**Research Methods**

Your Name (First M. Last)

School or Institution Name (University at Place or Town, State)

 **Research problem**

Rape in India is an issue which has been prevailing since quite a long time. This issue was firstly suppressed due to the conservative and patriarchal system of India but after the fatal gangrape of medical student in Delhi in a bus the view of society in this particular perspective has been changed. People are raising voice against this issue and spreading awareness. This awareness is mere because of education for nothing gives awareness as much as quality education does. The increasing literacy rate has influenced quite a lot upon people's minds as people are much aware than they were before. Women have started asking for rights and doing stringent measures for their safety. This has helped a lot in promoting women empowerment in a country like India where women were afraid to walk at roads alone. This paper aims to discuss the particular aspects of Indian society that

 Will an increase in literary rate of India help people being aware and decrease rape culture and eve teasing in India? What is the socio-cultural reason for increase in rape in India?

 These questions have been answered in this paper with reference to the generic behavior of people. Moreover the aspects of male dominance and women empowerment have also been thrown light upon.

More exploratory questions in this paper are

1. Why is Rape culture and Eve teasing still prevalent in India and how women empowerment can increase women social security ?
2. How do you think those who have been sexually violent towards women should be punished and why? What is a woman's place in India compared to a man's today?

This study states the present situation of country that how has this particular aspect of society changed the perspective of world and how people have come forth to fight to this evil.

 **Literature Review**

 The percentage of rape in India has increased largely after the fatal gang rape of a student in Delhi in 2012(Underwood 2014). 600 rape cases were recorded in Delhi, India in 2012 but only one led to conviction(Flaeiro, S. 2013). A rape prone environment has evolved in India as the status of women is rendered inferior to that of men(Pandey 1986). Cultural and environmental ties prove a role quite authentic in framing this mentality. All of this maybe a cause due to the objectification of women as portrayed in mainstream media due to the effects of Globalization(Datta 2000).

 The domestic trends in India have been dominant in the mindsets of Indian people maybe this is why the gender-based attitude is a reaction towards the transition of Indian society to modern day society(Simister and Mehta 2010). The increasing rape rate is maybe due to the colonial mindsets of people as established by British.(Kolsky 2010). Rape is a matter usually not much addressed but it does not affect only one perspective of a person but being raped becomes the identity of victim. This problem in India is multi-dimensional and there is a stringent need to eradicate this(R. Sharma, Nandram, and Pardasani 2014).

 In the present India rape has flourished immensely and has now become a national problem rather than social problem(Madan and Sinha 2013). This is a problem faced by all and sundry and everyone gets affected by it equally. Effective measures should be taken to prevent the cause. India’s cultural hierarchy and cultural perpetuation has laid great an influence upon the present condition(Livne n.d.). Even the print media has been affected by this situation of country and mainstream journalists have participated in reporting sex crimes(SEXUAL VIOLENCE JOURNALISM IN FOUR LEADING ENGLISH LANGUAGE INDIAN PUBLICATIONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE DELHI RAPE 2014).

 Most researches have been carried out to highlight the factors accountable for increase in rape rates and awareness of youth has been recorded(Singh, K., & Parveen, S. 2018). Rape awareness has extensively been increased after the Delhi rape incident and people have starting spreading their views towards this specific issue which states that people have been well aware of its intensity. Eve teasing or harassment in public is quite a common practice which a female undergoes through(Natarajan 2016).

 Sexual harassment of women in public places is an insult and shaming of female gender(Ghosh, D. 2011). It is a result of patriarchal society which is now intolerant in innovating India and people are getting knowledge on this particular aspect to fight it and eradicate it. Eve-teasing has not just confined itself to public humiliation but has proved fatal for many as it does stress a female not mere physically but mentally as well(Devi and Jasrotia 2013).

 The colonialism in India has given masculinity enough strength to molest feminism. The myths regarding supremacy of men have been a part of all customs and norms but now these same myths are proving them harmful for the betterment of a flourishing society. This degradation of femininity is the disgrace of society and should not be ignored. Even the fears of being rejected while gettingmarried on the basis of sexual harassment is quite important factor to be discussed(Hoque,2013). The lives and reputations of a number of girls have been put at steak due to this common practice of assaulting and harassing females which needs to end.

 **Significance and Innovation, Practical Values:**

 The study of Rape is itself a painful task to do. This paper

 helped alot while understanding what rape is and what external pressure a rape victim undergoes. Rape is the assault of a female or even a male without his/her consent. This is considered as one of the greatest cimes amongst all for it does not affect a person physically but leaves a person handicapped for his entire lifetime as rape victims always have a tag or i might say label attached on them i. E. “Raped”. It's condemned not physically but morally as well. Eve teasing or public harassment is quite common practice now a days. Every womam experiences her once in her lifetime. It is the stalking, harassing of women in public places. These places may either include parks or offices or any public domain places. It is quite embarrassing for a women to be objectified and be an apple of eye to many.

India, World's most diverse country not only in the terms of religion but crimes also has been facing this rape issue not now but since couples of years when such events started happening a lot.

 India is a market to every kind of people. Where it is known as the land of spices, there it is the same country not secure for women to walk alone. Women feel afraid of walking alone at nights because they are afraid of getting harassed or molested. Daughters of nation have been raped to death. Rape is no more of a personal issue but now it has become national issue for India due to increase in rape cases.

 With the increased rate of rape cases in India, the awareness to eradicate the cause has also been increased. People are getting more and more aware of this issue. The only way to eliminate this evil from society is fo spread awareness of this issue. Not only awareness but strict rules should be framed in order to make people realize what degree sin it really is. Increase in Literacy rate has caused an eminent decrease in rape cases as people get to know how worse a knowledge it is.

 Education helps person understand the case matter of anything. Any person well educated would never commit this sin of teasing. Females are raped not only in offices infact at workplaces, schools, colleges etc. This study tends to fill in the gap of how awareness of rape casea has affected its percentage.

 Rapists should be hanged to death infront of everyone so people need to know how actually should be a rapist treated. It would make people aware of the degree of this brutality of ruining someone's life. Rape victims usually have to sacrifice their identity after being molested brutally. Every 1 out of 5 girls in India has been raped and the fear of going out alone exists. The root cause for this maybe the portryal of women in mainstream media and their objectification. Women are treated as sex toys in films amd media which is causing frustration in people and they release tgis frustration through rape.

Moreover in a patriarchal society like India, mere in order to prove dominance over females, they are raped and men show their power and dominance. It is to male women realize that they are inferior and naive.

Measures are needed to be taken for the betterment of country and help maintaining security for women in state.

**References**
Datta, Sangeeta 2000 Globalisation and Representations of Women in Indian Cinema. Social Scientist 28(3/4). JSTOR: 71–82.

Devi, Reena, and Anu Jasrotia 2013 EVE-TEASING IN THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY CAMPUS: A STUDY OF GIRLS HOSTEL STUDENTS(8): 14.https://we.tl/t-qxFvtsCILb

Kolsky, Elizabeth
 2010 ‘The Body Evidencing the Crime’: Rape on Trial in Colonial India, 1860–1947. Gender & History 22(1): 109–130.

Livne, Emma N.d. Violence Against Women in India: Origins, Perpetuation and Reform: 33.

Madan, V. K., and R. K. Sinha 2013 The Dynamics of Rape in Modern Indian Society. AGORA International Journal of Juridical Sciences 2013: 81.

Pandey, Rajendra 1986 Rape Crimes and Victimization of Rape Victim in Free India. Indian Journal of Social Work 47(2): 169–186.

R. Sharma, Radha, Sharda Nandram, and Rupali Pardasani
 2014 The Problem of Rape in India: A Multi-Dimensional Analysis. International Journal of Managing Projects in Business 7(3): 362–379.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE JOURNALISM IN FOUR LEADING ENGLISH LANGUAGE INDIAN PUBLICATIONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE DELHI RAPE
 2014 Journal of Research in Gender Studies 4(2): 11–38.

Simister, John, and Parnika S. Mehta 2010 Gender-Based Violence in India: Long-Term Trends. Journal of Interpersonal Violence 25(9): 1594–1611.

Underwood, Tom L 2014 Discrepancies in Natsal. The Lancet 383(9920): 865–866.

 Faleiro, S. (2013). The unspeakable truth about rape in India. The New York Times, 1.

Singh, K., & Parveen, S. (2018). A Study of Opinion of Higher Educated Youth in Reference to INatarajan, M. (2016)

Rapid assessment of “eve teasing”(sexual harassment) of young women during the commute to college In India. Crime Science, 5(1), 6.ncreasing Rape incidents in Indian society. research journal of social sciences, 9(5).

Rogers, M. (2008). Modernity,‘authenticity’, and ambivalence: Subaltern masculinities on a South Indian college campus. Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 14(1), 79-95.

Kohli, A. (2012). Gang rapes and molestation cases in India: Creating mores for eve-teasing. Te Awatea Review, 10(1), 13-17.

Akhtar, C. (2013). Eve teasing as a form of violence against women: A case study of District Srinagar, Kashmir. International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology, 5(5), 168-178.

Ghosh, D. (2011). Eve teasing: Role of the patriarchal system of the society. Journal of the indian academy of applied psychology, 37(Special Issue), 100-107.

Mitra-Sarkar, S., & Partheeban, P. (2011). Abandon All Hope, Ye Who Enter Here: Understanding the Problem of “Eve Teasing” in Chennai, India. In Transportation Research Bjavascript:void(0)oard Conference Proceedings (Vol. 2, No. 46).

Shuter, R. (2012). When Indian women text message: Culture, identity, and emerging interpersonal norms of new media.

Sinha, M. (1999). Giving masculinity a history: some contributions from the historiography of colonial India. Gender & History, 11(3), 445-460.

Mangoli, R. N., & Tarase, G. N. (2009). Crime against women in india: A statistical review. International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory, 2(2).

Lakshmi, R. (2002). Rapes Go Unpunished In Indian Mob Attacks. Washington Post.

Lal, K. SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN.

Dargad Babulal, R., & Mangoli, R. N. (2011). Violence against Women: A Human Right Violation. International Journal of Political Science of Political Science and Political Philosophy 8: 57, 68.

Bordoloi, D. (2012). Guwahati girl molestation: It was like gang rape, says reporter. Zee News Bureau.

Pandey, S. (2012). UP Cops gang-rape woman in police station. Lucknow, Deccan Herald, July, 23.

Sur, P. (2012). Fear of crime and victimization: Retracing women’s risk perceptions in private spaces in the urban city of Kolkata. Journal of International Women's Studies, 13(1), 109-125.

Haskell, L., & Randall, M. (1998). The Politics of Women‟ s Safety: Sexual Violence, Women‟ s Fear and the Private/Public Split (The Women‟ s Project). Resources for Feminist Research, 26(4).

Baxi, P. (2014). Public secrets of law: Rape trials in India.

Durham, M. G. (2015). Scene of the crime: News discourse of rape in India and the geopolitics of sexual assault. Feminist Media Studies, 15(2), 175-191.

Prasad, S. (1999). Medicolegal response to violence against women in India. Violence Against Women, 5(5), 478-506.

Kolsky, E. (2010). ‘The Body Evidencing the Crime’: Rape on Trial in Colonial India, 1860–1947. Gender & History, 22(1), 109-130.

Pandey, R. (1987). In Search of Causes of Rape in India. Indian Journal of Social Work, 48(1), 103-121.

Kanekar, S., & Kolsawalla, M. B. (1981). Factors affecting responsibility attributed to a rape victim. The Journal of Social Psychology, 113(2), 285-286.

Kanekar, S., & Seksaria, V. (1993). Acquaintance versus stranger rape: Testing the ambiguity reduction hypothesis. European Journal of Social Psychology, 23(5), 485-494.

Pande, I. (2013). Phulmoni's body: the autopsy, the inquest and the humanitarian narrative on child rape in India. South Asian History and Culture, 4(1), 9-30.

Simon-Kumar, R. (2014). Sexual violence in India: The discourses of rape and the discourses of justice. Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 21(3), 451-460.

Kanekar, S., & Kolsawalla, M. B. (1980). Responsibility of a rape victim in relation to her respectability, attractiveness, and provocativeness. The Journal of social psychology, 112(1), 153-154.

Narrain, A. (2013). Violation of bodily integrity: The Delhi rape case among others. Economic and Political Weekly, 17-20.