



الْمَعْلَمَةُ  
UNIVERSITI  
TEKNOLOGI  
MARA

**FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE & POLICY STUDIES**  
**BACHELOR OF ADMINSTRATIVE SCIENCE (HONS)**

**THE PERCEPTION OF TERTIARY STUDENTS IN UiTM KOTA KINABALU**  
**TOWARDS RAPE VICTIMS**

**FREDERIC DAVID**

**2014671596**

**BRIAN MELCHIOR BASUSIE**

**2014894458**

**JULY 2016**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was supported by our supervisor, Tony Paridi Bagang, and course lecturers, Dr. Dg. Dyg Saufidah, Dr. Haijon Gunggut and Dr. Zuraidah Zaaba. We would like to thank our colleagues from Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Universiti Teknologi Mara Samarahan (UiTM Samarahan), Universiti Teknologi Mara Sabah, and Sabahan Action Women's Organisation (SAWO).

We thank our supervisor Dr. Tony Paridi Bagang for assistance in guiding our proposal, and Dg. Dyg Saufidah, Dr. Haijon Gunggut and Dr. Zuraidah Zaaba for comments that greatly improved the manuscript. We would also like to show our gratitude to Nur Sharifah from Universiti Malaya and Dr. Yuen Kok Leong from UNIMAS for sharing their pearls of wisdom with us by providing us more valuable resources, and thank three "anonymous" reviewers for their so-called insights. Additionally, we would like to thank our family and friends for their moral support and for providing additional references.

With that, we would like to end this with a latin phrase: Deus Dat Incrementum – God Gives Growth. Humbly, we acknowledge that it is the work of the Lord for bringing us into conducting the research to discover a variety of knowledges unknown or limited to most of the public. De futuro, we may apply what was learnt for the better good of humanity as well as for the greater good. We pray that this research will be continued and reinforced by future researchers. By the Grace of the Lord, Domine Dirige Nos, this knowledge for good, Deus Vult!

## **ABSTRACT**

Rape is a heinous crime by itself. The act of forcing sexual advances onto another without consent is generally considered by the public as a common definition of rape. Malaysia has a recorded of 31,685 rape cases between the year 2000 to 2013 – with 2,111 cases involving underage rape victims. Though, this study, while will discuss on the issue in general, will specifically explore on the perceptions of how rape victims and rape itself is viewed at large. The present study was conducted within the confines of UiTM Sepanggar – Sabah's campus, consisting of both degree and diploma students from different faculties. Finding shows that gender-based perceptions is a strong variable – supporting previous studies; while ethnic-cultural and religious based perceptions provided the least impact towards affecting perceptions.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Chapter I:

Introduction	1 - 2
Problem Statement	3 - 6
Research Objective	7
Scope of Research	-
Significance of the Study	-

### Chapter II:

Literature Review & Conceptual Framework	8 - 13
	14

### Chapter III:

Research Method	15
Research Design	-
Unit of analysis	16
Sample size	-
Sampling Technique	-
Measurement / Instrumentation	17
Data collection	18
Data analysis	18 - 19

### Chapter IV:

Finding Interpretation & Table	20 - 34
--------------------------------	---------

### Chapter V:

Gender Orientation & Attitudes Towards Perception	35
Cultural Factors	36
Religiosity	37
Limitations	38
Suggestions For Future Studies	39
Conclusion	-

References	41 - 46
------------	---------

### Appendix

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Social ills plague every modern society, more so in developing countries where civil disorder, inadequate infrastructure, and high economic disparity can act as a contributing factor. Though, of all the negative aspects, rape is one of the most common – if not – an underestimated prevailing problem. Rape, is by far an isolated incident. On a contrary, it is a detrimental problem that is ever persistent, existing, and difficult to eradicate; occurring and growing in every society around the world (Gölge, Yavuz, Müderrisoglu, & Yavuz, 2003).

Malaysia is no exception, with the recorded number of rape cases by Malaysia Parliament (2014) indicates that an average of 3000 cases per annum, making an average of eight rape cases a day. AWAM (2014), or All Women’s Action Society which is an independent feminist organization, argued that such statistics only accounted for the ones being reported – adding that the true figure of rape cases is actually much higher than what was showed. According to Nancy Shukri (cited by Astro Awani, 2015), a minister in the Prime Minister Department, Sabah alone this year has a total of 110 prosecution cases that involves rape in the first half of this year, and 223 cases recorded in the same period in the previous year.

Women, in particular, are arguably the most affected due to their vulnerability; given that male perpetrators with superior physical strength can subdue their victims with ease and into coercive submission. More so, with society’s current stance in perceptions towards rape – the idea that “it is usually the victim’s fault” or “that the victim provoked the cause” – is one of the rape myths perpetuating to name a few. Various scholars suggest traditional gender norms and stereotypes toward women acts as contributing attributes in strengthening rape-supportive cultural values, by promoting male dominance and female subordination as well as by normalizing the subjugation of women (Burt, 1980; Lonway & Fitzgerald, 1994).