

# An Empirical Analysis on Sexual Attitudes among Police Officers

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**ABSTRACT-** The most common crimes in the country are rape and other sexual assaults. It is observed that the pace is rising with time. Rape myth is a phrase that may be interpreted in a variety of ways, but it generally refers to a false idea about unwanted or non-consensual sexual intercourse. The majority of rape myths promote victim guilt. This is an empirical study on the myth of rape and sexual attitudes among male and female police officers in Bangalore. Eleven female and 32 male police officers of various age groups and categories make up the sample, which is made up of distinct groupings of men and females. The of model technique was Purposive Sampling Technique, and the respondents' responses were recorded using the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance (IRMA) Measure and Sexual-Attitude-Scale (SAS). There was no significant difference in Rape Myth and Attitude toward Pre-Marital Sex between male and female police officers, according to the findings. When compared to female police officers, men officers were shown to have a more positive attitude of Pre-Marital Sex. There was a significant disparity in attitudes about pornography between male and female cops. When compared to female police officers, male cops were shown to have a more positive view towards pornography.

**KEYWORDS:** Attitude, Commits Rape, Male and Female, Police Officers.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The investigation of the brain and conduct is known as brain research. The term brain science is gotten from the Greek expressions mind, and that implies breath, soul, or soul, and logy, and that implies investigation of things. Human turn of events, sports, wellbeing, clinical, social conduct, and mental cycles are only a couple of the various subfields of brain science that might be considered [1]. Scientific brain science is a part of expert brain science that spotlights on conveying proficient mental capability to individuals engaged with the legitimate and legal frameworks (Fig. 1) [2].



Figure. 1: Assessing Bias and Intolerance in Police and Public Safety Personnel.

The convergence of regulation and brain research is the means by which scientific brain science is regularly portrayed. It's when clinical strengths are applied to the lawful field. This expression stresses clinical brain research's importance in a scientific setting. It is an expert brain research specialty portrayed by exercises fundamentally pointed toward giving proficient mental information inside the legitimate and legal frameworks (American Psychological Association) [3]. The use of clinical strengths to legitimate establishments and people who come into contact with the law is characterized by Christopher Cronin, writer of a notable reading material on criminological brain research, as the utilization of clinical fortes to lawful foundations and people who come into contact with the law. Focusing on the utilization of clinical abilities like appraisal, treatment, and assessment to measurable settings by and by. It additionally focuses on the use of examination and tests from different disciplines of brain research to the lawful field (e.g., mental brain research, social brain research). This might remember involving discoveries from research for regions like mental brain science to lawful issues [4]. The broad information and capacities of measurable brain science address the conjunction of legitimate hypothesis, cycles, and regulations with restorative worries, practices, and morals. Cronin alludes to this thought as legitimate brain science, or the logical investigation of what the law influences individuals and how individuals mean for the law. Accordingly, legal brain research is worried about the mental assessment of individuals who are associated with the court framework in some way [5].

Despite the fact that law school education and measurable brain research are required, the most significant skills a legal analyst should possess are strong clinical abilities, such as clinical evaluation, chatting with, report writing, excellent verbal relational abilities, and case presenting [6]. Hazard evaluations for schools, kid care appraisals, ability evaluations of criminal disputants and the older, prompting organizations on bad behavior casualties, demise warning procedures, screening and assurance of regulation approval up-and-comers, evaluation of post-horrible pressure problem, and movement and evaluation of mediation and treatment programs are generally tasks that can assist with. Tests, research contemplations, assessments, advising, the plan and execution of treatment drives, and preparatory evidence from a master observer are all needed for scientific brain science procedures [7].

In forensic psychology, a major aim is to identify and assess skills that are relevant to legal issues. As a consequence, the forensic expert tries to come up with relevant, trustworthy, and persuasive facts and conclusions that feed legal arguments and judicial decision-making without interfering with them. Furthermore, there is a particular emphasis on the necessity to resolve discrepancies between psychological ethical norms and legal requirements [8]. Assault is a sort of rape wherein an individual is compelled to sex or different sorts of sexual infiltration without their consent, or when an individual constrains someone else to have intercourse without wanting to. Intercourse in the vaginal, anus, or mouth is considered rape. It's a felony, which means it's one of the most serious offenses a person can do. Men, women, and children may all be raped. Rape perpetrators frequently use violence to compel the victim into having sex. Rape may also be done solely on the basis of fear. The victim of rape may suffer both physical and mental pain [9].

## 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

E. Suarez et al. highlighted in the paper that despite the fact that male rape is being documented at a higher rate than before, women continue to remain the majority of assault casualties. Assault fantasies, incorrect thoughts used to move assault liability from wrongdoers to casualties are additionally far and wide in the present culture and add to assault's inescapability in different ways [10]. Regardless of this, there has been little idea given to how assault anticipation projects and regulation may resolve this issue, and there is no current information on the segment, attitudinal, or conduct viewpoints connected to assault legends. This study took a gander at the corresponds of assault legends acknowledgment (RMA) in distributed examinations to fill in the vacuum [11]. A total of 37 papers were examined, and the findings were integrated utilizing meta-analytic methods. Overall, males backed RMA at a much greater proportion than women, according to the data. RMA was also strongly linked to hostile views and acts towards women, confirming the feminist claim that sexism is the foundation of RMA. Other "isms" like as racism, heterosexism, classism, and ageism were also found to be linked to RMA. These findings suggest that rape prevention initiatives and legislation should include attempts to address other oppressive attitudes that exist

with RMA. Indeed, a greater understanding of how the RMA influences society perceptions of rape victims, particularly those of care providers, may help victims avoid re-victimization and improve their coping methods [12].

E. M. Hammond et al. stated that the objective of the study was to examine how acceptance of the attack legend, trust in a fair world, and sexual attitudes impacted blame attributions in a date assault scenario. People with a higher degree of assault fantasy awareness, as well as those with more strongly held views in a fair society and those with more moderate sexual attitudes, Creator expected, would place more responsibility on the informer than on the accused [13]. 172 understudies from a medium-sized Catholic school in the United States read a speculative instance of date attack and finished the RMA Scale, the Just World Scale, the Sexual Attitudes Scale, and a Judgment Questionnaire for the current review. The connection among sex and obligation appraisals for both the accused and the witness was broken when the attack dream was recognized. Men were almost certain than ladies to put stock in attack dreams, doling out less fault to the charged and more to the witness. Past worries about the idea of attack and the conditions encompassing it might influence attributions of culpability in contemporary attack cases. It may be useful to assess whether participants have such mentalities prior to the start of a session [14].

## 2. ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEX AMONGST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

- There is no substantial difference in rape myth among the male and female police officers.
- There is no significant difference in attitude towards pre-marital sex depending on the gender among police officers.
- There is no substantial variation in attitude towards pornography depending on the gender among police officers.
- There is no connection between ages, job experience and rape myth depending on the gender among police officers.
- There is no connection between age, job experience and attitude towards pornography depending on the gender among police officers.
- There is no connection between age, job experience and attitude towards pre-marital sex depending on the gender among police officers.

The study was placed across the Bangalore city Police located at various police stations in the city. Participants (N=43) are Police Officers, from different locations, residing in Bangalore City. The sample consists of different groupings of men and females, including 11 female and 32 male police officers of various age groups and designations. Purposive Sampling Method was used as sampling method [10]. Subjects were primarily asked to fill the consent form before start completing the surveys. IRMA and Sexual Attitude Scale (SAS) were given to the subject one after another and an interval of 10 minutes was supplied to the subjects between the administrations of both the measures.

The Sexual-Attitude-Scale (SAS) has been developed on the basis of information available on male and female sexuality. A set of statements for each rating was created after thorough research of literature regarding sexuality. These claims were given to six judges, chosen from various regions, for assessing replies were also sought. In light of their assessments, opinions and suggestions some items outright rejected, in some modifications were made and others were re-written [15].

The measures provided in the Sexual Attitude Scale (Sub-Scales) include Premarital Sex Scale (PSS), Polygamy Scale (PS), Pornography Scale (PGS), and Lesbianism Scale (LS), for women and Homosexuality scale (HS) for men. The scales used for this study are Premarital Sex Scale, the final form of which consists of 14 positively worded items and Pornography Scale, the final form of which includes of total 16 statements both favorable and unfavorable in equal ratio. Attitude towards Pre-marital Sex Scale is one of the dimensions under the SAS. The PSS consists of 14 components in it addressing pre-marital sex [16]. All the items are positively rated.

The measure consists of 14 statements of premarital sex scale and 16 statements of pornography scale. All the statements mentioned to be scored positively for premarital sex scale. For the scale statements 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13 and 16 are to be reversely rated whereas the statements 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15 are to be scored positively. For positive score, Severely Agree is to be recorded as 4, Agree as 3, Undecided as 2, Disagree as 1 and severely Disagree as 0. For reverse scoring, Severely Agree is to be recorded as 0, Agree as 1, Undecided as 2, Disagree as 3 and severely Disagree as 4. Higher is the score indicates positive attitude and lower level reflects

negative attitude towards premarital sex and pornography.

Formula for Mann-Whitney Test was used for the testing of hypothesis:

$$U_a = n_a n_b + \frac{n_a(n_a+1)}{2} - \sum R$$

$$U_b = n_a n_b + \frac{n_b(n_b+1)}{2} - \sum R$$

## 2. DISCUSSION

There is no significant difference in rape myth among the male and female police officers. From the research of Table 1, it can be inferred that there is no substantial difference in Rape Myth among male and female police personnel. Thus, scientists accept the null hypothesis. The 'U' value for the Rape Myth Scale was found to be 146.5 and 'Z' value was found to be 0.822 and significance value was found to be 0.411 at a 0.05 level of significance. From the table, it can also be inferred that male police officers were found to have a higher score on all the subscales, indicating greater rejection of rape myth i.e. male police officers were found to have less rape myth when compared to females [17].

It is discovered that there is considerable difference in attitude towards pornography based on gender among police officers. Thus, rejecting the null hypothesis. The 'U' value was discovered to be 79 and 'Z' value was assessed to be 0.006 at 0.05 level of significance. From the data, researcher may also infer that male police officers (25.03) were having more favorable attitude towards pornography as compared to female police officers (13.18).

**Table 1: Showing the "U" and "Z" value for rape myth among male and female police Officers.**

Rape Myth Sub Scales	Gender	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	'U' Value	'Z' Value	Significance Value
She asked for it	Male	32	22.36	715.5	164.5	0.321	0.748
	Female	11	20.95	230.5			
He didn't mean to	Male	32	23.08	738.5	141.5	0.967	0.333
	Female	11	18.86	207.5			
It wasn't really rape	Male	32	22.72	727	153	0.647	0.518
	Female	11	19.91	219			
She lied	Male	32	22.92	733.5	146.5	0.829	0.407
	Female	11	19.32	212.5			
Rape myth Total	Male	32	22.92	733.5	146.5	0.822	0.411
	Female	11	19.32	212.5			

There is no substantial variation in attitude towards Pre-Marital Sex depending on the gender among police officers.

Table 2: Showing the “U” and “Z” value for Pre-Marital Sex based on gender among police officials

Gender	N	Mean Rank	Sum Ranks	of	‘U’ Value	‘Z’ Value	Significance Value
Male	32	23.56	754		126	1.394	0.163
Female	11	17.45	192				

It may also be inferred that there is no substantial variation in the attitude towards pre-marital sex based on gender among police officers. Thus, accepting the null hypothesis. The ‘U’ value for premarital sex was found to be 126 and ‘Z’ was found to be 1.394 and the significance value was found to be 0.163 at a 0.05 level of significance. From the table researcher may also infer that male police officers (23.56) were having more favorable attitude towards premarital sex as compared to female police officers (17.45). Table 2 displays the “U” and “Z” value for Pre-Marital Sex based on gender among police officers [18].

### 3. CONCLUSION

The objective of the study is to evaluate the rape myth and sexual attitudes among police officers in Bangalore. The study's primary goals were to examine the Rape Myth, as well as attitudes towards premarital sex and pornography among male and female police personnel. The findings indicated that male police officers had less Rape Myth than female officers, and that Rape Myth had no connection with age or job experience depending on the gender of the officers. In contrast to female police officers, males’ officers showed a more positive attitude towards premarital sex and pornography, according to the study. In terms of attitudes towards premarital sex and pornography, it was also discovered that there is no relationship between age and job experience based on the gender of police officers. This study was unable to extend due to practical issues such as time, cost, and sample size. This work can only be considered as a starting step in a larger research endeavor. Recommendations for future scope are as follows: A larger sample size may be utilized to reinforce already established findings. For additional investigation, a variety of other factors may be included in the study. Longitudinal and comparative studies may be performed with other professional groups, such as advocates, to establish and utilize a broader frame of reference.

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