**A STUDY ON OVERALL OPINION OF PUBLC WITH RESPECT TO SEXTUAL HARASSEMENT DUE TO CLOTHING CHOICES OF WOMEN IN KARNATAKA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Sexual harassment is a pervasive issue that affects women in various spheres of life, including the workplace, educational institutions, and public spaces. This paper examines the impact of sexual harassment on women's psychological well-being, job satisfaction, and overall quality of life. It also explores the factors that contribute to the perpetuation of sexual harassment, such as power dynamics, gender norms, and organizational culture.

Through a review of existing literature and qualitative analysis of survey data, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the prevalence and consequences of sexual harassment. Additionally, it seeks to identify effective strategies for prevention and intervention, including legal frameworks, workplace policies, and support services for victims.

The findings highlight the need for greater awareness, education, and accountability to address sexual harassment and create safer environments for women.

**INTRODUCTION**

Assault isn't simply a word; it is the most horrendously terrible inclination for ladies to look without committing errors. "Assault" signifies actually contacting the confidential pieces of any female without her assent or in lawful language. It is called rape.

This is the most widely recognized and inconspicuous issue which females face. In many locales, assault is characterized as sex or different types of sexual entrance completed without the casualty's consent by a culprit. Administrative wellbeing organizations, police implementation, wellbeing specialists, and lawful experts have various meanings of assault. It has changed after some time and across societies.

Assault initially had no sexual undertone and is as yet utilized in English in different conditions. It was sorted as a sort of crime vis, or "assault wrongdoing" in Roman regulation. Raptus was alluding to the seizing of a lady against the desire of the male who controlled over her, and sex was not a prerequisite.

Assault is a rape where an individual is exposed to sex or other conventional infiltration without assent. Actual power, pressure, maltreatment of power, or against an individual who can't give a legitimate permit, for example, an individual who is sleeping, debilitated, has a scholarly impediment, or is under the lawful period of assent, can be in every way used to do the demonstration. The terms assault and rape are once in a while utilized conversely.

There are such countless kinds of assault which are as per the following:

Conjugal Assault,

Assault,

Jail Assault,

Assault Of Youngsters,

Legally defined sexual assault,

Restorative Assault, and so forth.

**Issues:**

Is assault a "common wrongdoing" that one ought to neglect?

Is detainment for an individual is alright in the wake of doing this ghastly wrongdoing?

Is conjugal assault alright? Is equity which is given on time?

Do ladies reserve the option to freedom, opportunity, and fairness to live in this country?

The statement that rapes are increasing due to the introduction of women's clothing is not supported by evidence. Rape is a complex and multifaceted issue with roots in power dynamics, societal attitudes, and individual behaviours. Blaming clothing choices for an increase in sexual violence oversimplifies the problem and can contribute to victim-blaming.

It's important to recognize that sexual violence is never the fault of the victim; it is the responsibility of individuals to control their own actions and behaviours. Rape is a crime of power and control, and it is crucial to address the underlying societal issues that contribute to such violence.

**OBJECTIVES**

* To analyse the public perception and attitude towards the connection between women’s attire and rape
* To examine the existing relationship between clothing choices and sextual violence
* To explore the role of education awareness compiling’s in shaping public opinion on this statement

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Colleague assault nearby: A writing survey

Dennis Benson, Catherine Charlton, Fem Goodhart

Diary of American School Wellbeing 40 (4), 157-165, 1992

Dennis Benson, Mama; Catherine Charlton, MPH; and Greenery Goodhart, MS in PH acquaintance assault was not generally examined or perceived as of not long ago, in spite of the fact that studies during the 1980s uncovered that upwards of one out of four school matured ladies had been the casualty of assault by somebody she knew.'- 3 Luckily, that is changing as people, universities, and the bigger society try to comprehend and forestall colleague assault. Assault is normally characterized as taking part in intercourse with an individual "forcibly or danger of power; despite her desire to the contrary and without her con~ Ent."~ Colleague or date assault is assault in which the attacker and the casualty know each other. Some really like to utilize the term survivor as opposed to casualty.

Mary P Koss

Diary of relational viciousness 8 (2), 198-222, 1993

This article centres around assault commonness research and inspects the connection between estimation techniques and level of assault discovery. After a short outline of exact information, the overall danger to the legitimacy of pervasiveness gauges presented by manufacture versus nondisclosure is gauged. Then different systemic decisions and their relationship to the extent of pervasiveness gauges are analysed. Tended to are the definitions basic the examinations, the inquiries used to evoke reports of assault, the setting in which assault addressing happened, the privacy of the reactions, the technique for information assortment.

Sarah McMahon, Rachel Schwartz

Affiliate 26 (3), 250-263, 2011

This article provides details regarding a substance investigation of the social work research writing to survey the degree of consideration that the calling has paid to the assault of grown-ups. The examination of 66 social work articles distributed somewhere in the range of 1975 and 2008 uncovered that assault was an essential concentration in around 33% of the articles. Nonetheless, 94% of the articles associated assault with another issue that was key to the calling (like abusive behaviour at home or emotional wellness). Most of articles were client cantered, instead of tending to specialists' necessities or full-scale level issues. Countless articles outlined assault as a type of aggressive behaviour at home; in any case, there is a reasonable need to resolve the issue of assault both inside and outside the setting of aggressive behaviour at home. Suggestions for future exploration are examined.

Agnew, R., and White, R.H. (1992),

"An Experimental Trial of General Strain Hypothesis." Criminal science 30,475-99. •Ajzen, I. (1991), The hypothesis of arranged conduct. Hierarchical Way of behaving and Human Choice Cycles, 50, 179-211. •Ashby, W.R., (1968), Assortment, imperative, and the law of essential assortment. In: Buckley, W. (Ed.), Present day Frameworks Exploration for the Social Researcher. Aldine, Chicago, IL, pp. 129-136. •Bandura, A. (1989), Social mental hypothesis. In: R. Vasta (Ed.), Chronicles of kid improvement. Vol.6. Six speculations of kid improvement (pp. 1-60). Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.

**RESEARCH METHODOOGY**

The study of primary data takes the surveys, papers, books and relevant websites. The practice sampling techniques is used to collect data from respondents. The data that was shown in table.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

The primary data collected through interview and questionnaire

SAMPLE DESIGN

SAMPLING UNIT: TUMKUR DISTRICT ,SAMPLING: 80

**DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS**

1. AGE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age  | No of respondents  | % |
| 18- 20 | 10 | 12.5 |
| 20-30 | 58 | 72.5 |
| 30-40 | 7 | 8.8 |
| 40& above | 5 | 6.3 |

 Analysis

The age circulation outline shows a transcendent portrayal of respondents matured 20-30 (56%), with huge contribution from those matured 40 or more (34%), while the 18-20 (6%) and 30-40 (4%) age bunches are essentially underrepresented.

Interpretation

The pie outline uncovers that most of respondents are matured 20-30 (56%), with huge portrayal from those matured 40 or more (34%), while the 18-20 (6%) and 30-40 (4%) age bunches are prominently underrepresented.

2.Gender

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Gender  | No of respondents | % |
| Male  | 40 | 50 |
| 40 | 50 | 50 |

Analysis

The orientation appropriation of respondents is equally parted, with half male and half female.

Interpretation

The pie outline demonstrates an equivalent orientation appropriation among respondents, with half male and half female.

3.Qualification

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Qualification | No of respondents | % |
| Puce | 3 | 3.7 |
| ug | 10 | 12.5 |
| Pg | 63 | 78.8 |
| others | 4 | 5 |

Analysis

The capability dissemination shows a dominating larger part of respondents with postgraduate certificates (78.8%), trailed by those with college degrees (12.5%), and minor portrayals from pre-college (3.7%) and different capabilities (5%).

Interpretation

The pie graph shows that most of respondents hold postgraduate certifications (82%), with more modest rates having college degrees (13%), pre-college capabilities (4%), and different capabilities (1%).

4. Occupation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Occupation | No of respondents | % |  |
| Professional | 12 | 15 |  |
| Employee | 18 | 22.5 |  |
| Student | 44 | 55 |  |
| others | 6 | 7.5 |  |

Analysis

The occupation conveyance shows that over portion of the respondents are understudies (55%), trailed by representatives (22.5%), experts (15%), and a little rate in different occupations (7.5%).

Interpretation

The pie graph shows that most of respondents are understudies (55%), trailed by workers (22.5%), experts (15%), and others (7.5%).

5.Marital status

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Marital status | No of respondents | % |
| Married  | 16 | 20 |
| Single  | 64 | 80 |

Analysis

The information shows that 80% of respondents are single, while 20% are hitched, demonstrating a greater part of unmarried people in the studied populace

Interpretation

The pie outline represents that a greater part of respondents, containing 80%, are single, while the excess 20% are hitched, showing a critical divergence in conjugal status inside the reviewed populace.

6. Background

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Background  | No of respondents | % |
| rural | 46 | 57.5 |
| urban | 34 | 42.5 |

Analysis

The examination uncovers that 57.5% of respondents come from provincial foundations, while 42.5% hail from metropolitan regions, showing a slight greater part of members beginning fromrustic settings in the reviewed populace.

Interpretation

The pie graph outwardly addresses the conveyance of respondents' experiences, with 57.5% beginning from rustic regions and 42.5% from metropolitan settings, representing a higher extent of respondents coming from provincial foundations contrasted with metropolitan ones in the studied populace

7. Do you agree that the number of rape crimes is rising daily?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | No of respondents | % |
| Yes  | 57 | 71.3 |
| No  | 14 | 17.5 |
| Maybe | 9 | 11.3 |

Analysis

The investigation shows that most of respondents, representing 71.3%, replied "Yes," while 17.5% answered with "No," and 11.3% picked "Perhaps," exhibiting shifting degrees of agreed reactions inside the overviewed populace.

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Interpretation

The pie diagram outwardly delineates the dissemination of reactions among respondents, showing that 71.3% replied "Yes," 17.5% answered with "No," and 11.3% picked "Perhaps," featuring an overwhelming tendency towards certifiable reactions inside the reviewed populace

8. A women who goes out alone at night are wares provocative clothing puts herself in a position to be raped?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | No of respondents | % |
| True | 45 | 56.3 |
| False | 35 | 43.8 |

Analysis

The examination uncovers that 56.3% of respondents replied "Valid," while 43.8% answered with "Bogus," demonstrating a greater part tendency towards the confirmed choice in the reviewed populace.

Interpretation

The pie diagram outwardly portrays the dissemination of reactions among respondents, with 56.3% replying "Valid" and 43.8% answering with "Misleading," representing an overwhelming propensity towards confirmed reactions inside the overviewed populace

9. Do you agree that women’s clothing choices impacts on sexual violence?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | No of respondents | % |
| Yes | 28 | 35 |
| No  | 25 | 31.3 |
| Maybe  | 27 | 33.8 |

Analysis

The examination shows a somewhat even dissemination of reactions among respondents, with 35% replying "Yes," 31.3% answering with "No," and 33.8% picking "Perhaps," mirroring a decent spread of feelings inside the studied populace.

Interpretation

The pie graph outwardly addresses the dissemination of reactions among respondents, with 35% replying "Yes," 31.3% answering with "No," and 33.8% picking "Perhaps," showing a decently uniformly dispersed scope of feelings inside the overviewed populace.

10.Do you agree that a women’s choice of clothing influences the likelihood of experiencing sexual assault?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | No of respondents | % |
| Strongly disagree | 15 | 18.8 |
| Disagree  | 18 | 22.5 |
| Neutral  | 29 | 36.2 |
| Agree  | 17 | 21.3 |
| Strongly agree | 1 | 1.2 |

Analysis

The examination demonstrates a different scope of conclusions among respondents, with 36.2% being nonpartisan, trailed by 22.5% dissenting, 21.3% concurring, 18.8% emphatically deviating, and an insignificant 1.2% firmly concurring

11. Are there specific cultural or regional differences in attitudes towards the connection between clothing and sexual assault?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | No of respondents | % |
| Yes  | 22 | 27.5 |
| No  | 37 | 46.3 |
| Maybe | 21 | 26.2 |

Analysis

The examination demonstrates a blended reaction among respondents, with 46.3% replying "No," 27.5% answering with "Yes," and 26.2% picking "Perhaps," outlining a different scope of sentiments inside the overviewed populace.

Interpretation

The pie diagram outwardly addresses the dissemination of reactions among respondents, with 46.3% replying "No," 27.5% answering with "Yes," and 26.2% picking "Perhaps," showing a differed circulation of feelings inside the reviewed populace

12. Do you agree that education and awareness program about sexual harassment would reduce the sexual violence?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | No of respondents | % |
| Strongly agree | 23 | 28.7 |
| Agree  | 29 | 36.2 |
| Neutral  | 21 | 26.3 |
| Disagree  | 6 | 7.5 |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 1.2 |

Analysis

The examination uncovers a transcendent pattern of understanding among respondents, with 36.2% concurring and 28.7% unequivocally concurring, while just a little rate dissent (7.5%) or emphatically deviate (1.2%), demonstrating an agreement towards arrangement inside the studied populace.

Interpretation

The pie graph represents a transcendent pattern of understanding among respondents, with 36.2% concurring, 28.7% emphatically concurring, 26.3% leftover unbiased, and more modest rates deviating (7.5%) or unequivocally dissenting (1.2%).

**Reference**

Agnew, R., and White, R.H. (1992), "An Experimental Trial of General Strain Hypothesis." Criminal science 30,475-99. •Ajzen, I. (1991), The hypothesis of arranged conduct. Hierarchical Way of behaving and Human Choice Cycles, 50, 179-211.

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