## APPENDICES

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APPENDIX –I

REAL-LIFE INCIDENTS OF RAPE: A REPORT

1. Josef Fritzl, Austrian engineer, who fathered seven children by his daughter, keeping her in a dungeon and an analogical case of a Gujarati businessman who repeatedly raped his daughter in Mumbai are instances that prove the vulnerability of women in their homes. For further information see *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 22 March, 2009.

2. Violence by an intimate partner is a common experience worldwide. This is confirmed by a WHO-UN report. See *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 07 October, 2006, p. 29.

3. The infamous John and Greta Rideout case highlighted the incidence of spousal rape. Marital or spousal rape is considered a criminal offence in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada and many other countries. Even Asian nations like Nepal, Sri Lanka among others consider it a crime whereas Indian society is still unprepared to declare it a crime due to the sanctity attached to a marital bond. Respondents to a poll conducted by the TOI favoured the declaration of marital rape a legally punishable offence. 93.9% of the respondents favoured a law against it while 6.1% were against a law punishing marital rape. See *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 21 June 2006.
4. Linor Abargil, ex-Miss World, an Israeli model who was raped and attacked seven weeks prior to being crowned Miss World, believes that, “The only way to overcome rape is to talk about it”. The desire to connect with women who have been raped inspired her to make a documentary film produced directed by Cecilia Peck, Gregory Peck’s daughter. She hopes to inspire rape victims to pursue their attackers as stridently as she did. See TOI report, ‘Ex-Miss World to make Film on her Rape’, *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 22 December 2008.
APPENDIX –II

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON REEL-LIFE REPRESENTATIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

1. Filmmaker Tanuja Chandra’s *Dushman* deals with the theme of rape. She believes that rape is the product of a mind that believes that women are subordinate to men. “Men who rape have this ‘so-you-think-you are more intelligent and I will show you that I can overpower you’ mentality. They are men who are caught in the web of burgeoning frustration, who are not getting what they want, so they find a release in rape. They feel they are supermen by subduing women”, she believes. See *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 29 May 2005.

2. Films have often tried to represent the trauma of rape victims and the associated issue of justice for them. Some of the significant engagements with the theme are *Pratighaat, Damini, Insaaf Ka Taraazu, Mrityudand, Anjali, Matribhumi, Bandit Queen and Dushman*. While *Prem Rog* takes up issue of rape by close relatives (in this case the rapist is the brother-in-law of the victim), *Mittal vs. Mittal* (2010), directed by Karan Razdan, takes up the issue of marital rape. *Provoked* (2007), an English language film directed by Jag Mundhra, is a UK-based woman’s trauma and reaction to rape.
3. Rape and revenge movies is a subgenre of the exploitation film that rose on the celluloid scene in the 1970’s. Both, Hollywood and Bollywood films engage with the theme. An early classic like Victor Flemming’s *Gone with the Wind* (1939) broaches the theme of rape through the assault of Rhett Butler on Scarlett O’Hara. Most viewers would agree that violence in mainstream films, naturalizes them as well as desensitizes them to the issues at stake. The harsh reality of rape is often trivialized and may even provoke violence as is suggested by *The Encyclopedia of Women and Gender*. However, censoring depiction of sexual violence in films will only contribute to the attempts to divert attention from the savage reality of violence against women. Instead, a new evolving cinema that takes up the issue more seriously, while only depending on suggestion and avoiding close-ups, seems to be taking shape in films like *Matribhumi* and *Mrityudand*. 
APPENDIX –III

RAPE STATISTICS

1. According to a comparative data report released by the National Crime Records Bureau, murder and rape dominate crime headlines and statistics. During the period 2006 to 2011, rape cases rose from 19,348 to 23,982, recording an increase of 24%. This goes to show the phenomenal increase in cases of violence against women in India. See report in *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 11 June, 2012.

2. The NCRB data for the year 2010 corroborates that Delhi remains the ‘rape capital’ with 414 rape cases in the year. See report in *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 28 October, 2011.

3. When it comes to the safety of women in big cities the capital Delhi fares badly. According to the figures 513 women in Delhi were victims of rape in 2008 as against 171 women in Mumbai. Also, two women are raped daily in Delhi, revealing the risk women in the capital face. See *The TOI*, New Delhi 27 November 2011.

4. The NCRB data reveals a gap between the crimes lodged and the conviction rates vis-à-vis rape. The 792% increase in rape cases since 1971 contrasts with the rate of convictions as abysmally low as 27% in 2010. This reveals the inability of the system and society to curb the crime of rape. See report in *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 13 November 2011.
APPENDIX IV

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE RAPE CRISIS

1. The profile of a rapist put together by sociologist Patricia Oberoi and psychologists describes a rapist as one who:

   (a) Has a history of rule breaking
   (b) Exercises physical aggression towards children and animals from youth.
   (c) Shows a lack of remorse.
   (d) Shows a lack of interpersonal interaction with women.
   (e) If in a relationship, does not treat women as equal.
   (f) Is intellectually and physically intimidating see report in *The Times of India*, New Delhi 10 January 2006.

2. Dr. Rajat Mitra, psychologist and director of *Swanchetan*, NGO (working for rape victims) says, “Rape victims abroad never worry about who would marry them. But here, for victims from semi-urban families, the worry is – ‘Who will marry me?’ and that her family would be ostracized”. See report, *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 13 Nov 2011, p. 18.

3. Rape is a crime that involves the display of power, aggression and violent sex. Rapists view women as objects and harbour distorted views about sex. According to Dr. Harish Shetty, psychologist, such men view forcible sex as a validation of their manhood. The act of
rape is an outlet for the sexual chaos and it provides them with a feeling of punishment and vengeance. It is a catharsis for their own distress. See ‘Rape: The Death of Dignity’, a report in The Times of India, New Delhi, 29 May, 2005.

4. Violence against women can be countered better by getting men to espouse the cause. This view has been upheld by Karen Singleton, director, Columbia University Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Program and Suraiya Baluch, Director, Princeton University, Assault Advising Resource and Education Office. See report in The Times of India, New Delhi, 20 December 2009.