

# ROLE OF UGC TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

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## Abstract:

*For the past some decades, women safety is our important issue. But presently like develop nation, developing nation are being molested mentally and physically at most of the work place, educational institutions and domestic house. Even if molested women tries to complaints against those molester, the authority in return molesting these victims again. At present, UGC has promulgated a women safety cell in college and university. But there are many college and university where proper infrastructure is not available. Teacher shortage, shortage of women teacher is directly responsible for such activity.*

*At present, such sexual harassment and molestation of women should be checked in all educational institution as per UGC guide line.*

*I, through this paper, want to rise what role is being played by university and college in respect of women safety in college campus.*

## Introduction:

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few decades. From equal status with men in ancient times, through the low points of the medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been momentous. But Feminist activity in India gained inspirational in late 1970s. one of the first national level issues that brought women's groups together was the Mathura rape case.

The constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality, according to ( Article 14), no discrimination by the state (Article 15(1), the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth or any of them. However, nothing in this shall prevent the state from making any special provision for women and children. (Article 16), and equal work (Article 39 (d), In addition, it allows special provisions to be made by the state in favour of women and children (Article 15(3), renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51 A (e), and also allow for provision to be made by the state for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42).

According to a report by Reuter, India is the 'forth dangerous country in the world for women, India was also noted as the worst country for women among the G20 countries, and however, this report has faced criticism for its inaccuracy. In 9march 2010, one day after International Women's day, Rajya Shaba passed the women's Reservation Bill requiring that 33% of seats in India's parliament and state legislative bodies be reserved for women. Women in India now take part in areas as education, sports, media, politics, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc.

**Key words:** Violence against women, Safety and College campuses.

**Definition of Women Harassment:**

The Supreme Court questioned whether there is a need to make more laws for women's protection and providing justice to them despite all the provisions given by the Constitution? And also what shall be taken as women harassment? The Court directed that the following shall fall under the category of women harassment:-

- Direct physical contact and pretext.
- A demand or request for sexual indulgence.
- Sexually colure remarks.
- Showing obscene material.
- Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non verbal conduct of sexual nature.
- Disagreed, impure and obscene gestures through eyes or body language.
- Outrange one against ones' wish for some undesirable act.

**Recommendation of the National Commission for Women (NCW) on safety of women in and around college and university campuses.**

In response to barbaric sexual violence against three women students in three women students in three different places within a week in Delhi University campuses, in 2002, the NCW called an emerged out of the meeting convened by the National Commission for Women with the principal secretary (Home), Delhi Police Commission and heads of educational institutions regarding strategies to prevent the occurrence of rape and sexual harassment in and around campuses, are as follows:

**Police**

- More PCR vans should be deployed to patrol educational institutions.
- Along the lines of women's helpline should also be provided and its number should be prominently deployed.
- There should be police patrols around educational institutions at least for two hours before and after college gets over.
- There is a need to improve relationship between the police and educational institutions.
- Every case and rape handled by a women police officer.
- The attitude of the police needs to be made more positive towards the victim.

**Educational Institutions**

- Educational institutions must ensure proper lighting in an around their premises, as darkness is conducive to crime. The height of hedges must be reduced in campuses for proper visibility.
- An internal security committee should be constituted by all educational institutions, headed by the head of the institution, police officer and student representatives who must be invited for meeting to review the security arrangements. If the need arises, other government departments like the PWD, MCD, etc, may be invited to review the security arrangements.
- The internal security committee should have monthly or bio- monthly meeting and must maintain the minutes of the meeting.

- Experts should be invited to inspect the college area to assess the security needs and arrangement on campus.
- Educational institutions must perform their administrative role for the security of the students.
- Students must be proper training in self defense.
- The telephone numbers of women's help lines must be provided.
- Entry into educational institutions must be restricted. Entry should be through identity cards.
- Construction workers should not be allowed to stay on the premises of the institute overnight.
- Safety gadgets should be provided in hostels.
- Educational institutions could engage retired police officers on their security committees/boards.
- De- politicization of the campus is a must; institutions must ensure this.
- Awareness programmers on the safety and security of students must be conducted on a regular basis.

### Media

- There is a need to sensitize the media regarding the repeated relay of incidents relating to violence against women. This has negative repercussions on society, especially on children.
- The national commission for women directs the media not to intrude on the privacy of the victim.

Though various commission and committee had been formed since independence to control the violence against the women in the higher education institution campus but till we see different types of violence took place against the women in the higher education institution campus so the UGC's is very much anxious about the problems and announced University Grants Commission believes that a safe, secure and cohesive learning climate is an ineluctable precondition to quality education and research in HEIs. It should be the prime concern of educational administrators across the country to ensure that students especially girls are safeguards against attacks, threats and accidents, both man-made and natural. With this in mind, the commission has formulated guidelines on the ways in which the campuses of HEIs can be transformed into oasis of safety, security and study. All universities colleges may make or amend their ordinances and other relevant statutory provisions accordingly to ensure that the directions contained in the guidelines are implemented in the best interested of students.

### IMPACT OF VIOLENCE ON CAMPUS:

Campus sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking exact a tremendous toll on both the individuals involved and their institutions.

- For many victims of these crimes, immediate injuries endanger their physical health and well being. Most women also suffer emotional trauma and both short and long term psychological effects, including stress, feeling of isolation, low self-esteem, and self blame. As a result of the incident, survivors may develop substance abuse problems, eating or sleep related disorders, post traumatic stress syndrome, or depression (which in some cases leads to suicide).
- Perpetrators of campus violence potentially face obvious negative repercussions from identification and campus adjudication and or prosecution (e.g, expulsion from school, jail sentences). However, if these individuals are not held accountable, their abusive behavior

may escalate, further endangering female students and prompting more adjudication and or arrests and possible jail time. Without appropriate intervention, perpetrator may continue to engage in violent behavior with future partners, and they may perpetuate the cycle of violence by teaching their children that such behavior is acceptable.

- Colleges and universities also pay a heavy price when violence occurs on campus. Schools suffer academically through the loss of some of their most talented students when victims are forced to withdraw because of safety concerns or emotional problems. By not effectively addressing violence against women on campus, an institution sends the message that such violence will be tolerated and neglected both its moral obligations and academic purpose. Thus, by silence.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Present study has three objectives-

1. To verify whether the colleges maintain the UGC's guidelines or not, in respect to women safety and security in the college campus.
2. To verify whether the colleges is safe enough for the girl's students.
3. To describe the present conditions of the govt. aided undergraduate colleges of Kalyani University in respect of women safety and security in the college campus.

### RELATED STUDIES:

Joachim haqopian (2014) conducted a study on rampant sexual violence against women and rape on college campuses across America. And the result revealed that one in five women being a victim of sexual assault while studying at America's colleges and universities today. Another study determined that one in four college women have survived rape or attempted rape since age 14. A current trend estimates that one in three women will be sexually assaulted during her life.

Carol Hageman and Christiana micus (2013) reported study on explaining the inclination to use violence against women. The result revealed that this is a model of a reciprocal conception of gender in which 'gender' is not used to define one's social 'place', difference is not constructed through devaluation, and the male inclination for violence is not viewed as the 'normal case' in society, but as a development failure, a failure that, nonetheless, is still proposed and protected by the society.

### Methodology:

The following methods has been used for this paper-

### Sample and Sampling technique:

For this study, Researcher selected 20 Govt. aided general degree colleges located in the Nadia and Murshidabad district of state of west Bengal. The study was purposive.

**Tool and Its procedure:**

The researcher used a checklist for data collection which was developed by the researcher itself with the help of the guidelines given by UGC for protects the girl's students from violence. The checklist contains 20 checkpoints and each checkpoint has 2 options i.e. Yes/No.

In Nadia and Murshidabad districts there are 44 govt. aided colleges are under University of Kalyani. Among this the researcher took only 20 colleges under his stud. Rapport was established with the college administration and data were collected from the administration. Data were collected 6 different days.

TABLE-1. TOTAL RESPONSE AND THEIR PERCENTAGE CHART

QUESTION	RESPONSE POSITIVELY	RESPONSE NEGATIVELY	% OF YES	% OF NO
1	16	4	80	20
2	6	14	30	70
3	0	20	0	100
4	15	5	75	25
5	7	13	35	65
6	7	13	35	65
7	10	10	50	50
8	0	20	0	100
9	20	0	100	0
10	2	18	10	90
11	1	19	5	95
12	3	17	15	85
13	4	16	20	80
14	1	19	5	95
15	20	0	100	0
16	19	1	95	5
17	6	14	30	70
18	14	6	70	30
19	7	13	35	65
20	20	0	100	0
TOTAL	178	222	44.5%	55.5%

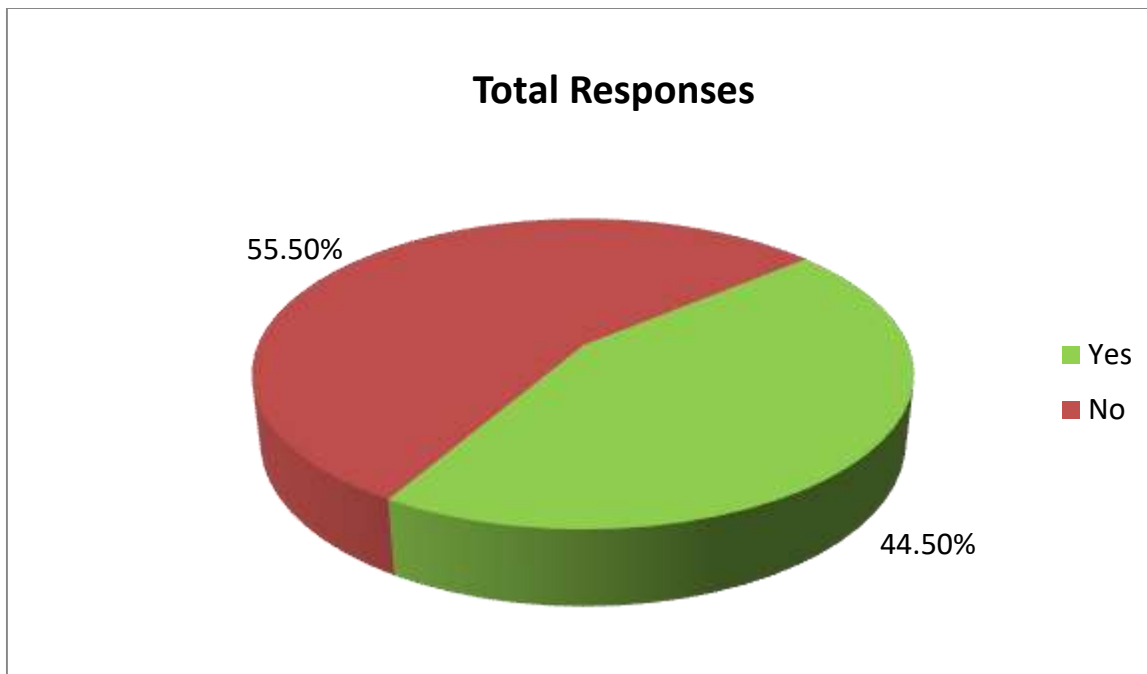


Fig. 1 : Percentage of Yes and No Responses

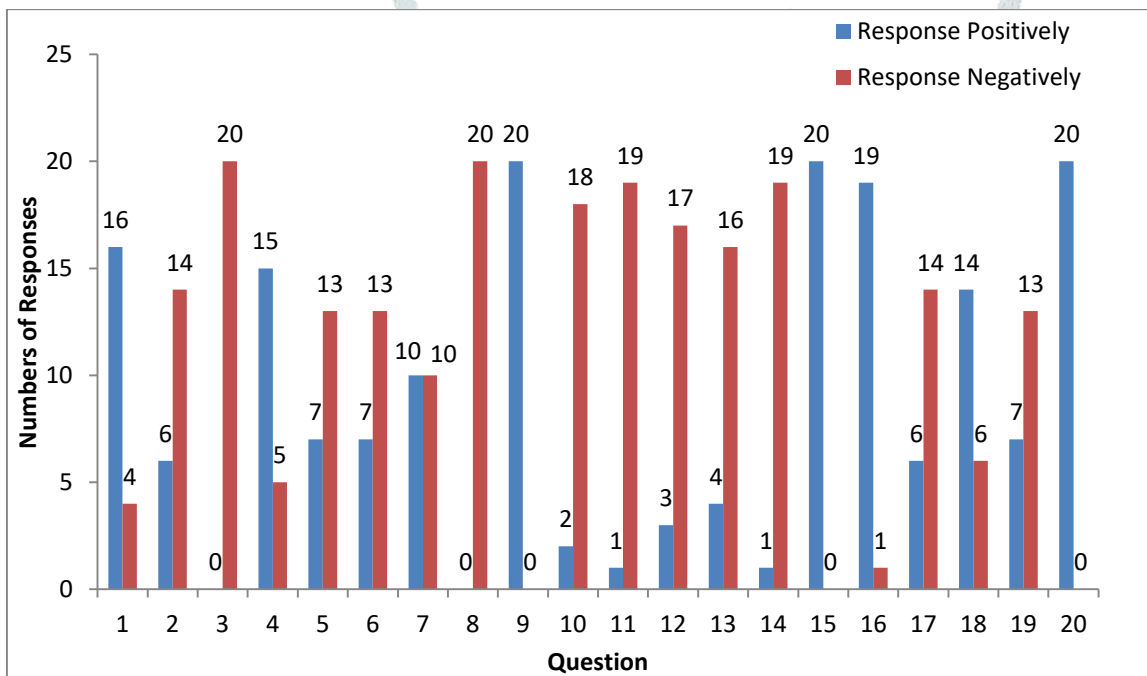


Fig. 2 : Total Number of Responses Positively and Negatively

**FINDINGS:**

It was revealed from the above data analysis that –

1. Most of the colleges have no hostels for girls.
2. None of the colleges under the study have any women security personnel at the entry point of the campus and hostels.
3. Most of the colleges have no CCTV cameras in the campus.

4. Most of the colleges have no provision for immediate complain, if the sexual harassment took place in the campus.
5. None of the colleges under the study have no 'emergency information system'.
6. Most of the colleges have no provision for 'student counseling system'.
7. None of the colleges have arranged the 'self-defense' training for women studying in the college.
8. Most of the colleges are very casual to arrange any seminar or special lecture in the college to educate the campus community about sexual violence against women.
9. Most of the colleges have not arranged any programmed in the campus to build a healthy relationship and healthy sexuality among the boys and girls.
10. Even most of the colleges have no medical facilities for the girls as well as the others students belong to the campus.
11. Among the 400 responses 178 responses are positive and 222 response are negative.
12. The pie chart or graph no-2 showed that responses are negative and responses are positive.

### Conclusion:

The above finding Stated the unsatisfactory situation in regarded to the reality as most of the colleges do not properly follow the UGC's guidelines to make the campus secure for the girl students. The college administrations under study are not up to the mark to provide the safe and secure environment for the girl students. The positive finding was that the college some restrictions, particularly financial, to implement the guidelines.

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