



## Socio-Psychology of Rapping in Criminological Nexus

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**Abstract:** Rapping is a heinous crime increasing day by day, hour by hour, minute by minute and second by second in the world. The purpose of the study is to explore the socio-psychological etiology of rapping. The study population has been selected from the charge sheet of fourteen cases of victims and ten cases of rapist under trial in Tangail district Judge Court in a developing country Bangladesh by name. Semi structured in-depth interviewing method was used to collect data. Findings divulged that most of the victims were known to the rapist lied in the Muslim community. The identified causes were of rapping were gender inequalities, patriarchy, power, dominant behavior over women and low social status of the victims. Psychologically, the men committing this crime were mentally panicked. The government, civil societies and conscious people should take effective measures to raise consensus in this connection.

**Keywords:** Rape; Psychology; Gender inequalities; Social status; Patriarchy; Criminological nexus.

### 1. Introduction

Rapping is the fastest-growing crime occurring throughout the world at an alarming rate [1-4]. Bangladesh, yet receives little helpful attention by media, educators or politicians. Rape is an act of violence which occurs when someone takes control over another by the use of physical threats or force or by exploiting another person's inability to give or withhold consent for sex [5-9]. However, in many countries there has been little research conducted on it. Although Bangladesh is not the only country where sexual violence against women has increased according to reports, countries like South Africa, Egypt, Malaysia and Mexico who also are developing have similar problems [10-14]. Since rapes are usually unreported in Bangladesh, nobody knows exactly how many actually happen each year, but estimates are that more than 23% rape occurs annually in Bangladesh [15-17]. According to the Bangladesh Mahila parishad statistics in 2014, 939 women were raped. Of them, 174 were gang-raped and 99 were killed after rape.

To identify the social causes of rape, feminist scholars suggested that, rape is caused in terms of gender inequalities. Feminists also focus on culture and social structures that establish and maintain male dominance [18-21]. In Bangladesh, it is said that, patriarchal system and gender inequalities are responsible for rape [16, 22, 23]. On the other hand, psychologically, these perpetrators are believed to be ill, under stress, or out of control [24-26]. They are seen as people who suffer from mental instability or childhood trauma [27-29]. The purpose of the study here is to explain rapping culture in the world through the eye of rapping in Bangladesh.

### 2. Methodology

Qualitative research design is followed to explore the socio-psychological causes of rape in Bangladesh. In 2013, 69 cases were included as rape cases in Tangail district but among them 36 cases are becoming processed for final report. And rests among 23 cases not all are handled by the court. Among 36 rape cases we have got only 20 cases about victims of rape which are under charge sheet of the court. Among 20 cases of rape victim only 14 victims and 10 offenders were available for the interview. For this study, we interviewed 14 rape victims. From the socio demographic characteristics of the rape victim, it has been seen that 35.71% of the rape victim belong age 7-18 and 64.28% of the rape victim belong 19-25 age. Among 14 rape victims, 13 victims religion is Islam and 1 victim's religion is Hindu. One rape victim was abnormal minded. Among 14 rape victims 12 rape victims are unmarried and 3 rape victims are married. Most of the rape victims are educated. 13 of the rape victims are educated. Most of the rape victim read in the class seven or in class eight. Most of the victim's family incomes belong to the 6000-8000

which regarded as the lower class. Here 07 rape victims belong to the lower class family. The victims who are being victim of rape, most of them belonging to the lower class family. A semi-structured in-depth interview was drawn upon as a means to gather relevant data. The interviews ranged from informal conversations to long sessions. Most of the data have been collected from the primary sources. The other method thus applied in the research was by conducting open-ended one to one in depth interviews followed by a relatively structured questionnaire. Open ended individual in-depth interviews were essential in this research to uphold the secrecy and intimacy of the rape victims. We use pseudonym for every case of the rape victim and also in case of their family and in case of the rapist. The names of the place are not used for the secrecy of the information of the rape victim. Then, studies were conducted with women who encountered rape. Themes were then either collapsed into one another to form larger themes with an overarching theme. Themes were there after labeled and defined. Moreover, descriptive thematic writing techniques were used to explain different case studies.

### 3. Statistical Analysis and Data Sources

#### 3.1. Case one: Most. Shanaz

Shanaz, age 15, Father's name Shakawat, live in the rural village of the tangail district. Her father went to Dubai for earning money for his family. Her mother is a housewife and shorted in hear. From her childhood, instead of going to the school she helped her mother in the household chores. But when she being 14 years old, her mother was wanted to gave her marry. For this reason, anwar hossain frequently came their house and gave her mother a hope that, he will gave marry to her mother. Anwar hossain talked with the Shanaz about this and also gave her false hope of married. Anwar hossain insisted her again and again and made her compel to make a sexual relationship with him. Anwar hossain entered shanaz's home in August in 2013 at night. There were three people with anwar hossain. Anwar hossain entered at the victim's bed room and insistantly took her to the Sekander mondol's Bamboo garden. According to the victim, "He took me to the garden and tied my mouth with my scarf. He showed me a knife and threat me to kill if I shout. Then he undressed me and without my consent raped me again and again. I physically struggled to and cried to save myself. During the rape I felt so much frightened. After finished rape, he said "didn't say at home". Immediately after rape I felt physically sick. And in the next day, shanaz took bath at 11.00 am. Shanaz didn't say it to anyone, even not her mother. After one month's physically some problem were arised at her body. She felt weak and didn't take any meal. And always go for vomiting. By seeing this condition, Shanaz's brother in law said her, "Ki korsos lo magi, koi muk kala koir aisos". Then her brother in law asked her about this and then shanaz said everything. On that time shanaz was pregnant. After that occurrence, it was about two month. Psychologically she felt ashamed to go in front of the others people at her house. Now shanaz became burden of the society and her family member. And her family member trying to give marries her. She is completely callous about her life and her future. This is short sketch of Shanaz's rape history. In this case, victim's family's poverty condition, gender inequality and patriarchal system is responsible for committing crime.

#### 3.2. Case Two: Morzina

Morzina, age 17, was a student of class eight at the Galutia High school, Galutia, Tangail. Morzina was a victim of eve teasing from when she went school regularly. The offender also lived in the same village of Marzina. The rapist always disturbed her and offers to build up an affair. The rapist was a college student. He read in the Mawlana Mohammed Ali College, Kagmari. His father was powerful. Sujan (Rapist) always tease her and give threat to made a relationship with him. There was no family conflict between their two families. There had no love affair between the Sujan and Morzina. One day, Morzina's family went to the Gazipur at their elder sister's home. Morzina stayed with her mother's in law and her little brother. Before the rape incident, Morzina was at her studying room. She was alone at the house. Because befoe rape, victim's mother in law and her little sister went to the neighbour's house to watch television. They didn't lock the out gate of the house. Rapist made a plan to enter their house. He waited to find out the opportunity. When rapist gets the opportunity, he entered the house and he went inside the room and caught morzina. Sujan tied the Morzina's mouth with her synthetic scarf and pushed her in the bed. Sujan attacked morzina suddenly and morzina get feared. Sujan not only tied her mouth but also tied her hand. During the rape, Sujan firstly undressed morzina and morzina's mother showed me the cloth which was tearing during the incident. Sujan angrily forced morzina and make sexual intercourse with morzina. During the rape, suddenly scarf, from her mouth get loose and morzina screamed. By hearing screamed, her mother in law and her uncle came to their house and the caught the rapist. After rape, morzina was sick and she didn't get up from her bed. Morzina was senseless. She didn't know anything what was happenining. The next day morzina's parents return at home and they want to make a mutual relationship with the rapist family. They were agreed to marry her daughter to the rapist. The rapist family member came at the Morzina's house and they also want to make a relationship with the victim's family. By this statement, the victim's family made an arrangement of their daughter's marries. For this reason, parents of the victim said morzina to get bath. Morzina get bathed and the sign of the rape was removed from the victim's body. On the other side the rapist family made a plan to escape their son from victim's house. Finally the rapist fled away from the victim's house and the rapist parents denied marrying to their son with Morzina. The victim's parents felt helpless. Then police investigate the case and charge sheet was made. And the rapist was arrested and 7 month he was in the prison. Now he is in bail. From this case, we found that, rapist was from powerful family and power and domination and socialization process of the rapist was responsible for rape.

### 3.3. Case Three: Puja Raj Bonshi

Puja Raz Bonshi, age 7, lived in the rural area named Dorjipara at Tangail district. Puja's father Shawpon did not live always with them. Puja and her family lived beside their house. Before this incident, the relationship with the rapist was so good. They share their all types of sorrows and happiness with the perpetrator's family. Perpetrator Shajahan was 50 years old. Rape case enters in the police registered book in the 25<sup>th</sup> february, 2013. The rape incidents occurred in the 24/02/2013 at 5.00am at the perpetrators house. Every day puja collect nut from the nut's garden. She was collected this to gave her grandmother. Because her grand- mother eats betel leaf and rest of the nut (Supari) sold to the other person. On the date of the rape incidents, at morning, puja went to picked nut from the nut's (Supari Bagan) garden, which was in the perpetrator's house. Puja called the perpetrator as father in law. During the occurrence, the victim was collected supari. Suddenly, perpetrator ( Shajahan) went to the garden and 5 minutes talk with her. After this perpetrator, flattering the victim and said her that he will give so much betelnut which was kept in the house, where the cow is kept. Then the perpetrator took puja on that house and undressed the victim. According to puja, "Nana amer pant khulia fele, tarpore amer sathe kharab kaz kore, ami nana k bollam ami batha pacci, tao nana amake chere deini, pore amake bole ami jeno ai bepare kaw na boli, jodi kaw k bole thahole amake mar debe". After this incident, puja told all of this at first to her grandmother. Then her Grand-mother examined puja and said it to puja's mother. Puja's mother said it to the perpetrator's wife and from then perpetrator's relative went to beat puja's family. Perpetrator's family was powerful and all of the villagers get feared from them. Nobody open their mouth against them. Then Puja's family informed it to the local chairman and other villagers to get the fair justice. But the perpetrator's family rejected the objection and nobody told anything about this. After this, the victim's family went to the police and made a case against the perpetrator. At first time, the police station didn't agree to enter the case in the registered book, for being minority group. For being minority group, no one came to help the rape victim and his family. After entering the case, the perpetrator's relative destroy the puja's house and they ( puja's family) lived outside home during the night. Several days, the perpetrator's relative harrass the victim's family and give them different types of threat. After charge sheet perpetrator's family gave two lakh taka to the local villagers and the police personnel to dismiss the the case. Even they proposed money to the rape victim's family to dismiss the case. But the victim's family rejected their proposal. For doing this, perpetrators family threat that they will killed the victim's little brother amd puja. By getting fear, they went to the puja's uncle's house at Pathrail at Tangail district. Now, puja and her family lived at Nolshodha village in Pathrail. Puja get admitted at the Nolshodha primary school. And her mother worked as an loop industries worker. Puja's mother said that, they don't get justice. The perpetrator didn't get enough punishment. After this incident, puja's father didn't give any financial support to the victim's family. Puja is a young child. After this incident puja and her family suffer a lot. As a little child, her psychological condition cant expressed. By knowing this, many school teachers went against her and the gurdian of othe student's did not allow their child to mix with puja. Puja said that, "school a kew amer sathe khele na, ami ar amer bhi shoudhu khele, amake kew khelai o nei na". Male police officer asked puja different types of question. The patriarchy, power, minority are the main causes of crime in the society.

### 3.4. Case Four: Jeshmin Akter

Jesmin Akter, age, 18, Husband's name Md. Shadat hossain, lived in the village of bollah under kalihati thana in the Tangail district. Her father is a farmer. And her mother is a housewife. Jeshmin's husband is a small shopkeeper and has a tea stall in the bollah bazar. They are middle class family. Her father in law is a farmer and mother in law is a housewife. The rapist was her known person, he was his neighbour. Jesmin was the 2<sup>nd</sup> wife of Shahadat hossain. His first wife was died from diseases. After his first wife died, Shahadat hossain married jesmin akter before 6 month ago. His first wife left a daughter, named sokina. After marrying, jesmin was leading a happy family life. From the beginning of the marriage, subol (rapist) tease jesmin akter in different way. Subol was also a married man. He has two daughters and one son. Her wife didn't know about this. When Jesmin akter went for bath at the bathroom with her daughter, and he bathed Sonia akter and then went to for her bath, than Subol grapped her and tried to touch her body and forcefully he made jesmin akter weak. But, jesmin akter screamed for help and her mother in law came forward from the house and than subol left jesmin akter and went from their house. Than jesmin's mother-in-law was scoled jesmin. Subol came home and also scold her wife. From that time, her mother in law, stopped to talk with her and her husband also didn't not talk with her without necessary. Jesmin akter told, her husband everything. And her husband wanted to support her and then, Shadhat hossain went to the chairman and made a complaint against subol. Chairman made a salish against subol and want to made a mutual understanding between two families. But Subol was not presented on the Salish. For this reason, Jesmin akter's husband made a case against Subol on the Kalihati Thana. After this case, when police came to investigate the case, the villagers told against Subol and told that Subol did such types of activities with the other family's wife and daughter. For this reason, Police officer Monsop ali made a charge sheet against Subol. And Subol was arrested on that case and 3 months he was in prison. Now he is on bail. After the incident, Jesmin akter thought that, her in law's home will refused her and her husband wouldn't accept her and the society blame herself for this occurrence. But jesmin's parents didn't come to met with her after that incident. Firstly, they blame their daughter and scold her. After the incident, when everybody knows that, Subol was responsible for this occurrence, from this time her husband never talked about this with jesmin and supports her to forget that incident and her mother in law also support her. But, she felt shamed and feared after this incident. She totally stopped to go outside of the house. Mentally and

psychologically, she is being weak. When I interview her, I saw she felt depression, sense of helplessness, self blame, shame and humiliation grief and sorrow, worthiness around her mind. But her husband and her mother in law always support her to forget this and jesmin always engane herself in work to forget this occurrence.

### 3.5. Case Five: Monoyara

Monoyara, age is 30. She is mentally, physically and psychologically disables women. It is her born Characteristics. Her father's name is Md. Shariful Islam. For being disabling, nobody marry her. She willingly went here and there. Everybody knows about her. Her cousin (Rapist) name was Mozibur Rahman, age 52 and is a farmer. Mozibur Rahman had a family and he had three daughters and two sons. His elder daughter was getting married with a boy who is a teacher in occupation. His wife is a housewife. There was no conflict between two families. As being mentally disable, everybody loved her and if any relatives made good coocking than they called monoyara and gave her. During the date of the rape, monoyara was in the Mozibur's hossain house and she talked with Mozibur hossain's wife about different things. It was 11.00 am, after few minutes later Mozibur rahman came at the house with some cake (Chaitai pitaha), he gave it to his wife and his children. Mozibur's wife was so busy with the familial daily work. Mozibur rahman called monoyara and took her to the room of the mozibur rahman's house to give her cake. Monoyara went with him. Mozibur's wife was so busy with her work so she did not notice it. After sometime, she noticed that, the door of one room was closed. For that cause, she peeped to the house, by window and saw that her husband undressed monoyara and raped her. It was 12.00 am, when monoyara raped by Mozibur rahman. Her wife saw it and informed it to monoyara's parents. During the rape, Monoyara did not say anything, because her mouth was bind by cloth. Monoyara was a mental patient for that reason; her family did not take enough care for her. For this reason, she walked away here and there. Mozibur rahman raped her because she was a mental patient and did not understand anything. After sometime when her mother came to close her and identified her that she was raped. When asked her about the rape and what was done by and who done this, than she said about than she informed her about the rapist and about rape. Immediately her father, talked with mozibur about this. In the medical report, it was found that, monoyara was 25 weeks pregnant women and there were sign on her body of forceful sexual intercourse. Before this rape, monoyara was raped by mozibur rahman before. Monoyara did not say anything about this to her parents. Father of Monoyara said that. "Firstly police did not want to ttake the case, because they said that victim was mental, why this rape case? Now nobody liked monoyara and the neighbors did not send their children to play with monoyara. Everybody in the society neglect monoyara and blame her family for this occurrence, Her father did not go easily in front of the village people. Everybody neglect them. The rapist was not arrested. Police did not take any initiative to arrest rapist. Now she always keeps in silent. There was no initiative action was taken against rapist. For some days, rapist was arrested but now he is on bailed and now freely lived in the society and lead an easy life. With giving some money two families tries to negotiate the case. But the condition of Monoyara and her family no one can ever realize in this society. This is short sketch of Monoyara's rape history. Mentally sick person can do this. Without mentally ill person, it didn't possible to commit this.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Gender Inequalities

The Bangladesh Constitution and the general laws of the country entitle women to equal rights and status to those of men but discrimination in all spheres. Consequently there are significant disparities between men and women in all realms of life. Lack of equal access to economic sectors, education, health services and their lesser role in decision making is perpetuate women's subordination to men and susceptibility to violence. The findings of the case study indicated that for gender inequalities girl children are given marriage at early age and this perpetuate the women towards rape. The cases of shanaz, morzina, jesmin, tahmina, are supported by this finding. However, although gender equality is advocated in the Bangladesh constitution and the rights of women and children are supposedly protected by legislation, the social reality is often very different. Jewkes and Abrahams argue that rape occur very substantial for gender power inequalities which pervade society. The low social and economic status of women can be both a cause of rape [30-33].

### 4.2. Patriarchy

Bangladesh is overwhelmingly a patriarchal society where young women are often targets of abuse and violence [31]. It has recently become apparent that many young school girls are increasingly becoming the targets of sexual assault by teachers as well as fellow pupils. Sabiha argue that such abuse is not just to be viewed as a violation of the girl's body, but also has profound negative effects on her right to education and should receive urgent attention. According to feminist theory, rape functions as a mechanism of social control in patriarchal societies. Feminist theorists argue that rape and the fear of rape enable men to assert their power over women and maintain the existing system of gender stratification. Fattah argue that rape is more likely to occur in societies where women are regarded as the sexual and reproductive possessions of men [34]. The cases of momota, shanaz, morzina, jesmin, tahmina, amina, sumona, mim are supported by this finding. In such societies, men sustain their power and privilege and enforce their sexual rights through threat and use of force. Feminists also attribute rape to traditional gender-role attitudes. According to this view, norms associated with expressions of masculinity, such as dominance and aggression, encourage men to sexually exploit women. Patriarchy causes rape in Bangladesh.



### 4.3. Poverty

Jewkes and Abrahams also reflect on the specific relationship between rape and poverty. They argue that in township and rural settings where there are few opportunities for recreation and development competition over women may become very important and rape and violence may become two primary male activities. In a society where great numbers of the population are exposed to great poverty, opportunities for men to feel powerful and dominant are few [34-37]. The cases of sathi, momota, liza, shanaz, morzina, jesmin, tahmina, amina, sumona, mim are supported by this finding. It is then easy for them to turn to crime and violence towards women and children. Jewkes and Abrahams argue that, "Thus the arena in which peer group status, respect and self-esteem can be won or lost is one in which the central action is control of women".

### 4.4. Men Who Raped Women Are Sick

Psychiatric causes of focus on the personality attributes and developmental history of rapist. They tend to describe rapist' acts of as a result of psychopathology or a psychological disturbance [38-40]. The case of monoyara, support this cause of rape. Where, rapist were victims uncle and he raped her. And the victim was mentally disabled. For example, psychiatric explanations tend to emphasize that a high percentage of rape offenders have experiences of childhood abuse [41-45]. High incidents of personality disorders are also found among men who raped women. The cases of, shanaz, morzina, jesmin, tahmina, amina, sumona, mim are supported by this finding. In the case of rapist, rapist mozibur, suzan, subol, anwar are also support this finding. These rapists are believed to be ill, under stress, or out of control. They are seen as people who suffer from mental instability or childhood trauma and need help and understanding.

## 5. Recommendations

The people are largely deprived of their constitutional basic rights and shelter [46-49][45- 47]. The 1/n counseling can be an effective measure to reduce the occurrence of rapping [49-52] in criminological nexus constructive to design effective policies and see the governments, NGOs, environmental and spatial effects across different countries to bear up against the rapping [53-58]. Forming a spatial microsimulation modeling can take part a vital role to solve it rampantly occurring problems in the world [9, 14, 59-66].

## 6. Closing

Poverty is the root causes of committing rape. On the other hand, rape represents an expression of human behaviors and attitudes and is deep rooted in the society. Traditional attitudes by which women are regarded as subordinate to men or as having stereotyped roles perpetuate widespread practices involving rape. Through analyzing the case, in some cases we find that men who are psychologically ill and possess bad mentality they can commit such types of crime against women. The study also found that in case of rape of a girl child, if the rapist or his family possesses financial and political power, they can easily intimidate the victim and her family and can often influence the total judicial process. Moreover, often the judge does not take the rape offence seriously at all. He may acquit the accused only considering the confessional statement of the accused without demanding the proper witness including medical doctors. Through analyzing the case of the victim aggression, gender inequality, women's lower socio-economic status, patriarchies are responsible for committing rape against women.

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