



A Data Analysis Of Public Perspectives: On Trend Of False Accusation In Rape Cases

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Abstract

In this Article findings from the analysis of data which was obtained through questionnaires are depicted on the burning issue of filing fake FIR/s & Complaints in Rape matters. For each variable and the findings presented in the table summarizes the collected data were analyses by descriptive and inferential statistical methods and their impact was discussed. The study aimed to collect data on the subject of the study from 300 respondents. Entirely 300 questionnaires were sent and all the sent questionnaire filled by the respondents, the response rate was 100 per cent.

6.1 Demographic information: -

Table 6.1: Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	174	58
Female	126	42
Total	300	100.0

Source: Based on Primary Data

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The gender breakdown of the respondents to the survey is presented in the table that has been supplied here. There were 300 total respondents. The survey received replies from 174 different men who took part in the study. This translates to a frequency of 174 when taken into account. This constitutes 58% of all of the responses we received, when expressed as a percentage. The poll received replies from 126 different women who took part in the study. This translates to a frequency of 126 when taken into account. 42% of the total number of respondents, as expressed as a percentage. In conclusion, the survey had a total of 300 participants, and out of those individuals, 58% were male and 42% were female.

Figure 6.1: Gender of Respondents

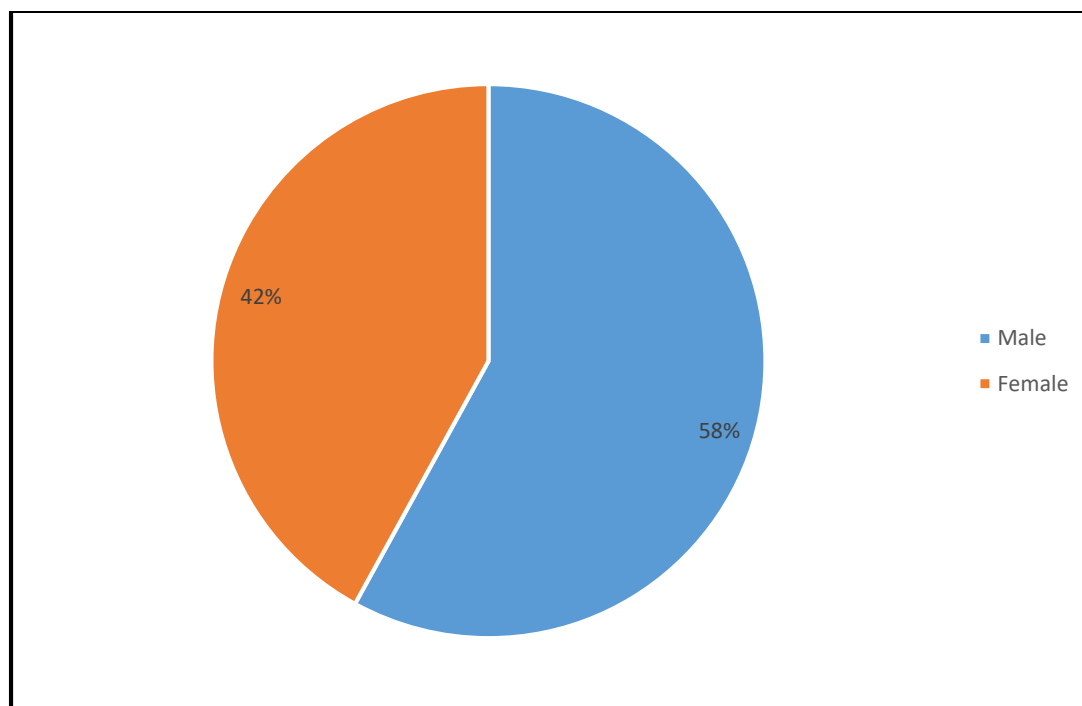


Table 6.2: Age of Respondents

Age of Respondents	Frequency
18-30 Years	96
31-40 Years	45
41-50 Years	67
51-60 Years	93

Source: Based on Primary Data

The statistics indicate the age distribution of respondents who participated in a survey, with 96 respondents falling within the age group of 18-30 years, 45 respondents falling within the age group of 31-40 years, 67 respondents falling within the age group of 41-50 years, and 93 respondents falling within the age group of 51-60 years.

51-60 years. This information makes it possible to do a demographic analysis of the survey replies, which makes it possible to investigate the possibility of differences in attitudes and points of view on the survey statements among respondents of varying ages. It offers significant data for studying generational variations in attitudes and views on this topic by providing insights into how persons of various age groups perceive and react to the difficulties associated to false allegations in rape cases.

Figure 6.2: Age of Respondents

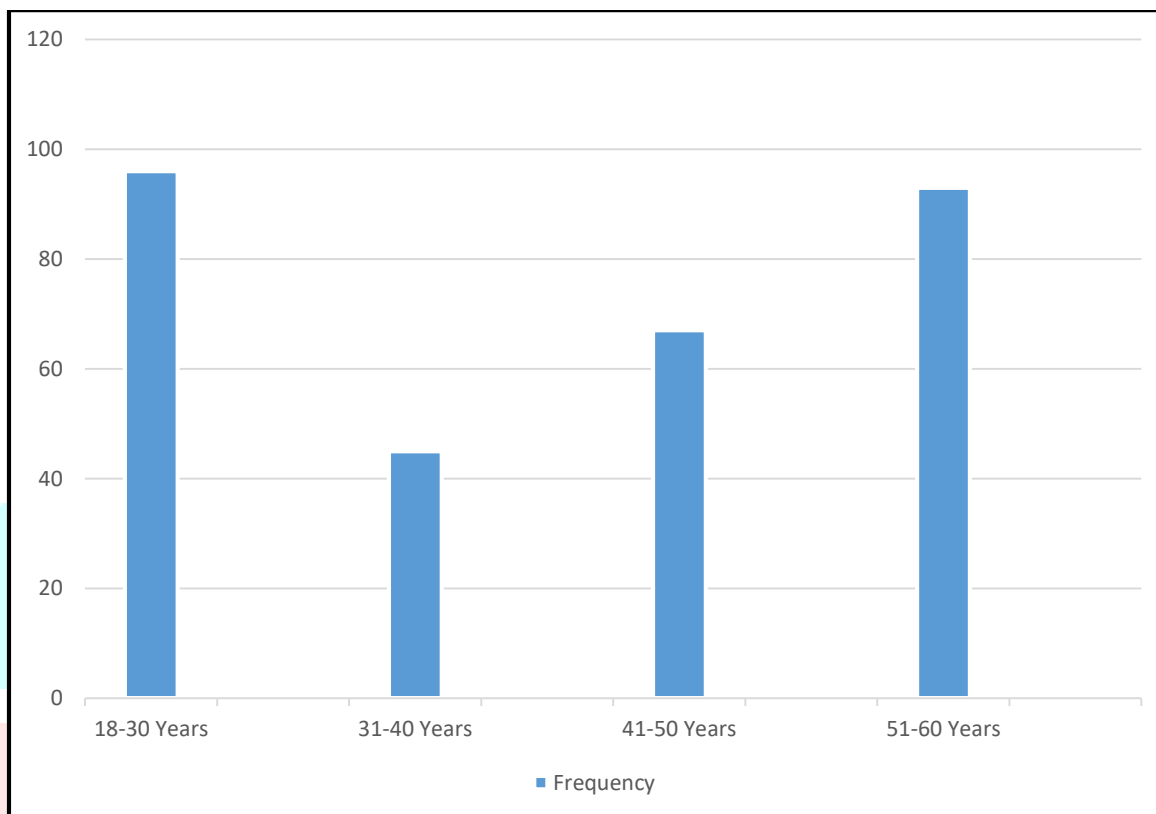
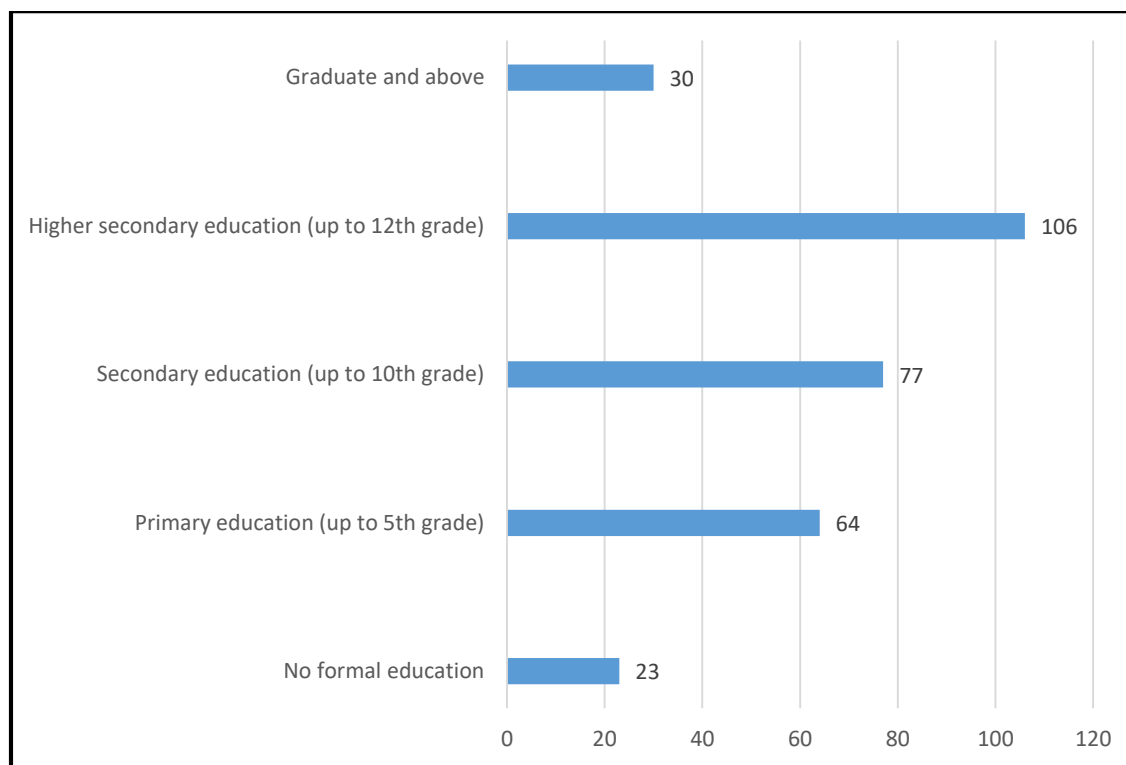


Table 6.3: Level of Education

Sr. No	Educational Status	Frequency
1	No formal education	23
2	Primary education (up to 5th grade)	64
3	Secondary education (up to 10th grade)	77
4	Higher secondary education (up to 12th grade)	106
5	Graduate and above	30
Total		300

Source: Based on Primary Data

Figure 6.3: Level of Education

The questionnaire sought information on the educational background of the respondents, and the responses indicate that a diverse group participated. 21 respondents reported having no formal education, suggesting the presence of individuals who may not have had access to schooling or preferred other paths. Meanwhile, 37 respondents had completed primary education (up to 5th grade), indicating a slightly larger group with some basic literacy and numeracy skills. A significantly larger number of 79 respondents reported completing secondary education (up to 10th grade), highlighting a substantial portion with a more comprehensive academic foundation. The next level, higher secondary education (up to 12th grade), saw participation from 99 respondents, showing a significant number of individuals who completed their high school education. Lastly, 64 respondents mentioned having attained a graduate or higher level of education, indicating a noteworthy segment of the sample population with advanced academic qualifications. Overall, the responses suggest a range of educational backgrounds, with a considerable portion having completed high school or beyond, while some respondents had limited access to formal education.

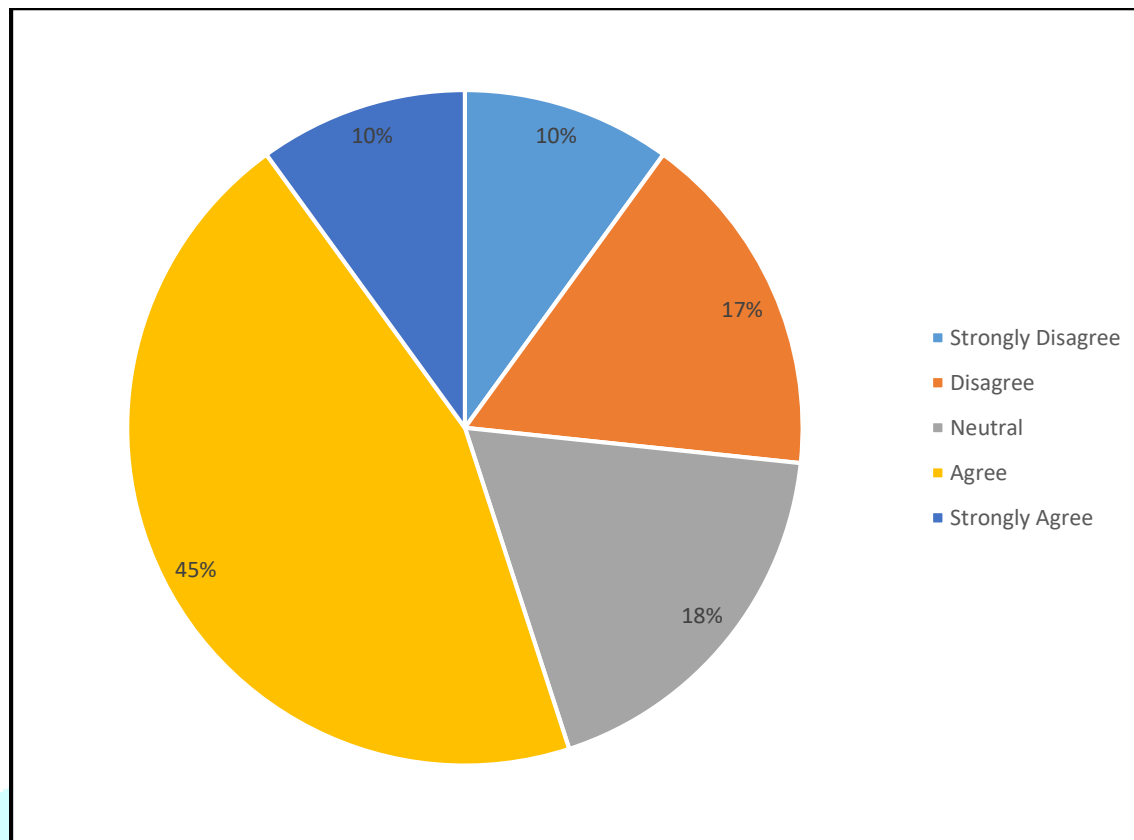
6.2 Existence and Extent of the Problem

In this section we will discuss the Existence and Extent of the Problem of False Accusation in Rape Cases.

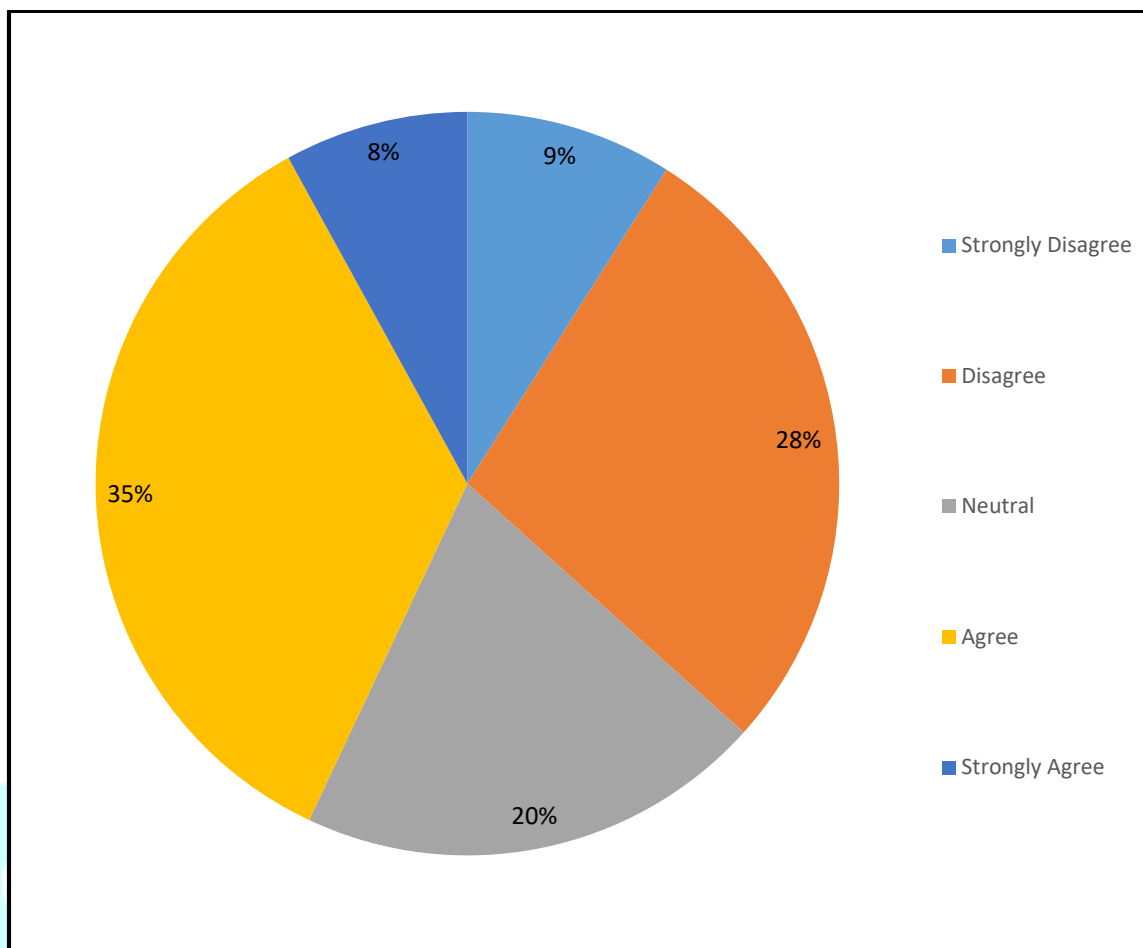
Table 6.4: Existence and Extent of the Problem

Sr. No.	Statement	Response	Response Percentage (%)
1	False accusations in rape cases exist in India.	SD-30 D-50 N-55 A-135 SA-30	10.00 16.67 18.33 45.00 10.00
2	The prevalence of false accusations in rape cases is significant in India.	SD-27 D-83 N-61 A-105 SA-24	9.00 27.67 20.33 35.00 8.00
3	Media coverage affects the perception of the prevalence of false accusations.	SD-3 D-25 N-73 A-159 SA-40	1.00 8.33 24.34 53.00 13.33
4	False accusations can damage the credibility of genuine victims.	SD-30 D-51 N-54 A-135 SA-30	10.00 17.00 18.00 45.00 10.00

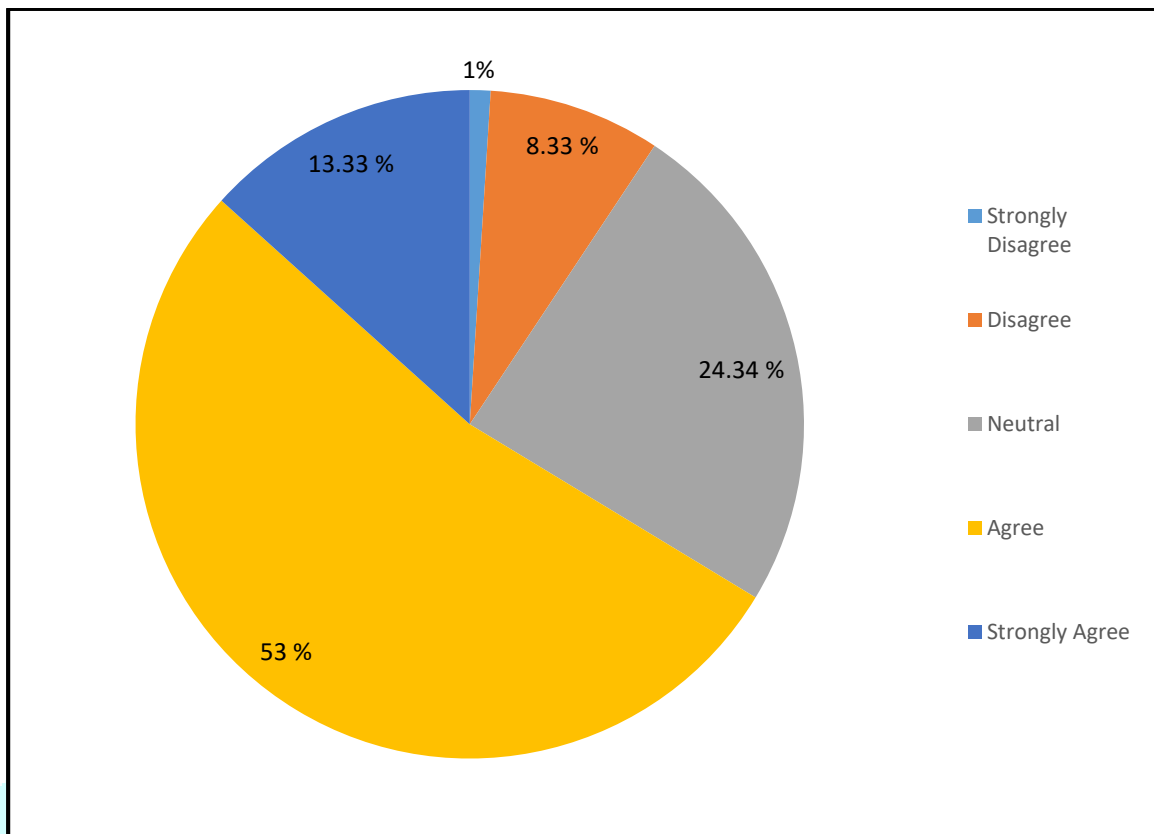
Source: Based on Primary Data

Figure 6.4: False accusations in rape cases exist in India.

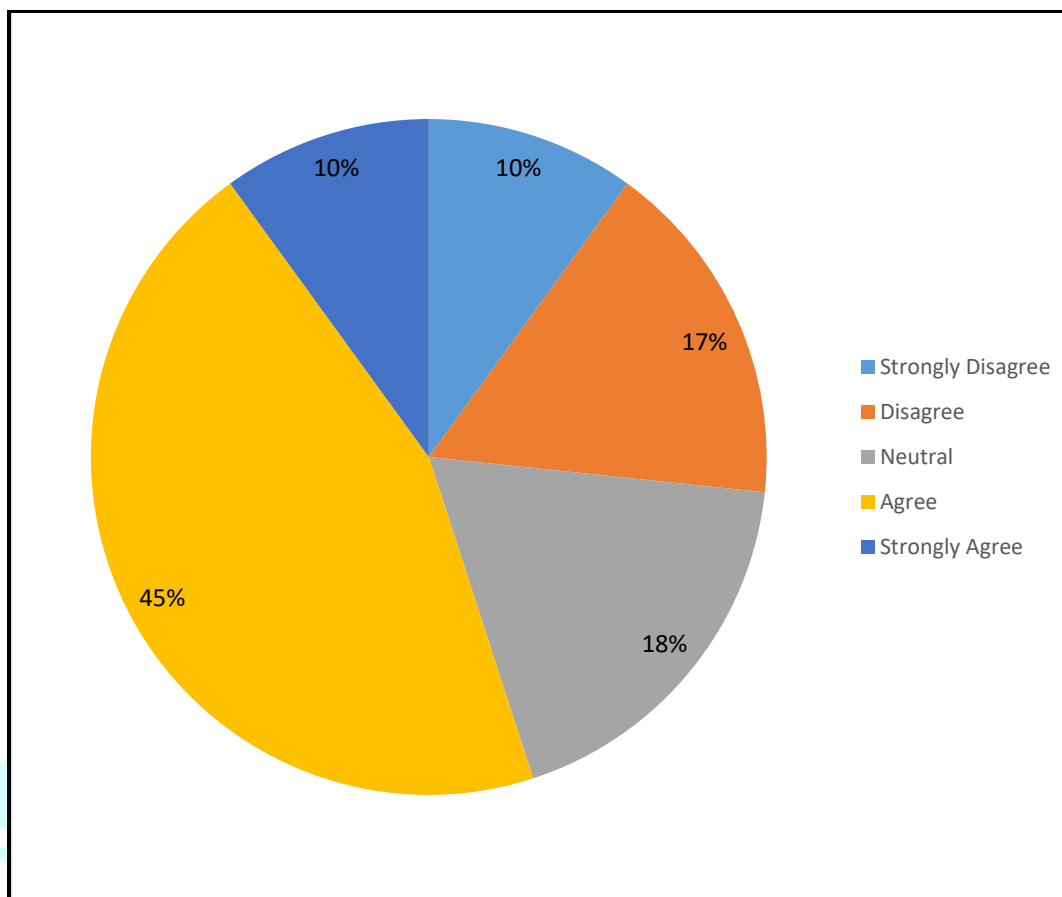
The findings show that there is a range of perspectives about the prevalence of wrongful charges in rape cases in India. It is clear from the results that a sizeable portion of the respondents, 45%, are in agreement with the statement, while 18.33% of them choose to maintain a neutral stance, and 26.67% of them disagree with the statement (16.67% disagree and 10% strongly disagree). In addition, 10% of respondents offered a strong agreement with the statement. This distribution implies that there is a majority belief in the occurrence of false charges, but there are also substantial proportions of those who do not believe this to be the case and people who are neutral, indicating the complexity and various opinions of the subject.

Figure 6.5: The prevalence of false accusations in rape cases is significant in India.

The findings represent thoughts on the occurrence of false charges in rape cases in India, illustrating the many different perspectives that exist on the topic. It reveals that 35 percent of respondents believe false allegations to be important, while 20.33 percent have no opinion on the matter. There is a significant increase in disagreement, with 27.67% of respondents expressing disagreement and 9% expressing extreme disagreement. A much lower proportion, 8%, expresses complete agreement with the statement. This reflects a mixed view, with a bias towards recognizing the relevance of false allegations, but with a significant number of respondents expressing skepticism or confusion regarding the matter. This suggests a mixed perspective, with a tendency towards admitting the significance of false accusations.

Figure 6.6: Media coverage affects the perception of the prevalence of false accusations.

The findings provide thoughts on how the impression of the occurrence of false allegations is affected by media attention. There is a large amount of belief in media influence, as 53% of people think that coverage in the media has an effect, with 13.33% of those people strongly agreeing with this statement. The proportion of respondents who gave neutral comments (24.34%) reveals a significant amount of ambiguity or apathy toward the topic. There are just 8.33% of people who disagree with this statement, and only 1% of respondents strongly disagree. This distribution exemplifies a widely held belief that the way false charges are discussed in the media has a substantial impact on how the general public views the frequency of such allegations.

Figure 6.7: False accusations can damage the credibility of genuine victims.

The perspectives of respondents are reflected in the statistics about the effect that false charges have on the credibility of real victims. It is shown that 45% of respondents agree and 10% of respondents strongly agree that false allegations may impair the credibility of actual victims, demonstrating that a major belief in the negative effect exists. 18% of respondents fell into the "neutral" category, indicating that they neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. On the other side, 27% of people express dissatisfaction with this opinion, with 17% saying they disagree and 10% saying they strongly disagree. This distribution reveals that the majority of respondents believe that false charges have detrimental effects for the credibility of actual victims; nevertheless, it also demonstrates that a considerable number of respondents have either neutral or opposing views.

Conclusion

The legislature, as a welfare state, has fulfilled its duty by establishing a robust legal system to regulate the behavior of individuals for the benefit of society. However, there are always two sides to a coin. Where there are advantages to something, there are also disadvantages. It is probable that laws created for the welfare of the populace be exploited by them. The legislature developed the laws for protecting the people from wrongs but the same laws are misused by them. While the judiciary has been crucial in safeguarding individuals' rights, even a small delay can have a devastating impact on an individual's life. The law allows individuals to file a criminal complaint if they have been wronged, but this remedy should not be misused for the prosecution's hidden agendas or to seek revenge on the accused. Submitting a fake First Information Report (FIR) has become a significant legal concern, particularly in situations involving

rape. Rape is considered one of the most severe and distressing crimes in criminal law since it not only harms the victim's physically but also violates their soul.

Heinous crimes are being used by women as a means to seek retribution, extort money, or manipulate men for various reasons. Baseless accusations of rape can devastate a man's life by damaging his reputation, respect, employment, family, and will to live, especially when subjected to a fabricated rape trial. It is imperative to implement measures to safeguard innocent individuals from baseless accusations of rape. Therefore, there is a necessity to establish stringent legislation to penalize women who lodge fake rape complaints.

Men and women are the foundation of society. No individual should possess greater privilege or power than another. When criminal law was first implemented, women were in a vulnerable position and need protection and support. However, the situation has since evolved significantly. Men now require protection from laws that are biased towards women. The judiciary is upholding the rights of both men and women, whereas the legislative has not yet fulfilled its job in this matter. The initial and most crucial action to address is to strengthen the law regarding the specific crime of rape. It is widely acknowledged that rape is an extremely serious offense. However, it is also recognized that sometimes false accusations of rape are made for ulterior motives. Therefore, there should be consequences outlined in the law for baseless and manipulated prosecutions. For instance, severe penalties should be imposed if it is determined that the accuser has filed a completely fabricated rape complaint.

Another crucial step to verify the authenticity of every First Information Report (FIR) in a rape case is to ensure that the victim undergoes a medical examination. This examination should not be deemed unlawful if it is carried out without the victim's consent or the consent of a person authorized to provide consent on her behalf. Additionally, in each trial of rape cases, the victim must undergo Narco or Polygraph tests to enhance the credibility of the proceedings. If the victim is discovered to be lying, strict punishment should be taken against her. If the female accuser is discovered to be evading the aforementioned test, a strict presumption must be upheld against her. The offense of rape is defined by a non-consensual sexual act between the accused and the victim. Therefore, the defense should have the right to prove the consent or quality of consent given by the victim to the accused. The complete prohibition of the defense's right resulted in the unavailability of circumstantial evidence, which is just as crucial as direct, substantial, or decisive evidence.

The Fundamental right of "Right to be forgotten" should be mandatorily exercised after confirming the mishap with the real victim of false FIRs in rape cases. The victim's name should be protected, and legislation should act to safeguard the personal liberty and dignity of the victim. The main goal is to preserve the personal information of the accused of rape in order to prevent their name from being unfairly demonized. The primary purpose of creating laws is to establish and uphold a civilized society, ensuring that the laws are impartial and just. No one should be granted unilateral power, as it may be used arbitrarily and unpredictably. Several laws are now being enforced without exception, however, they are subject to mandatory oversight. The issue mentioned before is significant and needs to be addressed with appropriate solutions, as indicated in the preceding paragraphs.