

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS



Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi Disciplinary  
Peer Reviewed

[www.ijlra.com](http://www.ijlra.com)

## **DISCLAIMER**

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Managing Editor of IJLRA. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of IJLRA.

Though every effort has been made to ensure that the information in Volume II Issue 7 is accurate and appropriately cited/referenced, neither the Editorial Board nor IJLRA shall be held liable or responsible in any manner what sever for any consequences for any action taken by anyone on the basis of information in the Journal.

Copyright © International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis

## EDITORIALTEAM

### EDITORS

#### **Dr. Samrat Datta**

*Dr. Samrat Datta Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Samrat Datta is currently associated with Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Datta has completed his graduation i.e., B.A.LL.B. from Law College Dehradun, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand. He is an alumnus of KIIT University, Bhubaneswar where he pursued his post-graduation (LL.M.) in Criminal Law and subsequently completed his Ph.D. in Police Law and Information Technology from the Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur in 2020. His area of interest and research is Criminal and Police Law. Dr. Datta has a teaching experience of 7 years in various law schools across North India and has held administrative positions like Academic Coordinator, Centre Superintendent for Examinations, Deputy Controller of Examinations, Member of the Proctorial Board*



#### **Dr. Namita Jain**



*Head & Associate Professor*

*School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur Ph.D. (Commercial Law) LL.M., UGC-NET Post Graduation Diploma in Taxation law and Practice, Bachelor of Commerce.*

*Teaching Experience: 12 years, AWARDS AND RECOGNITION of Dr. Namita Jain are - ICF Global Excellence Award 2020 in the category of educationalist by I Can Foundation, India. India Women Empowerment Award in the category of "Emerging Excellence in Academics by Prime Time & Utkrish Bharat Foundation, New Delhi. (2020). Conferred in FL Book of Top 21 Record Holders in the category of education by Fashion Lifestyle Magazine, New Delhi. (2020). Certificate of Appreciation for organizing and managing the Professional Development Training Program on IPR in Collaboration with Trade Innovations Services, Jaipur on March 14th, 2019*

## Mrs.S.Kalpana

Assistant professor of Law

*Mrs.S.Kalpana, presently Assistant professor of Law, VelTech Rangarajan Dr.Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi. Formerly Assistant professor of Law,Vels University in the year 2019 to 2020, Worked as Guest Faculty, Chennai Dr.Ambedkar Law College, Pudupakkam. Published one book. Published 8Articles in various reputed Law Journals. Conducted 1Moot court competition and participated in nearly 80 National and International seminars and webinars conducted on various subjects of Law. Did ML in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration.10 paper presentations in various National and International seminars. Attended more than 10 FDP programs. Ph.D. in Law pursuing.*



## Avinash Kumar



*Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC – NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR – Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and learning.*

## **ABOUT US**

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN- 2582-6433 is an Online Journal is Monthly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, Published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essay in the field of Law & Multidisciplinary issue. Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN 2582-6433 welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

# **MALE RAPE, VICTIMS IN THE SHADOWS**

AUTHORED BY - PRERANA SACHIN SADAVARTE & FIZZA BANU

III BBA LLB

## **ABSTARCT**

Regardless of a person's gender, rape is a serious crime. However, especially in India, male rape is still a taboo and mostly neglected topic. Male survivors' unwillingness to report their experiences is influenced by cultural biases, legal exclusion under Section 63 of the BNS and Section 376 of the IPC, and limited public acceptance. Male survivors lack proper help because the judicial system, medical experts, and mental health support networks are primarily geared toward female victims. Furthermore, male victims are further silenced by societal beliefs like the idea that males cannot be raped. The effects of false rape accusations on men are examined in this study, along with the resulting psychological, social, and legal costs. False charges can result in job failures, financial hardship, mental health decline, and harm to one's reputation. False accusations damage the legitimacy of real cases, which breeds suspicion of real survivors as real rape victims fight for justice.

The study also looks into how law enforcement handles incidents of male rape and how social norms affect how they handle these cases. Traditional ideas of masculinity, which hold that males are inherently strong and immune to victimization, cause shame for male victims. This maintains a culture of silence by discouraging victims from reporting their assaults.

Keywords: Male rape, taboo, legal exclusions, false rape accusations, cultural biases

## **INTRODUCTION**

Rape is a heinous crime involving unwanted sexual contact or penetration, affecting individuals regardless of gender. However, male rape remains a taboo subject in India, leading to a lack of data and societal recognition. Men often fear being perceived as weak or unmasculine, discouraging them from reporting sexual victimization.

Male victims of sexual assault have historically received little attention, as legal systems, medical professionals, and mental health services primarily focus on female survivors. Cultural

taboos and myths, such as the belief that men cannot be raped or that an erection implies consent, further silence male victims. These obstacles contribute to male rape being one of the most overlooked issues in discussions on sexual violence. Studies by organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) and the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) indicate that a significant number of men experience sexual violence in various settings, including workplaces, military facilities, prisons, and intimate relationships. Perpetrators can be of any gender, yet many cases remain unreported due to societal biases and legal limitations. Addressing these challenges requires legal reforms, awareness campaigns, and the establishment of support systems to ensure justice and recognition for male survivors.

### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

1. To analyze the impact of false rape allegations on men, including their legal, social, and psychological consequences.
2. To examine the limitations of existing legal definitions, particularly the exclusion of men under Section 376 of the IPC and Section 63 of the BNS.
3. To investigate how law enforcement agencies handle male rape cases and assess the influence of societal norms on their treatment and acceptance.

### **HYPOTHESIS**

This hypothesis suggests that male rape victims receive equal legal protection, societal recognition, and fair treatment as female victims. It assumes that the legal system addresses male sexual violence without discrimination and that society offers the same empathy and support to male survivors. Additionally, it proposes that law enforcement handles cases involving male victims with equal seriousness and sensitivity.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To advocate for legal recognition of male rape victims and the need for inclusive legal definitions.
2. To examine the impact of false rape accusations on men, including their social, psychological, and legal consequences.
3. To investigate whether law enforcement agencies handle male rape cases differently compared to female cases and the factors influencing their approach.

## **RELEVANCE**

This study explores male rape and the impact of false rape allegations on men. It examines society's acceptance of male victims and the stigma they face. The research also investigates legal perspectives, focusing on Section 376 of the IPC and Section 63 of the BNS. It highlights the challenges male victims encounter in seeking justice. Ultimately, the study aims to promote awareness and legal reforms.

## **SIGNIFICANCE**

This study is essential for raising awareness about male rape and examining how law enforcement agencies handle such cases. By analyzing these aspects, the research offers insights and recommendations to improve awareness, support systems, and the proper treatment of male victims.

## **SOURCE**

This research relies on a combination of doctrinal analysis and secondary data, with a strong emphasis on online resources. Information has been gathered from web articles, reports, research papers, statistical data, and institutional websites. These sources provide valuable insights into male rape and its associated impacts, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The literature on false rape accusations delves into legal, sociological, and media perspectives. According to research, these cases are uncommon, but they can have serious consequences for those accused. Motives can range from vengeance and attention-seeking to concealing consensual relationships. Public perception and media influence complicate the situation even more.

In India, laws such as the IPC and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 2013 protect survivors but raise concerns about abuse. Cases such as Preeti Gupta v. State of Jharkhand highlight the difficulty in distinguishing between genuine and false allegations. False claims can come from family conflicts, cultural pressures, or legal leverage in unrelated cases.

Moreover, the literature investigates judicial responses to false accusations, ethical

considerations in dealing with such cases, and the potential role of artificial intelligence in legal analysis. The discussion emphasises the need for a balanced approach that ensures justice for survivors while safeguarding the rights of the falsely accused. The research calls for more empirical studies and policy reforms to address the complexities surrounding false rape allegations.<sup>1</sup>

1. To analyze the impact of false rape allegations on men, including their legal, social, and psychological consequences.

False rape accusations harm men's reputations, mental health, and finances, even if proven innocent. Accused men face public disgrace, career setbacks, and strained relationships. Meanwhile, genuine victims of sexual violence encounter stigma, victim-blaming, and legal challenges, often deterring them from seeking justice. Strong legal protections are essential to ensuring fairness for both the falsely accused and real victims.

One such reason is "Pseudologia phantastica," a psychological condition in which a woman deludes herself into thinking that she has been raped or sexually abused even if it never happened. Though there is no prominent example of such a case in India, it is an important reason established by scientists.

whereas intentionally include

- Providing an alibi
- Seeking revenge
- Obtaining sympathy
- Obtaining attention

When a relationship ends, women who have had consensual sex make false accusations of rape under promise of marriage out of vengefulness, to hurt the man. Or they do it to extort money out of him, promising to withdraw the charge if he gives them what they want.<sup>2</sup>

Clear Signs of a False Accusation<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Rajesh Rathoda. False Rape Accusations in India: Legal, Sociological, and Technological Perspectives (November 24, 2024) [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=5033133](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5033133) (accessed on 15 March 2025)

<sup>2</sup>Spare Innocent Men Anguish: India ruling aims to end false rape claims <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2019/feb/11/spare-innocent-men-anguish-india-ruling-aims-to-end-false-claims> (accessed on 08 March 2025)

<sup>3</sup> Mike Rumble. Signs of a False Accusation: What you need to know (June 26, 2024)

### Inconsistent Stories

if the narrative is inconsistent and the details are altered often

- Lack of Physical Evidence – False accusations may arise when consensual encounters are misrepresented as assault.
- Unlikely Situations – Fabricated stories may appear reasonable but lack logic or credibility.
- Motives for Personal Gain – Accusers may falsely accuse for financial, reputational, or career benefits.
- History of Dishonesty – An accuser with a record of lying or false accusations may be unreliable.
- Forced Confessions – Genuine victims seek justice, whereas false accusations may involve coercing confessions.

According to the National Crime Record Bureau about 74% of rape cases under Section 376 of IPC turn out to be fake<sup>4</sup>

In a significant ruling, the Additional District Court in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, sentenced a woman to 1,653 days in jail—the same length of time an innocent man had spent behind bars due to her false rape accusations. Additionally, the court ordered her to pay a fine of around ₹5.88 lakh as compensation for the man's lost earnings during his wrongful imprisonment.<sup>5</sup>

In India, making false allegations of rape, or giving false evidence in court regarding rape, can lead to prosecution under Section 195 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which carries a punishment of imprisonment and/or a fine. The police may also charge individuals suspected of making false accusations with the civil crime of "wasting police time" or the criminal charge of "perverting the course of justice".

---

<https://www.liedetortest.org/post/false-accusation-signs/>

(accessed on 12 March 2025)

<sup>4</sup> Shehryar Edibam. False rape allegations against men in India (May 24, 2023)

- <https://www.jlsrjournal.in/false-rape-allegations-against-men-in-india-by-shehryar-edibam/>

(accessed on 13 March 2025)

<sup>5</sup> Sparsh Upadhyay. UP Court sentences woman to 1653 days in jail for making false rape allegation, imposes over ₹5.8 Lakh fine ( 7 May 2024) <https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/up-court-sentences-woman-1653-days-jail-false-rape-allegations-imposes-58-lakh-fine-257291#:~:text=Sparsh%20Upadhyay&text=A%20court%20in%20Uttar%20Pradesh's,the%20duration%20for%20which...>

(accessed on 12 March 2025)

Media and societal narratives significantly influence public opinion and legal outcomes in sexual offense cases, often leading to biased portrayals. Sensationalized reporting can unfairly stigmatize individuals, necessitating measures to ensure fairness. These include ethical journalism, public awareness campaigns, legal safeguards against false accusations, and gender-neutral laws. Promoting balanced narratives and responsible reporting is crucial for fostering an impartial justice system<sup>6</sup>.

False criminal accusations can severely impact men, leading to reputational damage, psychological distress, financial hardship, and social isolation. Even if proven innocent, they may face public disgrace, strained relationships, and career setbacks. Additionally, false allegations can weaken the credibility of genuine cases, making justice harder for real victims.

2. To examine the limitations of existing legal definitions, particularly the exclusion of men under Section 376 of the IPC and Section 63 of the BNS.

Sexual victimisation, sexual assault, and rape are some of the terminology used to denote sexual violence, while they are frequently used interchangeably in the literature. Rape is defined as the penetration of the victim's mouth or anus by a penile, digital, or foreign object while employing force, coercion, violence, threats of violence, or incapacitation. All forms of sexual assault are included in the term "adult sexual assault." It includes fondling, kissing, groping, oral-genital groping, and any other unethical sexual contact performed in a similar manner.<sup>7</sup> Although it is recognised that non-rape sexual assaults are not as common as rape, it is important to include the entire spectrum of sexual assaults when assessing the issue of prevalence. Because there are still misconceptions regarding the topic, the definition clearly addresses behaviours of unwelcome female-initiated sexual contact. Even if it is recognised that non-rape kinds of sexual assault may not have the same impact on the victim as an attempted or successful rape, it is still important to include it in sexual assault.

---

<sup>6</sup> Rajesh Rathoda. False Rape Accusations in India: Legal, Sociological, and Technological Perspectives (November 24, 2024) [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=5033133](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5033133) (accessed on 15 March 2025)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/blog/updated-definition-rape>

India is one of the many nations that still does not have a definition for male rape. When it comes to rape victims, gender discrimination is still pervasive. "A man is said to commit rape if he" is the first line of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita's definition of rape. This description blatantly ignores the possibility that females could also function as predators. This discusses the reality that the country still lacks gender equality, where only one specific gender is deemed the predator, even though that gender can also be the victim of sexual assault.

The WHO defines sexual violence more broadly than the DOJ does, encompassing behaviours that the DOJ does not specifically address, such as verbal remarks, advances, and attempts to obtain sexual actions. The WHO acknowledges the effects of these practices on male victims, even though they are frequently studied in the literature on sexual harassment and sex trafficking. Crucially, the WHO captures a more complete reality of sexual assault by acknowledging that such acts can happen independently of the connection between the victim and the perpetrator.<sup>8</sup>

By eliminating the previous term of buggery from the statute and redefining adult rape to include non-consensual anal and vaginal penile penetration, the UK's Criminal Justice and Public Order Act, 1994 made male rape, as defined by legal sentencing, equal to female rape for the first time (Fisher & Pina, 2013).

Therefore, for the first time in American history, rape is defined to include both genders of the victim and perpetrator, not just women who are raped by males. Furthermore, rape with an object is now equally as traumatic and terrible under US law as non-consensual penile penetration

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia determined that rape requires "coercion or force or threat of force against the victim or a third person" in its 1998 ruling in the Furundžija case. But in its subsequent case-law in the Kunarac case in 2001, the Tribunal thought that there might be additional elements "which would render an act of sexual penetration non-consensual or non-voluntary on the part of the victim," and that this thought determined the precise parameters of what constitutes

---

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.who.int/> (accessed on 15 March 2025)

rape under international law.<sup>9</sup>

"Rape is a form of aggression," according to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in the 1998 Akayesu case, and "the central elements of the crime of rape cannot be captured in a mechanical description of objects and body parts." "A physical invasion of a sexual nature, committed on a person under circumstances which are coercive" is how it defined rape.

3. To investigate how law enforcement agencies handle male rape cases and assess the influence of societal norms on their treatment and acceptance

Male rape victims face stigma similar to female victims, being judged against gender norms. Men are criticized for not fighting back, reinforcing the false belief that "real" men cannot be raped. Despite evidence that both genders often freeze in shock, male victims face greater shame, as victimization contradicts ideals of strength and dominance. These misconceptions diminish their status and discourage reporting.

India struggles with gender equality when it comes to male rape for a variety of reasons, including legal, societal, and cultural biases. Here's how.

**Legal Gaps** – Male rape is not formally recognized under Indian law, leaving male survivors without legal redress and making it impossible for them to seek justice. Section 375 of the IPC defines rape as a crime committed by a man against a woman, completely ruling out the possibility of male victims. While Section 377 of the IPC once included non-consensual sexual acts, it did not distinguish between consensual and non-consensual acts for males. Now that it has been partially decriminalized, male rape remains inadequately addressed, further limiting protection for male survivors.<sup>10</sup>

**Social Stigma and Stereotypes** – Because society believes that males cannot be victims of sexual abuse, male survivors are often ignored, insulted, or dismissed when they seek assistance. There is a common myth that men are always physically stronger than their abusers or willing participants in sexual acts, making it difficult to recognize male rape. As a result, male survivors frequently face tremendous societal pressure, being told to

---

<sup>9</sup> Male Victims of Sexual Assault: A Review of the Literature - <https://doi.org/10.3390/bs13040304>

<sup>10</sup> Priyanka Singh, Dr. Anjali Dixit: Comparative Study of Rape Legislation for Men and Women in India – [9914.pdf](#) (accessed on 12 March 2025)

"man up" or that their experience is not serious, which discourages them from speaking out and seeking justice.

Lack of awareness, underreporting, and data gaps — Male sexual assault survivors have few specific support structures, such as NGOs, crisis centres, or helplines, so they receive little to no aid. The lack of social acceptance and legal protection causes significant underreporting, making the problem appear less frequent than it is. Many male survivors are reluctant to speak out for fear of social stigma, embarrassment, or that authorities will not take them seriously. Furthermore, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not collect separate statistics on male sexual assault survivors, making it difficult to assess the full scope of the issue.

Institutional Neglect and Legal Resistance - Male sexual abuse in prisons, juvenile homes, and other institutions is widely reported but seldom addressed, as authorities frequently turn a blind eye to such cases. Furthermore, some campaigners oppose moves to make rape legislation gender-neutral, claiming that such revisions will reduce legal protections for women while delaying justice for male survivors.<sup>11</sup>

## REFERENCES

1. Sharma, P., 2018. Justice for all: Balancing rights of victims and accused in rape trials. *Delhi Law Review* 40,
2. Malik, S., 2015. False rape accusations in india: A sociological analysis. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* 22,
3. Kumar, A., 2016. Complexities in interpreting crime data: The case of rape statistics in india. *Economic and Political Weekly* 51,
4. Rajesh Rathoda. False Rape Accusations in India: Legal, Sociological, and Technological Perspectives ( November 24, 2024) [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=5033133](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5033133)
5. John C Thomas, Jonathan Kopel. Male Victims Of Sexual Assault: A review of the literature <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10135558/>
6. Javid A.2015 *Male Rape Myths: Understanding and Explaining Social Attitudes Surrounding Male Rape*. Masculinities and Social Change
7. Ruth Grabham. Male Rape and the Careful Construction of the Male Victim

<sup>11</sup>[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352836485\\_Adult\\_Male\\_Victims\\_of\\_Rape\\_Need\\_of\\_Legal\\_Recognition\\_in\\_India](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352836485_Adult_Male_Victims_of_Rape_Need_of_Legal_Recognition_in_India)

8. Scott M Walfield. Men Cannot Be Raped: Correlates of Male Rape Myth Acceptance (December 17, 2018)
9. Aliraza Javaid. Feminism, masculinity and male rape (17 September 2014)
10. Priyanka Singh, Dr. Anjali Dixit: Comparative Study of Rape Legislation for Men and Women in India – [9914.pdf](#) (accessed on 12 March 2025)
11. Jayne Walker : Effects of male rape on Psychological functioning <https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/Jayne-Walker-34447406? tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIiwicGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIn19>
12. M. Davies : Examining the relationship between male rape myth acceptance, victim blame, homophobia and ambivalent sexism Journal of Interpersonal Violence (2012)
13. N.L. Fisher : An overview of the literature on female-perpetrated adult male sexual victimization Aggression and Violent Behaviour (2013)
14. E.D. Kolivas : Assessing sexual aggression: Addressing the gap between rape victimization and perpetration prevalence rates Aggression and Violent Behavior (2007)
15. N. Abdullah-Khan ,Male Rape: The Emergence of a Legal and Social Issue (2008)
16. 2018, American Journal of Men's Health <https://doi.org/10.1177/0025802420947003>
17. 2021, Journal of Interpersonal Violence <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260520905095>
18. Javaid, A. (2016). Feminism, Masculinity and Male Rape: Bringing Male Rape ‘Out of the Closet.’ Journal of Gender Studies, 25(3), 283 <https://doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2014.959479>
19. Kassing, L. R., Beesley, D., & Frey, L. L. (2005). Gender Role Conflict, Homophobia, Age, and Education as Predictors of Male Rape Myth Acceptance. Journal of Mental Health Counseling, 27(4), 311–328. <https://doi.org/10.17744/mehc.27.4.9wfm24f52kqgav37>
20. Hlavka, H. R. (2017). Speaking of Stigma and the Silence of Shame: Young Men and Sexual Victimization. Men and Masculinities, 20(4), 482–505. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1097184x16652656>
21. Ellis, A. E., Simiola, V., Mackintosh, M.-A., Schlaudt, V. A., & Cook, J. M. (2020). Perceived Helpfulness and Engagement in Mental Health Treatment: A Study of Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse. Psychology of Men and Masculinities, 21(4), 632–642. <https://doi.org/10.1037/men0000313>

22. Brooks, G. R. (2010). Despite Problems, “Masculinity” is a Vital Construct. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*, 11(2), 107–108. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0019180>

