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Issues should be organized. Schools should be placed such that they are easily accessible for girls.

Improvement in the infrastructural facilities should be given priority. There must be proper arrangements for drinking water and toilets. Various co-curricular, sports and recreational activities can be promoted. Similarly use of audio-visual aids for teaching can make education more attractive and can create enthusiasm among students.

Along with above measures, the most important step which can improve the situation at an early pace is the effective implementation of various programmes and schemes run by government. The government has been emphasizing literacy, school enrollment, network of schools and spread of institutions of higher education over the decades as education is the most important instrument which can bring social and economic transformation in the country. Education has been considered the most effective means of women empowerment as it will contribute in enhancing their skills, knowledge and self confidence. This will increase their participation in decision making, enhance their position in family and society, increase employment opportunities, eliminate gender biases, maintain their dignity and security and thus help them to contribute and participate fully in the development process.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: CURRENT CHALLENGES AND FUTURE TRENDS

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ABSTRACT

Violence against women (VAW) is, collectively, violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. Sometimes considered a hate crime, this type of violence targets a specific group with the victim's gender as a primary motive. This type of violence is gender-based, meaning that the acts of violence are committed against women expressly because they are women. Centuries have come, and centuries have gone, but the plight of women is not likely to change. Time has helplessly watched women suffering in the form of discrimination, oppression, exploitation, degradation, aggression, humiliation. In Indian society, woman occupies a vital position and venerable place. The Vedas glorified women as the mother, the creator, one who gives life and worshipped her as a 'Devi' or Goddess. But their glorification was rather mythical for at the same time, in India women found herself totally suppressed and subjugated in a patriarchal society. Indian women through the countries remained subjugated and oppressed because society believed in clinging on to orthodox beliefs for the brunt of violence domestic as well as public, Physical, emotional and mental. Male violence against women are world-wide phenomenon. Fear of violence is an important factor in the lives of most women. Fear of violence is the cause of lack of participation in every sphere of life. There are various forms of crime against women. Sometimes it is even before birth, some times in the adulthood and other phases of life. In the Indian society, position of women is always perceived in relation to the man. This perception has given birth to various customs and prac-