

**THE INCIDENCE OF RAPING AMONG TASCE FEMALE
STUDENTS IN OMU AND ITS ENVIRONMENTS.**

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled **THE INCIDENCE OF RAPING AMONG TASCE STUDENTS IN OMU AND ITS ENVIRONMENT** was independently carried out by **ALADE OYINDAMOLA SHUKURAT** with matriculation number **18032102038**, **Primary Education** Department under the supervision of Mr. Kareem, A. O. of the school of Education, Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu Ijebu Ogun State.

.....

Mr. KAREEM, A. O.

Supervisor's Name

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my heavenly king and father who made all things possible for me to start and finish this programme. I am forever grateful and full of gratitude to my heavenly father.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My beginnings to the end praise belong to the Almighty God.

My profound gratitude goes to my project supervisor Mr. Kareem A. O. for his criticism and constant correction in a friendliest and encouraging manner and to all other lecturer in my department and thanks to all the lecturer that have imparted knowledge in me in all the department. I say a big thank you sir and ma.

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ABSTRACT

Rape is a global issue of concerning arose the globe. One almost every day, there report cases of children and teenage rape in the society. This research focus on the incidence of raping among TASCE students in Omu and its Environments. The research was a descriptive study of cross-sectional survey with four objectives, four research questions and two hypotheses was formulated which elicited responses for proper analysis. Simple random sampling method was employed with sample size of 100 students randomly chosen out of the student population of about 5,000 from the College. Questionnaire was used to collect data which was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and presented in frequencies and percentages. The result revealed that indecent dressing style pre-disposes for rape and furthermore 83 (83%) of respondents agreed that indecent dressing remains a strong factor contributing rape among students of TASCE and also 83 (83%) agreed that excessive intake of alcohol contributes to 30% of factors influencing rape. Finally the study was an eye opener to the issues of rape and its vulnerability in higher institutions of learning in particularly southern part of Nigeria and the country at large. The findings of the study shows that poor parenting and parental negligence cause rape in the society, also lack of moral and formal education cause rape, mishandling of rape cases by the appropriate authorities leads to rape, peer group pressure/influence leads to rape, some people rape teenage girls based on spiritual beliefs and drug abuse among members of the society leads to rape. The research proffer the following recommendations as some of the measures to curtail the menace of rape; there should be proper parental up bring in the society by inculcating morals and values in the mindset of the individuals, the traditional/religious leaders and teachers should sensitize the community on the causes and dangers on rape, government should create laws and order to punish perpetrators of rape and they should be fight against drug abuse by the responsible agencies.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Rape remains a controversial issue with a few victims reporting experience because of the myriad of societal perception, prolonged steps in pursuing a case to logical conclusion of securing conviction, as well as psychological and physical residuals of the experience. Data in Nigeria is therefore hard to come by as it is diminished and often not available.

Rape occurs globally. It has far reaching physical, psychological, social and otherwise effect on the victims which is longstanding. Rape is defined medically as unlawful sexual activity and usually sexual intercourse carried out forcefully or under threat of injury against the will usually of a female or with a person who is beneath a certain age or incapable of valid consent. In most African societies, women are not in a position to control their sexual lives because of their poor socio-economic status. There is a general agreement that rape against women is rooted in gender power inequalities prevalent in society and in hierarchical gender relations. Most women get lured into sex because of financial difficulties. A supposedly financially beneficial friendship cum relationship transcends the confines of a safe inter-relationship as the party financially poised in the situation exploits the prevalent exposure offered by the physical presence/ availability of the dependent fellow. A naive, deprived, helpless, and expectant female becomes a victim of a fellow looked-up-to for succour, financial help and psychological uplift. In Nigeria as in many other countries there are limited researches on rape. However, more of such studies are needed for further insight into this grave societal vice as rape typifies. In Nigeria, there have been rising newspaper reported cases of rise in rape incidences. Despite this, the issue of rape has been one bereft of in-depth studies in this environment.

Rape cases in our environment have persistently remained unreported as victims are scared of the resultant societal stigma/ controversial attention that come with it while the open victims plead with authority not to disclose their identity. There is the concern by especially

female victims that potential husbands may lose interest as this feeling pervades ‘how could I marry someone raped by other men; without protection that could have been armed robbers and bad people?’ Anyway, this is close to the truth of what obtains was obtained in Tai Solarin College of Education and its environments. A particular study found that the annual incidence of rape was 198 per 100, 000 women. This probably was far less than the actual figures, as many of the rapes remain unreported. In South Africa, the incidence of rapes and attempted rapes reported by the

Cape Times (1999) in South Africa was approximately 300 per 100, 000 women which is very high (Abarder G, 2009). It is also a common belief in a rural South African suburb called Transkei that rape is unreported. Estimate has it that for every 36 cases of rape, only one is reported (Martins LJ, 2002). This is actually somewhat what is obtainable in this study as prior to the establishment of the Tamar Assault Centre rape cases were largely unreported. Skeletal reports were at police posts and area commands.

Rape is pandemic and women and children are still caught up in a cycle of human right violation since the first United Nations conference on women in Mexico, 1975 (Ward & Rumble, 2007). Estimate show that one out of three women born anywhere in the world has a chance of being raped, beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in lifetime (Reuter, 2006).

The absence of strict functioning of criminal justices system encourages a culture of impurity associated with this abuse. In the western world that issue of rape is not left out but laws have been part in place to punish any individual guilty of the crime. The crime of rape is peculiar in the sub-Sahara.

In Darfur, Sudan the united national has since accused the Janjaweed – Arab Militanmen – of abducting and gang, raping thousands of woman and girls (Akosoli, 2007). There are reports of American troops raping fellow female troops in Iraq (Moffeit & Herdy, 2004). It is estimated that a third of all women, and girls in Sierra Leone were subjected to rape in the country conflict of 1991 and 2002 (Amnesty International, 2007).

The Burmese Army also committed savage and rampant rape on ethnic Chin woman with impunity (Burman Net News 2007) Entrenched attitude about women also mean that rape goes unpunished in many Arab countries for examples Saudi Arabia where Islamic law forbids women in appearing in the public with men who are not relative: king Abdullah sentenced a 19-year old girls rape victim 90 lashes for appearing in the public with an unrelated male (women, living under Muslim Laws (WLUML, 2007).

Saudi like Nigeria has strict gender segregation laws, and women are not allowed to mingle with unrelated men, and adultery is a punishable offence. Judges are also given wide powers to impose custodial sentence or corporal punishment. The country system of male guardianship severely limits the basic freedom of women, the right afforded in the 1979 Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women -CEDAW. It can be said that the country Islamic Sharia law turns on international women's right treaty that Riyadh signed in 2000. In such situation, the prevalence of a Patriarchal ideology with stereotypes and the persistence of deep rooted cultural norms, customs and traditions discriminate against women thereby restricting marriage, divorce, child custody, inheritance property ownership and decision –making in the family as well as choice of residence, education and jobs.

One type of abuse that has received little attention in the literature and public arena is sexual abuse. Schuffer (2000) defined sexual abuse as any act of sexual nature, upon or with a child usually performed by one of the parents or caretaker. Terms used to describe the experience of sexual abuse include rape, defilement, sexual assault and violation.

Rape is from the Latin word “rapere” which means to seize, force or coerce. It is defined as the nonconsensual penetration orally, anally, or vaginally foreign objects or other body parts. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included. “Rape” is defined from a legal standpoint as the forcible penetration by a penis or object where there is no consent (MacDonald, 2000). However, it is important to recognize that there are variations in the definition of rape from country to country largely around what

constitutes “force” and “consent”. The essential elements of the crime were sexual penetration, force, and the lack of consent. Women who were raped were expected to have physically resisted to the utmost of their powers or their assailant would not be convicted of rape (Tracy and Fromson, 2012). Some forms of rape include unwanted sexual touching, forced sexual contact or activities other than sexual intercourse, and unwanted exposure to sexual activities as a forced participant or observer. It is not being suggested here that only forcible penetration is “real rape”, or the only form of real and devastating rape .

Millions of Nigerian children and women face special problem of discrimination abuse and exploitation and sometimes in appealing circumstances (Ademola, 2001). These problems not only compound the risk of survival and create formidable obstacles for the development of children and women but are also major challenges in their own rights requiring special protective measures if they are addressed effectively. Rape is a crime of violence. It is the violation of the fundamental human rights of a woman or girl.

It saps women’s energy, undermining their health that their full participation in the socio-economic activities is drastically reduced.

Lifetime prevalence of rape and attempted rape worldwide has been reported to be a staggering 20%, while gender-based violence in general against women affects over 30% (UNFPA, 2004). A recent national household survey, the National Intimate Partner and Rape Survey (NISVS, 2011) in the USA, reported 12.3% of American women 18 years and older had experienced a completed forced rape in their lifetime (Black and Basile, 2011). This translates to 14.6 million women who are living with the consequences of rape. These latest study findings are consistent with previous findings from four national household surveys spanning a period of 15 years that showed between 1 in 6 (16%) and 1 in 8 (13%) women were raped in their lifetime (Basile and Chen, 2007). Together, these five studies provide strong indication of the stability of rape prevalence over time. Approximately 620,000 women 18 years and older were forcibly raped in 2010. This number is an underestimate of the total number of females sexually assaulted and raped each year for a

number of reasons. Among them is the lack of inclusion of many women at high risk of sexual assault who have no access to telephones, such as women who are homeless, in hospitals, nursing homes or mental health institutions or other controlled environments like jail or residential treatment. Additionally the survey did not include girls under the age of 18.

The incidence of raping among Tasce females students in Omu and its environment is becoming alarming whereas no standard judgement or punishment is heard, seen or recorded being meted to the rapist but the researcher is interested in the sexual abuse otherwise known as rape which is the unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl without her consent or with her consent. If the consent is obtained by force or by false means of fraudulent representation as nature of the act it occurs when an adult or someone bigger than a child uses his or her power or authority over a child or takes advantage of a child's trust or respect to involve her in sexual activities (Ukaegbu, 2004/2008)

Sexual abuse can be the most irreparable and terrifying event in a girl's life. The sexual act performed is often intended to humiliate or degrade her. If the girl refused to admit to their request, the abuser may in trust bottle, sharp stick iron or hand into the vagina or arms or threaten to kill her if she reports she may be compelled to swallow urine or perform fellatio with such force that she thinks she might suffocate in some cases, her terror may be overwhelming that she urinates or vomits, then if she escapes without serious outward signs of injury, she may suffer vaginal tears, contract sexually transmitted infections such as HIV, gonorrhea, syphilis or may become pregnant. Rape can involve a wide range of sexual activities including exhibitionism, fondling genital masturbation, oral sex, and penetration by fingers, penis or any other dangerous objects.

Education is a must for all gender and of benefit even to the female world to uphold their right in all circumstances while sexual abuse or rape is caused by many factors cultural conflict, sex myths, innate sexual drive, drugs, exposure to sexual modernity, ritual, indecent dressing and inadequate laws etc. Evolutionary psychology posits a continuity of

sexual violent behaviour that can be traced to most distant ancestors and that can be located within the male genes.

The reason for girls allowing themselves to be abused are obedience and respect for adult, ignorance, material needs, while the methods used the abusers to gain compliance are kindness, buying of wares, manipulations, misrepresentation of truth, coercion, threat, material enticement and force (child abuse and neglect appcan advocacy series 1998). Then afterward, sexually exploited victim find it difficult to develop healthy affection relationship in later life. Apart from possessing sexual dysfunctions they tend to turn to sexual abusers when they enter adulthood. Nigeria adult society build a lot of mysteries around sex matters thus making it difficult for rape victim not to share their experiences with their parents or guardian for the fear of being flogged or stigma. (Child abuse and neglect appcan advocacy series 1986).

All over Nigeria, stories of rape abound. Recently in Kaduna incident of rape was becoming alarming and the victims are the underage. Adding that Public Police Relation Officer (PPRO) Assistant Superintended Police (ASP) Aliyu Usman said during his interview with Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) news agency of Nigeria on 19th August 2016 said some of the challenged police faces on rape cases during investigation was the attitude of victims and their parents as some of them hold back for fear of stigmatization and some do not report the case due to some reasons. Few example of rape cases, 17 years old female student brutally raped by 4 soldiers in Kajuru Kaduna North, also a man of 43-years raped his own child of 15years and made her pregnant. A young man raped a girl of 11 years for ritual money making as he confessed that Mallam gave him charm in Maiduguri that if he has sex with a virgin that he will become rich.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The menace of rape occurrence in Omu is certainly worrisome to the society including academic, legal religions, medical and political circles of the day. Report shows that the incident of rape is in all the local governments in Omu and the incidence that were reported, among students were at the higher statistics leading to the complications such as stigmatization, trauma, bleeding, pregnancy and infection even death, and it is rampant in almost all the states in Nigeria which made the Kaduna State House of Assembly on Wednesday June 26th, 2016 to adopt a motion to enact a law prescribing life imprisonment for rapist and also further said that section 282 and 285 of the penal code were not adequate to deal with such cases, (Daily Trust, 2016).

Rape like a cankerworm seems to be thriving and deepening its root in Nigeria society. The frightening reports are frequently in the national dailies cutting across all age brackets involving security personnel, close associates and even relation are caught in the crime.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

To determined incidence of raping among TASCE female students in Omu and its environment. The main purpose is to find out if there has been any decisive effort geared toward check mating the incident of the rape.

- To determine the factors responsible for upsurge of crime of rape.
- To assess the effect of rape on the victims.
- To ascertain the effectiveness of law regarding this crime.
- To evaluates the responses of social and civil groups in curbing the crime.
- To ascertain the strategies to control rape.

1.4 Research Question

- What are factors that determines the incidence of rape?

- Are there any effects of rape on the victims?
- Are perpetrators punished by the law?
- What could be the response of social and civil groups?
- What means could rape be controlled?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study revolves around the incidence of raping among TASCE Female Students. It is delimited to TASCE population so as to have a succinct coverage for clarity. The variables of concern for this study are factors influencing rape and students vulnerability, factors such as indecent dressing, night outing, excessive intake of hard drugs and alcohol, sexual inciting videos and materials. The study has a comprehensive coverage ranging from concepts, histories, theories, empirical studies surrounding it.

1.6 Significance of Study

This research work has both theoretical and practical significance.

- i. The findings of this research will be useful to nurses, sociologists, psychologist, teachers, social workers, parents and etc, who are concerned with the primary care and development of children to help in the modifying the attitude of the public towards victimization.
- ii. This study will also create perception attitude, views and opinions of the public towards the concept of sexual abuses.
- iii. It will serve as a useful contribution towards the current body of knowledge especially to the social sciences discipline that deals with human behaviour.
- iv. It will enhance the knowledge of the government towards making review and amending of laws to prevent and curtailed the incidence of rape.

- v. Finally, it will acquaint the government on some of the social vices that is associated with modernity.
- vi. It will bring a challenge of proper implementation of law regarding rape.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Abuse – the crime of harming a child in a physical, sexual or emotional way

Environment: an **environment** is essentially the place over a particular time where organisms live or that which is occupied by a living things.

Female: a person bearing two X chromosomes in the cell nuclei and normally having a vagina, a uterus and ovaries, and developing at puberty stage.

Rape: It is the violation of the fundamental human rights of a woman or girl

Incidence: This refers to the occurrence of new cases of disease or injury in a population over a specified period of time

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Concept of Raping

Rape is a type of **sexual assault** in which one or more individuals forces sexual contact on another individual without consent. Rape can cause devastating physical and psychological trauma. In the aftermath of an attack, many victims develop **post-traumatic stress disorder** (PTSD), a severe anxiety disorder. Rape victims may also confront a number of emotions related to shame. Often, victims blame themselves for rape. Some victims come to believe they somehow deserved the assault, while others become preoccupied thinking about how the rape could have been avoided.

Although self-blame might seem like an unusual, intensely individual response to rape, it is rooted in social conceptions of rape and victimhood. In the case of rape, **victim blaming** generally refers to the belief that certain behaviors on the part of the victim, like **flirting** or wearing provocative clothing, encourage assault. Legal systems may perpetuate victim blaming. For example, in the United States, defendants are guaranteed an opportunity to explain their actions and motivations, which may allow them to instigate conversations about their victims' sexual past or physical presentation. Lawyers and activists are aware of the negative consequences of this type of conversation in courtrooms, and many have encouraged state legislators to enact rape shield laws, which would prohibit testimony about a victim's sexual behavior. Nevertheless, victims are often reluctant to report rape because of these social pressures.

The body of research literature and evaluation studies on rape, rape or abuse does not operate with a uniform definition of such violence. A consensus is evident in the literature that teen dating abuse resembles adult domestic violence as a pattern of abusive behavior used to control another person. However, apart from agreement that behaviors of interpersonal coercion and power assertion are involved, teen dating violence has been defined in a number of ways that vary in comprehensiveness (Glass et.al, 2003). A minority

of researchers restrict the definition to include only the use of physical force or threats of force by or against a current or former intimate partner. More commonly, researchers use the terms rape or sexual abuse in more encompassing ways. In broader definitions and usage, the terms cover a continuum of controlling or dominating acts that cause some degree of harm. When the literature operates with broader definitions, it most often includes three forms or commonly studied subtypes—physical abuse, psychological/emotional or verbal abuse, and sexual abuse.

Physical rape includes a wide spectrum of activities. One of the best known authorities on sexual violence, Foshee et.al, (2007), lists examples of physical sexual violence, including scratching, slapping, pushing, slamming or holding someone against a wall, biting, choking, burning, beating someone up, and assault with a weapon. Such violence obviously manifests itself with degrees of seriousness. In the literature on sexual violence, physical abuse has sometimes been divided for separate study into mild, moderate, and severe forms, based on the likelihood of resulting injuries.

Psychological/emotional/verbal abuse, like physical abuse, encompasses a broad array of behaviors in the literature on dating violence. Such abuse may include insulting, criticizing, humiliating in front of friends, or berating a partner. The literature also commonly covers within the category of psychological abuse various threatening behaviors (Draucker and Martsof, 2010). Examples of such threatening behaviors include threats to hurt a partner, threats to damage a partner's possessions, throwing objects at a partner but missing, and starting but stopping short of hitting a partner. Further, psychological abuse includes emotional manipulation, for example, threatening suicide, ignoring the partner, or threatening to break up. Other common forms of such abuse are behaviors whose effect is to undermine the partner's self-esteem and independence, e.g., attempting to isolate a partner from family, friends, or other potential social supports, and attempting to make a victim feel "crazy" by continually questioning the person's judgment (Smith and Donnelly, 2001).

A concept newly brought into the literature on sexual violence, “relational aggression,” is a further type of abuse related to psychological abuse. Discussed until recently mostly in connection with peer rather than other relationships, such aggression involves, among other things, trying to damage a person’s relationship with friends by spreading smears and false rumors or by revealing information or images intended to be private (Schad, 2008). Finally, psychological abuse covers various stalking and excessive monitoring activities, such as spying on a partner’s interactions with others or insisting that a partner always account for his or her whereabouts.

According to Draucker and Martsof, (2010), a theme now emerging in the literature on rape with respect to psychological abuse—especially relational aggression and excessive monitoring—is the facilitation of such abuse through the use of electronic technologies—cell phones and social networking. While most of the literature on the use of these technologies for interpersonal abuse among people still focuses on abuse and bullying, attention is growing to their specific uses in sexual-related emotional abuse.

Besides psychological and physical abuse, the third major subtype of abuse encompassed in broad definitions of teen dating violence is sexual abuse. Sexual abuse between adolescent partners can involve rape, attempted rape, and other forms of sexual coercion, including birth-control sabotage (Rickert, 2007). Pressure to have sex before it is wanted or to have more sex than desired may also count as sexual abuse.

Further, although sexual abuse can entail intercourse, other acts are also included within the definition of sexual abuse, insofar as every act leading up to sexual intercourse can be classified as sexual abuse if it is without consent, painful, unprotected or performed in a demeaning way (Smith and Donnelly, 2001).

Whatever subtypes of abuse are considered, a complication in their understanding is the distinction between perpetration and victimization. Although the two are often reciprocal,

particularly in adolescent dating situations, they are commonly separated for study and for measuring prevalence.

2.2 Factors increasing men's risk of committing rape

Data on sexually violent men are somewhat limited and heavily biased towards apprehended rapists, except in the United States, where research has also been conducted on male college students. Despite the limited amount of information on sexually violent men, it appears that rape is found in almost all countries (though with differences in prevalence), in all socioeconomic classes and in all age groups from childhood onwards. Data on sexually violent men also show that most direct their acts at women whom they already know. Among the factors increasing the risk of a man committing rape are those related to attitudes and beliefs, as well as behaviour arising from situations and social conditions that provide opportunities and support for abuse.

2.2.1 Alcohol and drug consumption

Alcohol has been shown to play a disinhibiting role in certain types of sexual assault, as have some drugs, notably cocaine. Alcohol has a psychopharmacological effect of reducing inhibitions, clouding judgements and impairing the ability to interpret cues. The biological links between alcohol and violence are, however, complex. Research on the social anthropology of alcohol consumption suggests that connections between violence, drinking and drunkenness are socially learnt rather than universal. Some researchers have noted that alcohol may act as a cultural “break time”, providing the opportunity for antisocial behaviour. Thus men are more likely to act violently when drunk because they do not consider that they will be held accountable for their behaviour. Some forms of group rape are also associated with drinking. In these settings, consuming alcohol is an act of group bonding, where inhibitions are collectively reduced and individual judgement ceded in favour of that of the group.

2.2.2 Psychological factors

There has been considerable research in recent times on the role of cognitive variables among the set of factors that can lead to rape. Sexually violent men have been shown to be more likely to consider victims responsible for the rape and are less knowledgeable about the impact of rape on victims. Such men may misread cues given out by women in social situations and may lack the inhibitions that act to suppress associations between sex and aggression. They have coercive sexual fantasies, generally encouraged by access to pornography, and overall are more hostile towards women than men who are not sexually violent. In addition to these factors, sexually violent men are believed to differ from other men in terms of impulsivity and antisocial tendencies. They also tend to have an exaggerated sense of masculinity. Rape is also associated with a preference for impersonal sexual relationships as opposed to emotional bonding, with having many sexual partners and with the inclination to assert personal interests at the expense of others. A further association is with adversarial attitudes on gender, that hold that women are opponents to be challenged and conquered.

2.2.3 Peer and family factors

Gang rape

Some forms of sexual violence, such as gang rape, are predominantly committed by young men. Sexual aggression is often a defining characteristic of manhood in the group and is significantly related to the wish to be held in high esteem. Sexually aggressive behaviour among young men has been linked with gang membership and having delinquent peers. Research also suggests that men with sexually aggressive peers are also much more likely to report coercive or enforced intercourse outside the gang context than men lacking sexually aggressive peers. Gang rape is often viewed by the men involved, and sometimes by others too, as legitimate, in that it is seen to discourage or punish perceived “immoral” behaviour among women – such as wearing short skirts or frequenting bars. For this reason,

it may not be equated by the perpetrators with the idea of a crime. In several areas in Papua New Guinea, women can be punished by public gang rape, often sanctioned by elders.

Early childhood environments

There is evidence to suggest that rape is also a learnt behaviour in some men, particularly as regards child sexual abuse. Studies on sexually abused boys have shown that around one in five continue in later life to molest children themselves. Such experiences may lead to a pattern of behaviour where the man regularly justifies being violent, denies doing wrong, and has false and unhealthy notions about sexuality. Childhood environments that are physically violent, emotionally unsupportive and characterized by competition for scarce resources have been associated with rape. Sexually aggressive behaviour in young men, for instance, has been linked to witnessing family violence, and having emotionally distant and uncaring fathers. Men raised in families with strongly patriarchal structures are also more likely to become violent, to rape and use sexual coercion against women, as well as to abuse their intimate partners, than men raised in homes that are more egalitarian.

Family honour and sexual purity

Another factor involving social relationships is a family response to rape that blames women without punishing men, concentrating instead on restoring “lost” family honour. Such a response creates an environment in which rape can occur with impunity. While families will often try to protect their women from rape and may also put their daughters on contraception to prevent visible signs should it occur, there is rarely much social pressure to control young men or persuade them that coercing sex is wrong. Instead, in some countries, there is frequently support for family members to do whatever is necessary – including murder – to alleviate the “shame” associated with a rape or other sexual transgression. In a review of all crimes of honour occurring in Jordan in 1995, researchers found that in over 60% of the cases, the victim died from multiple gunshot wounds – mostly at the hands of a brother. In cases where the victim was a single pregnant female, the offender was either acquitted of murder or received a reduced sentence. Even though poverty is often the

driving force behind child marriage, factors such as maintaining the sexual purity of a young girl and protecting her from premarital sex, HIV infection and unwelcome sexual advances are also reasons commonly given by families to justify such marriages.

2.2.4 Community factors

Poverty

Poverty is linked to both the perpetration of rape and the risk of being a victim of it. Several authors have argued that the relationship between poverty and perpetration of rape is mediated through forms of crisis of masculine identity. Bourgois, writing about life in East Harlem, New York, United States, described how young men felt pressured by models of “successful” masculinity and family structure passed down from their parents’ and grandparents’ generations, together with modern day ideals of manhood that also place an emphasis on material consumption. Trapped in their slums, with little or no available employment, they are unlikely to attain either of these models or expectations of masculine “success”. In these circumstances, ideals of masculinity are reshaped to emphasize misogyny, substance abuse and participation in crime – and often also xenophobia and racism. Gang rape and sexual conquest are normalized, as men turn their aggression against women they can no longer control patriarchally or support economically.

Physical and social environment

While fear of rape is typically associated with being outside the home, the great majority of rape actually occurs in the home of the victim or the abuser. Nonetheless, abduction by a stranger is quite often the prelude to a rape and the opportunities for such an abduction are influenced by the physical environment. The social environment within a community is, however, usually more important than the physical surrounding. How deeply entrenched in a community beliefs in male superiority and male entitlement to sex are will greatly affect the likelihood of rape taking place, as will the general tolerance in the community of sexual assault and the strength of sanctions, if any, against perpetrators. For instance, in some places, rape can even occur in public, with passersby refusing to intervene. Complaints of

rape may also be treated leniently by the police, particularly if the assault is committed during a date or by the victim's husband. Where police investigations and court cases do proceed, the procedures may well be either extremely lax or else corrupt – for instance, with legal papers being “lost” in return for a bribe.

2.2.5 Societal factors

Factors operating at a societal level that influence rape include laws and national policies relating to gender equality in general and to rape more specifically, as well as norms relating to the use of violence. While the various factors operate largely at local level, within families, schools, workplaces and communities, there are also influences from the laws and norms working at national and even international level.

Laws and policies

There are considerable variations between countries in their approach to sexual violence. Some countries have far-reaching legislation and legal procedures, with a broad definition of rape that includes marital rape, and with heavy penalties for those convicted and a strong response in supporting victims. Commitment to preventing or controlling rape is also reflected in an emphasis on police training and an appropriate allocation of police resources to the problem, in the priority given to investigating cases of sexual assault, and in the resources made available to support victims and provide medico-legal services. At the other end of the scale, there are countries with much weaker approaches to the issue – where conviction of an alleged perpetrator on the evidence of the women alone is not allowed, where certain forms or settings of rape are specifically excluded from the legal definition, and where rape victims are strongly deterred from bringing the matter to court through the fear of being punished for filing an “unproven” rape suit.

Social norms

Rape committed by men is to a large extent rooted in ideologies of male sexual entitlement. These belief systems grant women extremely few legitimate options to refuse sexual advances. Many men thus simply exclude the possibility that their sexual advances towards

a woman might be rejected or that a woman has the right to make an autonomous decision about participating in sex. In many cultures women, as well as men, regard marriage as entailing the obligation on women to be sexually available virtually without limit, though sex may be culturally proscribed at certain times, such as after childbirth or during menstruation. Societal norms around the use of violence as a means to achieve objectives have been strongly associated with the prevalence of rape. In societies where the ideology of male superiority is strong – emphasizing dominance, physical strength and male honour – rape is more common. Countries with a culture of violence, or where violent conflict is taking place, experience an increase in almost all forms of violence, including sexual violence.

2.2.6 Global trends and economic factors

Many of the factors operating at a national level have an international dimension. Global trends, for instance towards free trade, have been accompanied by an increase in the movement around the world of women and girls for labour, including for sex work. Economic structural adjustment programmes, drawn up by international agencies, have accentuated poverty and unemployment in a number of countries, thereby increasing the likelihood of sexual trafficking and rape – something particularly noted in Central America, the Caribbean and parts of Africa.

2.3 The consequences of rape

Physical force is not necessarily used in rape, and physical injuries are not always a consequence. Deaths associated with rape are known to occur, though the prevalence of fatalities varies considerably across the world. Among the more common consequences of rape are those related to reproductive, mental health and social wellbeing.

2.3.1 Pregnancy and gynecological complications

Pregnancy may result from rape, though the rate varies between settings and depends particularly on the extent to which non-barrier contraceptives are being used. A study of adolescents in Ethiopia found that among those who reported being raped, 17% became

pregnant after the rape, a figure which is similar to the 15–18% reported by rape crisis centres in Mexico. A longitudinal study in the United States of over 4000 women followed for 3 years found that the national rape related pregnancy rate was 5.0% per rape among victims aged 12–45 years, producing over 32 000 pregnancies nationally among women from rape each year. In many countries, women who have been raped are forced to bear the child or else put their lives at risk with back-street abortions.

Experience of coerced sex at an early age reduces a woman's ability to see her sexuality as something over which she has control. As a result, it is less likely that an adolescent girl who has been forced into sex will use condoms or other forms of contraception, increasing the likelihood of her becoming pregnant. A study of factors associated with teenage pregnancy in Cape Town, South Africa, found that forced sexual initiation was the third most strongly related factor, after frequency of intercourse and use of modern contraceptives. Forced sex can also result in unintended pregnancy among adult women. In India, a study of married men revealed that men who admitted forcing sex on their wives were 2.6 times more likely to have caused an unintended pregnancy than those who did not admit to such behaviour. Gynaecological complications have been consistently found to be related to forced sex. These include vaginal bleeding or infection, fibroids, decreased sexual desire, genital irritation, pain during intercourse, chronic pelvic pain and urinary tract infections. Women who experience both physical and sexual abuse from intimate partners are at higher risk of health problems generally than those experiencing physical violence alone.

Sexually transmitted diseases

HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases are recognized consequences of rape. Research on women in shelters has shown that women who experience both sexual and physical abuse from intimate partners are significantly more likely to have had sexually transmitted diseases. For women who have been trafficked into sex work, the risks of HIV

and other sexually transmitted diseases are likely to be particularly high. The links between HIV and sexual violence, and the relevant prevention strategies.

Mental health

Rape has been associated with a number of mental health and behavioural problems in adolescence and adulthood (McGregor, 2010). In one population-based study, the prevalence of symptoms or signs suggestive of a psychiatric disorder was 33% in women with a history of sexual abuse as adults, 15% in women with a history of physical violence by an intimate partner and 6% in non-abused women. Rape by an intimate partner aggravates the effects of physical violence on mental health. Abused women reporting experiences of forced sex are at significantly greater risk of depression and post-traumatic stress disorder than non-abused women. Post-traumatic stress disorder after rape is more likely if there is injury during the rape, or a history of depression or alcohol abuse. A study of adolescents in France also found a relationship between having been raped and current sleep difficulties, depressive symptoms, somatic complaints, tobacco consumption and behavioural problems (such as aggressive behaviour, theft and truancy). In the absence of trauma counselling, negative psychological effects have been known to persist for at least a year following a rape, while physical health problems and symptoms tend to decrease over such a period. Even with counselling, up to 50% of women retain symptoms of stress.

Suicidal behaviour

Women who experience sexual assault in childhood or adulthood are more likely to attempt or commit suicide than other women. The association remains, even after controlling for sex, age, education, symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and the presence of psychiatric disorders. The experience of being raped or sexually assaulted can lead to suicidal behaviour as early as adolescence. In Ethiopia, 6% of raped schoolgirls reported having attempted suicide. A study of adolescents in Brazil found prior sexual abuse to be a leading factor predicting several health risk behaviours, including suicidal thoughts and attempts. Experiences of severe sexual harassment can also result in emotional disturbances

and suicidal behaviour. A study of female adolescents in Canada found that 15% of those experiencing frequent, unwanted sexual contact had exhibited suicidal behaviour in the previous 6 months, compared with 2% of those who had not had such harassment.

2.4 Prevention of Rape

The number of initiatives addressing rape is limited and few have been evaluated. Most interventions have been developed and implemented in industrialized countries. How relevant they may be in other settings is not well known. The interventions that have been developed can be categorized as follows:

2.4.1 Individual approaches

Psychological care and support

Counselling, therapy and support group initiatives have been found to be helpful following sexual assaults, especially where there may be complicating factors related to the violence itself or the process of recovery. There is some evidence that a brief cognitive-behavioural programme administered shortly after assault can hasten the rate of improvement of psychological damage arising from trauma. As already mentioned, victims of sexual violence sometimes blame themselves for the incident, and addressing this in psychological therapy has also been shown to be important for recovery. Short-term counselling and treatment programmes after acts of sexual violence, though, require considerable further evaluation.

Formal psychological support for those experiencing sexual violence has been provided largely by the nongovernmental sector, particularly rape crisis centres and various women's organizations. Inevitably, the number of victims of sexual violence with access to these services is small. One solution to extend access is through establishing telephone helplines, ideally ones that are free of charge. A "Stop Woman Abuse" helpline in South Africa, for example, answered 150 000 calls in the first 5 months of operation.

Programmes for perpetrators.

The few programmes targeting perpetrators of sexual violence have generally been aimed at men convicted of assault. They are found mainly in industrialized countries and have only recently begun to be evaluated. A common response of men who commit sexual violence is to deny both that they are responsible and that what they are doing is violent. To be effective, programmes working with perpetrators need to make them admit responsibility and to be publicly seen as responsible for their actions. One way of achieving this is for programmes that target male perpetrators of sexual violence to collaborate with support services for victims as well as with campaigns against sexual violence.

2.4.2 Life-skills and other educational programmes

Developmental approaches

Research has stressed the importance of encouraging nurturing, with better and more gender balanced parenting, to prevent sexual violence. At the same time, Schwartz (2006) has developed a prevention model that adopts a developmental approach, with interventions before birth, during childhood and in adolescence and young adulthood. In this model, the prenatal element would include discussions of parenting skills, the stereotyping of gender roles, stress, conflict and violence. In the early years of childhood, health providers would pursue these issues and introduce child sexual abuse and exposure to violence in the media to the list of discussion topics, as well as promoting the use of non-sexist educational materials. In later childhood, health promotion would include modelling behaviours and attitudes that avoid stereotyping, encouraging children to distinguish between “good” and “bad” touching, and enhancing their ability and confidence to take control over their own bodies. This intervention would allow room for talking about sexual aggression. During adolescence and young adulthood, discussions would cover myths about rape, how to set boundaries for sexual activity, and breaking the links between sex, violence and coercion. While Schwartz’s model was designed for use in industrialized countries, some of the principles involved could be applicable to developing countries. Health care responses

Medico-legal services be evaluated. A common response of men who commit sexual violence is to deny both that they are responsible and that what they are doing is violent. To be effective, programmes working with perpetrators need to make them admit responsibility and to be publicly seen as responsible for their action. One way of achieving this is for programmes that target male perpetrators of sexual violence to collaborate with support services for victims as well as with campaigns against sexual violence.

Life-skills and other Educational Programmes

In recent years, several programmes for sexual and reproductive health promotion, particularly those promoting HIV prevention, have begun to introduce gender issues and to address the problem of sexual and physical violence against women. Two notable examples – developed for Africa but used in many parts of the developing world – are “Stepping Stones” and “Men As Partners” . These programmes have been designed for use in peer groups of men and women and are delivered over several workshop sessions using participatory learning approaches. Their comprehensive approach helps men, who might otherwise be reluctant to attend programmes solely concerned with violence against women, participate and discuss a range of issues concerning violence. Furthermore, even if the men are perpetrators of sexual violence, the programmes are careful to avoid labelling them as such.

A review of the effect of the Stepping Stones programme in Africa and Asia found that the workshops helped the men participating take greater responsibility for their actions, relate better to others, have greater respect for women and communicate more effectively. As a result of the programme, reductions in violence against women have been reported in communities in Cambodia, the Gambia, South Africa, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The evaluations to date, though, have generally used qualitative methods and further research is needed to adequately test the effectiveness of this programme.

2.4.3 Developmental approaches

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Health care responses

Medico-legal services

In many countries, where sexual violence is reported the health sector has the duty to collect medical and legal evidence to corroborate the accounts of the victims or to help in identifying the perpetrator. Research in Canada suggests that medico-legal documentation can increase the chance of a perpetrator being arrested, charged or convicted. For instance, one study found that documented physical injury, particularly of the moderate to severe type, was associated with charges being filed – irrespective of the patient’s income level or whether the patient knew the assailant, either as an acquaintance or an intimate partner. However, a study of women attending a hospital in Nairobi, Kenya, following a rape, has

highlighted the fact that in many countries rape victims are not examined by a gynecologist or an experienced police examiner and that no standard protocols or guidelines exist on this matter. The use of standard protocols and guidelines can significantly improve the quality of treatment and psychological support of victims, as well as the evidence that is collected. Comprehensive protocols and guidelines for female victims of assault should include:

- recording a full description of the incident, listing all the assembled evidence;
- listing the gynecological and contraceptive history of the victim;
- documenting in a standard way the results of a full physical examination;
- assessment of the risk of pregnancy;
- testing for and treating sexually transmitted diseases, including, where appropriate, testing for HIV;
- providing emergency contraception and, where legal, counselling on abortion;
- providing psychological support and referral.

In some countries, the protocol forms part of the procedure of a “sexual assault evidence kit” that includes instructions and containers for collecting evidence, appropriate legal forms and documents for recording histories.

Examinations of rape victims are by their nature extremely stressful. The use of a video to explain the procedure before an examination has been shown significantly to reduce the stress involved.

Training for health care professionals

Issues concerning sexual violence need to be addressed in the training of all health service staff, including psychiatrists and counsellors, in basic training as well as in specialized postgraduate courses. Such training should, in the first place, give health care workers greater knowledge and awareness of sexual violence and make them more able to detect and handle cases of abuse in a sensitive but effective way. It should also help reduce instances

of sexual abuse within the health sector, something that can be a significant, though generally unacknowledged, problem.

2.5 Appraisal of Literature

Rape” is defined from a legal standpoint as the forcible penetration by a penis or object where there is no consent. However, it is important to recognize that there are variations in the definition of rape from country to country largely around what constitutes “force” and “consent”. The essential elements of the crime were sexual penetration, force, and the lack of consent. Women who were raped were expected to have physically resisted to the utmost of their powers or their assailant would not be convicted of rape [Tracy, C.E. and Fromson, T.L. (2012)]. Some forms of sexual violence include unwanted sexual touching, forced sexual contact or activities other than sexual intercourse, and unwanted exposure to sexual activities as a forced participant or observer. It is not being suggested here that only forcible penetration is “real rape”, or the only form of real and devastating sexual violence [Tracy, C.E. and Fromson, T.L. (2012)].

In other words, rape is a crime of violence (Omoera, 2004). Rape also occurs when someone forces or tricks another person into unwanted sexual activity, even if actual physical violence is not involved (Medhelp, 2008).

Rape is a form of social deviancy which varies from one country to another; it changes overtime. Bourke (2001) argues that there is nothing timeless or random about rape, it is not a metaphor for the ruin of a city or nation, it is not an environmental disaster, and it is the embodied violation of another person. Bourke further describes rape as a felony in which a person is forced to have sexual intercourse without giving consent (2001).

Cooper (2000) asserts that rape is most often motivated by extreme anger toward the victim or a need to overpower the victim. The motive is rarely sexual and violence is always involved. Forced sex is intended to abuse, humiliate, and dehumanize the victim. Rape is also seen as sexual intercourse with a woman by a man without her consent and chiefly by force or deception (Smarter Sex, 2010). However, there are many rumoured or even

reported cases of men who have been raped in contemporary societies, including Nigeria. Teenage stage is the beginning of adulthood into maturity and it vary from country to country. Generally, the concept is place or regard as an age of a persons within 12-18 years. Arthur (2011), defined teenager as a transitional stage of physical and mental human development that occurs between childhood and adulthood. This transition according to him involve biological (i.e. puberty), social and psychological changes, though the biological or physiological ones are the earliest to measure objectively. Undiyaundeye (2012), sees teenage period as a transitional stage of physical and psychological human, development generally occurring between puberty and legal adulthood. Within this period, the background of the individual plays active role on the emotional development of such individual. However, teenager as a concept can simply be defined as a period of life from puberty to adulthood roughly aged from 12-18-19 years, characterized and marked with physiological changes, development of sexual feelings, efforts towards the construction of identity, and progression to form concrete to abstract thought. Sometimes it may be classified as a transitional state, during which youths begin to separate themselves from their parents but still a clearly defined role in society. It is also generally regarded as an emotionally intense and often trustful period as already stated.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is concerned with the methodology and procedure which will be using in collecting and analyzing the data for the study. The procedure is described under the following sub-headings: research design; population of the study; sample and sampling procedure; instrument for data collection; validity of the instrument; method of data collection; and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The design for this study is the descriptive survey. It is to provide the opinion of the respondents on the incidence of raping among TASCE female students in Omu and its environment in Ogun State.

3.2 Population of the Study

The population of this study comprises all Tai Solarin College of Education Students in Omu.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

In the College, the technique to be used is the simple random sampling techniques to select One (100) students which will be randomly selected from each School.

The following are the Schools in the campus

S/N	NAMES OF SCHOOL	Respondents
1	School of Science, Tasce	20
2	School of Education, Tasce	20
3	School of Languages, Tasce	20

4.	School of Vocational and Technical Education	20
5.	School of Arts and Social Science	20
	Total	100

3.4 Research Instrument

The instrument for this study will be a structured questionnaire adapted by the researcher. The researcher's adapted instrument is titled "Incidence of raping among TASCE female students in Omu and its environment". This instrument consists of two sections; Section A & Section B. Section A elicits information on the personal data of the student such as name of the school, gender, and levels. While Section B contains 20 items put in one clusters. The items of section B are placed on a two-point scale of Yes and No.

3.5 Validity of the Instrument

The questionnaire will be designed for collecting data for the study and will be subjected to both face and content validity in which errors and mistakes contained in the draft of the questionnaire will be corrected by the supervisor and expert in education before it will be approved for typing and administration.

3.6 Research Procedure for Data Collection

This concept connotes how the researcher came about this data, whether he administered the instrument personally by posting with the aids of research assistants, and whether the instrument will collect immediately. For this study, the researcher will distribute one hundred (100) copies of Questionnaires. The researcher will make sure that all one hundred copies of questionnaire are collected back.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected will be analyzed with the use of simple percentage method for the analyzes of demographic information which is section A and section B while simple percentage will be used to answer the research questions as well.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the interpretation and analysis of data collected by the researcher in the course of carrying out the research project work. Its aim is to examine to what extent the data collected uphold or disregard the incidence of raping among female students of Tasce in Omu Ijebu and its environment in Odogbolu Local Government of Ogun State. As mentioned in previous chapter, hundred (100) questionnaires were distributed by the researcher and the same numbers were collected back, thus, no questionnaire was left uncollected and unattended to.

The researcher based on the analysis of data on percentage distribution of response from the respondents and simple percentage techniques were used.

SECTION A

PERSONAL DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1: Distribution of Respondent according to the Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	30	30%
Female	70	70%
Total	100	100%

Source: Field Survey 2021.

Table 1 show, that most respondents gender in the study area were female and male. This could be seen as female teachers had 70% percent, while male with 30% percent.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondent according to the Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15 – 20 years	20	20%
21 – 25 years	80	80%
Total	100	100%

Source: Field Survey 2021.

Table 2 reveals that teachers of ages 21 - 25 are more than 15 - 20, 15 - 20 had 20% while 21-25 had 80% percent. Hence the bracket ages in higher institutions were 21 -25years.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondent according to the School

School	Frequency	Percentage
Science	20	20%
Education	20	20%
Arts and Social Science	20	20%
Languages	20	20%
Voted	20	20%
Total	100	100%

Source: Field Survey 2021.

Table 3 reveals that the research instruments were distributed equally among the schools for accurate analysis and opinions. Thus it was 20 questions for each school making 100 copies for all the schools.

4.2 Table 4: ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS

S/N	ITEMS	YES	%	NO	%
1.	Have you heard of sexual rape before?	95	95%	5	5%
2.	Do you know that rape is a criminal offence?	100	100%	0	0%
3.	Can rape be used as punishment on the females?	90	90%	10	10%
4.	Is alcoholism a contributing factor to rape?	45	45%	55	55%
5.	Have you ever been abused as a child?	20	20%	80	80%
6.	Can rape result in pregnancy?	98	98%	2	2%
7.	Do you believe in reading of pornographic?	70	70%	30	30%
8.	Did magazine influence men to rape?	38	38%	62	62%
9.	Can a father rape his daughter(s)?	76	76%	24	24%
10.	Can indecent dressing by females influence men to rape?	83	83%	17	17%
11.	Does rape lead to stigmatization in the society?	62	62%	48	48%
12.	Is it true that when women say no to sex, it really means yes?	50	50%	50	50%
13.	Can rape lead to sexually transmitted diseases and /or HIV?	91	91%	9	9%

14.	Do you believe in female submission?	45	45%	55	55%
15.	Is a woman within the cultural context allowed to refuse her man's sexual need?	13	13%	87	87%
16.	Do you believe in male dominance?	42	42%	58	58%
17.	Do you think watching live sex shows or female nude dancers aid rape?	90	90%	10	10%
18.	Can rape be prevented?	99	99%	1	1%
19	Should a rapist be punished?	100	100%	-	-
20.	Can lack of moral and formal educational background of men/boys leads to rape?	54	54%	46	46%

Source: Field Survey 2021.

4.3 Discussion

Majority of the respondents are aware of rape and sexual abuse, believe rape is criminal and that fathers can rape their daughters (Table 4, No 9). Similarly, majority also succumb to the fact that alcoholism, watching of pornographic magazines and movies, incident dressing by the female, watching of sex shows and nude dancers attract men to rape while just about 56% indicated that men rape to punish the female (Table 4, No 3, 4, 7, 8, 10 & 17).

Male dominance as a cultural factor contributing to rape, the cultural factor contributing to rape, the culture of non-refusal of sex by wives to their husbands is a factor and female submission are overwhelming believed by majority contributing factor to incidence of rape. (Table 6, No6, 11, 13 & 19) Pregnancy, Sexually transmitted disease/infection, HIV and stigmatization are possible outcome of rape. However, almost respondents indicated that rapist should be punished.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Conclusion

Rape is a global issue affecting different countries. On daily basis teenage girls and women are rape within the society and the resultant effect lies with the victim and not the perpetrators. In most cases the perpetrators goes scout free with no or little punishment and as such gives them the room to involve in such act again. In predominant African society were tradition, norms, values, religion and beliefs exist, the issues of rape is frowned at, but yet the act is still on the increase. Several factors are some of the causes of rape in the society and this factors according to the findings of this studies include; socio-cultural and individual are contributing to rape, mishandling of rape cases by the appropriate authority gives room for others to engage into the act of rape, peer group pressure/influence is a factors responsible for rape and the influence of drug abuse in the society leads to rape. The aftermath of rape is not pleasant as pregnancy may occur, contract of infections and also stigmatization of the victim by the general society are possible. Based on the affirmations, there is need from the government and most especially the school authority to take strong measure to curtail the menace of incidence raping among Tasce Female students in Omu and its environment.

5.2 Recommendations

Rape is clearly an issue in need of attention by the campus community given its high prevalence and adverse consequences in many other institutions, and these results carry many social and policy oriented implications. Some of the health consequences of abused sex are

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made;

- i. There is need for proper parental guidance and upbringing among their wards (both male and female) and children so as to teach them the right morals and give them proper upbringing based on the morals and values of the society.

- ii. Government through the legislative arms of government should make laws and orders that will provide crude punishment for those who engaged in rape activities so as to serve as deterrent to others.
- iii. There is need for religious leaders, community leaders and teachers at all level of education to sensitize and orients people on the dangers and effect of rape.
- iv. There is need to strengthen the law enforcement agency (National Drug and Law Enforcement Agency) in the fight against drug abuse in the society as it was reveal in the findings that drug abuse is one among the major causes of rape among the perpetrators

5.3 Suggestion for Further Studies

Based on the result from the field work of this research work, it is suggested that the future researcher should focused on the following:

- i. The consequence of raping in Nigeria Society.
- ii. Causes and Effect of Drug abuse among the female adolescent in Sebnior Secondary Schools in Nigeria.

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TAI SOLARIN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OMU-IJEBU, OGUN STATE

PMB 2128, IJEBU- ODE, OGUN STATE.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON “INCIDENCE OF RAPING AMONG TASCE FEMALE STUDENTS IN OMU AND ITS ENVIRONMENT”

This questionnaire is out to elicit information from you in order to gather data for a research. Your frank response would be of great significant in arriving at a reasonable conclusion regarding the purpose of this study. I, therefore, assure you that all information given will be treated as confidential.

Thank you for your cooperation.

ALADE, Shukurat

SECTION A

Please complete the following blank spaces and or put a tick [$\sqrt{}$] where necessary.

1. Gender: Male () Female ()
2. Level: 100 () 200 () 300 () 400 ()
3. School: Education () Languages () Science () Arts & Social
Science () Voted ()
4. Age : 15 – 20 () 21 – 25 () 26 – 30 ()

SECTION B

Read the following questions and tick. Yes ($\sqrt{}$) and No ($\sqrt{}$)

S/N	ITEMS	YES	NO
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1.	Have you heard of sexual rape before?		
2.	Do you know that rape is a criminal offence?		
3.	Can rape be used as punishment on the females?		
4.	Is alcoholism a contributing factor to rape?		
5.	Have you ever been abused as a child?		
6.	Can rape result in pregnancy?		
7.	Do you believe in reading of pornographic?		
8.	Did magazine influence men to rape?		
9.	Can a father rape his daughter(s)?		
10.	Can indecent dressing by females influence men to rape?		
11.	Does rape lead to stigmatization in the society?		
12.	Is it true that when women say no to sex, it really means yes?		
13.	Can rape lead to sexually transmitted diseases and /or HIV?		
14.	Do you believe in female submission?		
15.	Is a woman within the cultural context allowed to refuse her man's sexual need?		

16.	Do you believe in male dominance?		
17.	Do you think watching live sex shows or female nude dancers aid rape?		
18.	Can rape be prevented?		
19	Should a rapist be punished?		
20.	Can lack of moral and formal educational background of men/boys leads to rape?		