.05 Not Significant
High	23	59.0%	22	52.4%	5	41.7%	1	14.3%	51	51.0%	
Religion											
Low	17	43.6%	25	59.5%	8	66.7%	6	85.7%	56	56.0%	X^2=5.712 Df=3 .127>0.05 Not Significant
High	22	56.4%	17	40.5%	4	33.3%	1	14.3%	44	44.0%	
Overall reason for increasing rape											
Low	17	43.6%	16	38.1%	4	33.3%	3	42.9%	40	40.0%	X^2=.519 Df=3 .915>0.05 Not Significant
High	22	56.4%	26	61.9%	8	66.7%	4	57.1%	60	60.0%	

T-Test

	Mean	S.D	Statistical inference
Media			
Male (n=50)	23.50	7.733	T=-2.783 Df=98
Female (n=50)	27.14	5.071	.006<0.05 Significant
Society			
Male (n=50)	39.08	8.312	T=-2.794 Df=98
Female (n=50)	43.52	7.560	.006<0.05 Significant
Political			
Male (n=50)	21.12	1.923	T=-2.147 Df=98
Female (n=50)	22.28	3.301	.034<0.05 Significant
Psychological			
Male (n=50)	30.68	6.307	T=-4.682 Df=98
Female (n=50)	36.32	5.727	.000<0.05 Significant
Religion			
Male (n=50)	10.76	2.352	T=-1.153 Df=98
Female (n=50)	11.30	2.332	.252>0.05 Not Significant
Overall reason for increasing rape			
Male (n=50)	125.14	20.378	T=-3.888 Df=98
Female (n=50)	140.56	19.264	.000<0.05 Significant

Oneway ANOVA

	Mean	S.D	SS	DF	MS	Statistical inference
Media						
Between Groups			83.863	2	41.932	
Married (n=17)	25.53	4.502				F=.917
Unmarried (n=76)	24.97	7.348				.403>0.05
In a relationship (n=7)	28.57	3.259				Not Significant
Within Groups			4437.897	97	45.752	
Society						
Between Groups			41.586	2	20.793	
Married (n=17)	41.76	6.379				F=.304
Unmarried (n=76)	41.41	8.674				.739>0.05
In a relationship (n=7)	39.00	7.572				Not Significant
Within Groups			6637.414	97	68.427	
Political						
Between Groups			10.078	2	5.039	
Married (n=17)	21.18	3.395				F=.662
Unmarried (n=76)	21.74	2.640				.518>0.05
In a relationship (n=7)	22.57	2.299				Not Significant
Within Groups			738.922	97	7.618	
Psychological						
Between Groups			54.681	2	27.341	
Married (n=17)	32.71	6.121				F=.617
Unmarried (n=76)	33.45	6.769				.542>0.05
In a relationship (n=7)	36.00	6.583				Not Significant
Within Groups			4296.319	97	44.292	
Religion						
Between Groups			5.803	2	2.901	
Married (n=17)	10.53	2.239				F=.522
Unmarried (n=76)	11.11	2.370				.595>0.05
In a relationship (n=7)	11.43	2.507				Not Significant
Within Groups			539.107	97	5.558	
Overall reason for increasing rape						
Between Groups			180.730	2	90.365	
Married (n=17)	131.71	15.099				F=.198
Unmarried (n=76)	132.67	22.949				.821>0.05
In a relationship (n=7)	137.57	13.831				Not Significant
Within Groups			44296.020	97	456.660	

Chi-square test

	Q4.Employment status											Statistical inference
	Private		Government		Entrepreneur		Student		unemployed		Total		
	(n=31)	(100%)	(n=1)	(100%)	(n=5)	(100%)	(n=59)	(100%)	(n=4)	(100%)	(n=100)	(100%)	
Media													
Low	11	35.5%	0	.0%	3	60.0%	28	47.5%	2	50.0%	44	44.0%	X^2=2.562 Df=4 .634>0.05 Not Significant
High	20	64.5%	1	100.0%	2	40.0%	31	52.5%	2	50.0%	56	56.0%	
Society													
Low	16	51.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	32	54.2%	0	.0%	48	48.0%	X^2=10.312 Df=4 .035<0.05 Significant
High	15	48.4%	1	100.0%	5	100.0%	27	45.8%	4	100.0%	52	52.0%	
Political													
Low	16	51.6%	1	100.0%	3	60.0%	28	47.5%	1	25.0%	49	49.0%	X^2=2.346 Df=4 .672>0.05 Not Significant
High	15	48.4%	0	.0%	2	40.0%	31	52.5%	3	75.0%	51	51.0%	
Psychological													
Low	18	58.1%	1	100.0%	1	20.0%	29	49.2%	0	.0%	49	49.0%	X^2=7.586 Df=4 .108>0.05 Not Significant
High	13	41.9%	0	.0%	4	80.0%	30	50.8%	4	100.0%	51	51.0%	
Religion													
Low	22	71.0%	0	.0%	4	80.0%	29	49.2%	1	25.0%	56	56.0%	X^2=7.943 Df=4 .094>0.05 Not Significant
High	9	29.0%	1	100.0%	1	20.0%	30	50.8%	3	75.0%	44	44.0%	

Overall reason for increasing rape													Statistical inference
Low	12	38.7%	0	.0%	1	20.0%	26	44.1%	1	25.0%	40	40.0%	X^2=2.303
High	19	61.3%	1	100.0%	4	80.0%	33	55.9%	3	75.0%	60	60.0%	Df=4 .680>0.05 Not Significant

Chi-square test

	Do you feel that rape in preventable						Statistical inference
	Yes		No		Total		
	(n=66)	(100%)	(n=34)	(100%)	(n=100)	(100%)	
Media							
Low	30	45.5%	14	41.2%	44	44.0%	X^2=.167 Df=1
High	36	54.5%	20	58.8%	56	56.0%	.683>0.05 Not Significant
Society							
Low	33	50.0%	15	44.1%	48	48.0%	X^2=.311 Df=1
High	33	50.0%	19	55.9%	52	52.0%	.577>0.05 Not Significant
Political							
Low	26	39.4%	23	67.6%	49	49.0%	X^2=7.168 Df=1
High	40	60.6%	11	32.4%	51	51.0%	.007<0.05 Significant
Psychological							
Low	30	45.5%	19	55.9%	49	49.0%	X^2=.976 Df=1
High	36	54.5%	15	44.1%	51	51.0%	.323>0.05 Not Significant
Religion							
Low	41	62.1%	15	44.1%	56	56.0%	X^2=2.952 Df=1
High	25	37.9%	19	55.9%	44	44.0%	.086>0.05 Not Significant
Overall reason for increasing rape							
Low	26	39.4%	14	41.2%	40	40.0%	X^2=.030 Df=1
High	40	60.6%	20	58.8%	60	60.0%	.863>0.05 Not Significant

Chi-square test

	Overall reason for increasing rape						Statistical inference
	Low		High		Total		
	(n=40)	(100%)	(n=60)	(100%)	(n=100)	(100%)	
Media							
Low	35	87.5%	9	15.0%	44	44.0%	X^2=51.197 Df=1
High	5	12.5%	51	85.0%	56	56.0%	.000<0.05 Significant
Society							
Low	35	87.5%	13	21.7%	48	48.0%	X^2=41.673 Df=1
High	5	12.5%	47	78.3%	52	52.0%	.000<0.05 Significant
Political							
Low	27	67.5%	22	36.7%	49	49.0%	X^2=9.130 Df=1
High	13	32.5%	38	63.3%	51	51.0%	.003<0.05 Significant
Psychological							
Low	35	87.5%	14	23.3%	49	49.0%	X^2=39.542 Df=1
High	5	12.5%	46	76.7%	51	51.0%	.000<0.05 Significant
Religion							
Low	37	92.5%	19	31.7%	56	56.0%	X^2=36.046 Df=1
High	3	7.5%	41	68.3%	44	44.0%	.000<0.05 Significant

Chi-square test

	Religion aspect						Statistical inference
	Low		High		Total		
	(n=56)	(100%)	(n=44)	(100%)	(n=100)	(100%)	
Media aspect							
Low	37	66.1%	7	15.9%	44	44.0%	X^2=25.163 Df=1
High	19	33.9%	37	84.1%	56	56.0%	.000<0.05 Significant
Society aspect							
Low	34	60.7%	14	31.8%	48	48.0%	X^2=8.243 Df=1
High	22	39.3%	30	68.2%	52	52.0%	.004<0.05 Significant
Political aspect							
Low	30	53.6%	19	43.2%	49	49.0%	X^2=1.064 Df=1
High	26	46.4%	25	56.8%	51	51.0%	.302>0.05 Not Significant
Psychological aspect							
Low	39	69.6%	10	22.7%	49	49.0%	X^2=21.702 Df=1
High	17	30.4%	34	77.3%	51	51.0%	.000<0.05 Significant

Chi-square test

	Psychological aspect						Statistical inference
	Low		High		Total		
	(n=49)	(100%)	(n=51)	(100%)	(n=100)	(100%)	
Media aspect							
Low	30	61.2%	14	27.5%	44	44.0%	X^2=11.569 Df=1
High	19	38.8%	37	72.5%	56	56.0%	.001<0.05 Significant
Society aspect							
Low	33	67.3%	15	29.4%	48	48.0%	X^2=14.408 Df=1
High	16	32.7%	36	70.6%	52	52.0%	.000<0.05 Significant
Political aspect							
Low	32	65.3%	17	33.3%	49	49.0%	X^2=10.223 Df=1
High	17	34.7%	34	66.7%	51	51.0%	.001<0.05 Significant

Chi-square test

	Society aspects						Statistical inference
	Low		High		Total		
	(n=48)	(100%)	(n=52)	(100%)	(n=100)	(100%)	
Media							
Low	34	70.8%	10	19.2%	44	44.0%	X^2=26.974 Df=1 .000<0.05 Significant
High	14	29.2%	42	80.8%	56	56.0%	
Political							
Low	27	56.3%	22	42.3%	49	49.0%	X^2=1.942 Df=1 .164>0.05 Not Significant
High	21	43.8%	30	57.7%	51	51.0%	
Psychological							
Low	33	68.8%	16	30.8%	49	49.0%	X^2=14.408 Df=1 .000<0.05 Significant
High	15	31.3%	36	69.2%	51	51.0%	

Inter correlations

	Mean	S.D	Media	Society	Political	Psychological	Religion	Overall reason for increasing rape
Media	25.32	6.758	1	.692(**)	.218(*)	.477(**)	.498(**)	.820(**)
Society	41.30	8.214	.692(**)	1	.323(**)	.607(**)	.581(**)	.904(**)
Political	21.70	2.751	.218(*)	.323(**)	1	.342(**)	.216(*)	.455(**)
Psychological	33.50	6.629	.477(**)	.607(**)	.342(**)	1	.556(**)	.806(**)
Religion	11.03	2.346	.498(**)	.581(**)	.216(*)	.556(**)	1	.697(**)
Overall reason for increasing rape	132.85	21.196	.820(**)	.904(**)	.455(**)	.806(**)	.697(**)	1
n			100	100	100	100	100	100

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

OVERALL FINDINGS:

1.There is significant association between age and political factors contributing to high risk factors of rape.

2.Except religion, other factors like media, society, political factors and psychological factors have significant association towards reason for rape.

3.There is no significant association between marital status and the others factors contributing to rape.

4.There is significant association between societal factors and employment status of the respondents.

5. There is significant association between prevention of rape and political factors contributing to rape amongst the respondents.

6.There is significant association between overall increase in rape and the factors mentioned in the study as high risk factors for rape.

SUGGESTIONS

From this study it is evident that strict political laws can definitely bring down sexual crime against women. Secondly, media being the watchdog of the society and the fourth pillar of the society it should aim at depicting women as an equal part of it, rather than just portraying them as sex toys. If objectification of women is reduced then the mental image of a girl or a woman will change in the eyes of a boy or a man. Slowly, the patriarchal nature of the society will change and this can help in reducing the sexual violence against women. Apart from counseling the victim the convict should also be given

counseling so that he reaslises what is the aftermath of the brutality that he has done. More education oh parenting skills and how to treat a girl or woman must be taught to children and rooted in their mind when they are young. Religion should never be used as a cause for gender bias as it is a major factor of our diversified culture. Religions must teach to treat both men and women equally.

CONCLUSION

It is a myth that rape is not preventable. The rapes that shook the world show that there is one common thread—brutality and perverse contempt for women. The world has become increasingly an unsafe place for women. Sexual violence against girl children has assumed epidemic proportions in the country. According to a report by the Asian Centre for Human Rights, there has been a 336 per cent increase in child rape cases from 2001 to 2011, a period in which 48,338 rape cases were recorded. A startling aspect of the finding was that most of the child rape cases were reported from government run juvenile homes. When the fence itself starts eating the crop — to use a vernacular saying — it is indeed difficult to control the situation. After all, for every single incident of rape reported, several go unreported. The anti-rape law that was enacted following the public furor over the gang rape of a Delhi girl in 2012 falls short of dealing with the present situation.. The anti-rape law should not end up like other enabling laws like the one against domestic violence, which are seldom implemented. All political, social and religious organizations should join hands to fight the menace of sexual violence against women.

REFERENCES

1." Men Who Rape: The Psychology of the Offender by A.Nicholas Groth, 2001
2." Predators: Pedophiles, Rapists and Other Sex Offenders - Who They are, How They Operate and How We Can Protect Ourselves and Our Children" by Anna Salter, April 2003
3."The Macho Paradox: Why Some Men Hurt Women and and How All Men Can Help" by Jackson Katz, April 2006.
4."Delhi gang-rape case: Delhi police confirm fifth accused a minor". Zeenews.india.com.December 2012.
5."Failure of Governance Root Cause of Crimes Against Women: Verma Committee". The Hindu. 23 January 2013.
6."Against our will: men, women and rape" by Susan Brown Miller, 1975
7."President Signs Ordinance to Effect Changes in Laws Against Sexual Crimes". India Today. 3 February 2013. Retrieved 4 February 2013.
8."When Words Fail, a Dot Speaks Volumes.'' TOI article on black dot". The Times of India.December 2012. Retrieved 30 December 2012.
9."Bill against Rape Accused being Proposed in the Loksabha",Dainik Bhaskar,20 March,2013.
10."Debate Regarding Decreasing the Age Continued throughout the Nation",Dainik Bhaskar,15 March,2013.
11."Decision of Juvenile Justice Board Came Where the Sixth Accused Declared Minor", Naidunia, 29 January 2013.
12."Final Verdict Came that the Age of Sex Will Not Be Decreased and the Full Credit of this Decision Went to the Youth", Dainik Bhaskar,19 March,2013.
13."Moral Education and Importance of a Girl", Naidunia, 31 December 2012.
14."Outrage Displayed by Delhi Youth",Dainik Bhaskar,23 December 2012.
15.Gardiner Harris (3 January 2013). "Murder Charges Are Filed Against 5 Men in New Delhi Gang

Rape". The New York Times.

16.Kaul, Vivek (24 December 2012). "Shinde-Speak Shows all that is wrong with government". FirstPost.

17.Mandhana, Nikarika; Trivedi, Anjani (18 December 2012). "Indians Outraged by Account of Gang Rape on a Bus". The New York Times. Archived from the original on 30 December 2012. Retrieved 30 December 2012.

18.Neyazi, Taberez Ahmed (2010). "Cultural Imperialism or Vernacular Modernity? Hindi Newspapers in a Globalizing India", Media, Culture and Society, Vol.26, No.6, pp.907-924, Sage, London.

19.Sengupta Pallavi (11September 2013). "Nirbhaya Rape Case Verdict, Key Takeaways", One India News Channel.

20."Criminal Neglect: Why sex offenders go free" by William Lamont marshal and Sylvia Barrett, 1990.

Publish Research Article
International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal
For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper,Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Book Review for publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed,India

* International Scientific Journal Consortium
* OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed,USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Databse
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing