



NEED OF MORAL EDUCATION TO MITIGATE THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

Dr. Gosavi Sunil W.

Assistant Professor, Karmaveer
Bhaurao Patil College, Vashi, Navi-
Mumbai. (Maharashtra),

Dr. Naik Ram N.

Assistant Professor, Department of
Commerce, Arts and Commerce
College, Ashta, Taluka- Asta, Dist.:
Sangli, (Maharashtra)

ABSTRACT:

Violence against women is a common phenomenon in India. It is any act of gender-based violence, which results in physical, sexual or arbitrary deprivation of liberty and violence of human rights of women. In 2007, around 37.2 % women had experienced violence and were victims of physical or sexual abuse in Bihar. Sexual harassment, Domestic violence, Female foeticide, Sexual abuse etc., are the major forms of violence against women in India. Basic causes of above problem are male dominancy culture and lack of education (Moral) in India. Even though, literacy rate among male and female is around 84 % in India, but this is only formal education, which unable to create equal status of male and female. Moral education can create equal status of women and develop a well attitude towards women by men and mitigate the problem of violence against women in India. Thus, education (Moral) can play a significant role in generation of the Peace in Indian Society.

Keywords: Gender-Based Violence, Sexual Harassment, Women Trafficking and Moral Education etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Violence against women is a common and serious problem in India. It is any act of gender-based violence, which results in physical, sexual or arbitrary deprivation of liberty and violence of human rights of women. There are various types of violence against women in India like child marriage, female foeticide and infanticide, sexual abuse, female child labour, domestic violence, dowry harassment and bride burning, sexual harassment at work, eve teasing, violence

against elderly women, violence against widows and women trafficking etc. If we look towards the statistics about crimes/violence against women and educational development (Literacy) in India, we can simply conclude that cases of violence against women are rapidly rising with educational development. The correlation between above both variables should be negative, but it is positive in India. Education is an empowering tool for women and it is the crucial criteria of social development.

At present, educational development in India is satisfactory, but this education didn't change the attitude of men and society towards women. It is only formal education. Therefore we should follow such type of education, which can change the attitude of society towards women. It is possible through moral education. In this research paper researcher has tried to focus on educational development, trend of violence against women, need of moral education in India and suggestions etc.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study educational development in India.
2. To study the trend of cases of violence against women in India.
3. To study the need of moral education in India.
4. To suggest the remedial measures to come down the violence against women.

GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN LITERACY IN INDIA:

In table No.01, considered as a literate person whose age is above 7 years, who can read and write in any language with an ability to understand was considered a literate. In censuses before 1991, children below the age 5 were treated as illiterates. It is observed from table No. 01 that in 1901 total literacy rate was 05.35 % and which was 74.04 % in 2011. Simple Growth Rate of the same is 1284.11 %. In the same period SGR of male and female literacy is 735.61 and 10810 % respectively. It is tremendous educational development, but in this development we can observe gender discrimination. We can't observe equal literacy rate between male and female during the same period. The gap of literacy rate between male and female was 9.23 % in 1901 and recently it was

16.46 % in 2011. Gender discrimination in literacy is rising with educational development (Literacy) during 1901 to 2011 in India.

Table no. 01: Literacy Rate in India, 1901-2011 (In %)

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
1901	05.35	09.83	00.60
1911	05.92	10.56	01.05
1921	07.16	12.21	01.81
1931	09.50	15.59	02.93
1941	16.10	24.90	07.30
1951	16.57	24.95	09.45
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95
1971	29.45	39.45	18.69
1981	36.23	46.89	24.82
1991	42.84	52.74	32.17
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46
SGR (1901-2011)	1284.11	735.61	10810

Source: *Indian Census, 2011.*

$$\text{Note: Simple Growth Rate} = \frac{(Y_t - Y_0)}{Y_0} * 100$$

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA:

Table no.02 shows types and trend in crimes against women in India during 1998 to 2011. According to statistics published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in 2011 a total of 2,28,650 crimes against women were reported in 2011 compared with 1,31,475 during 1998. This shows the 73.92 percentage change in 2011 over 1998 in total crimes against women in India. Beyond this, percentage change in 2011 over 1998 in cruelty by husband and relatives was 139.60, followed by indecent representation of women (Prohibition) act, 1986 (138 %). On the other hand, percentage change in 2011 over 1998 in Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 was - 72.00 (Negative). This data

indicates that violence against women is rapidly rising, even though the India's literacy rate in 2011 was 74.04 %.

Table No.02: Crimes against Women in India During 1998 to 2011.

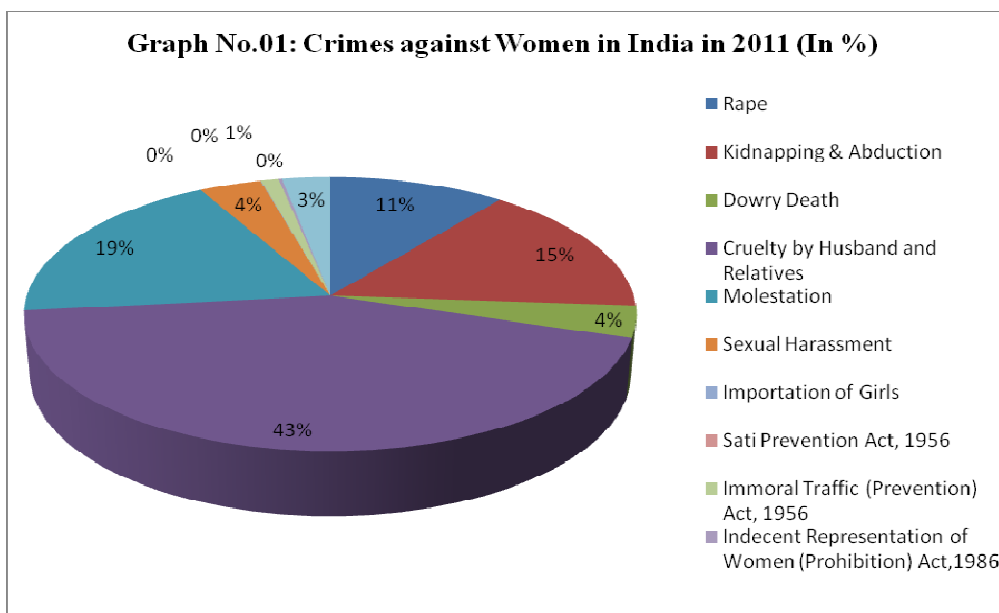
Sr. No.	Crime Head	Year							
		1998	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% *
1.	Rape	15151	16373	20737	21467	21397	22172	24206	59.77
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction	16351	14506	20416	22939	25741	29795	35565	117.5
3.	Dowry Death	6975	6822	8093	8172	8383	8391	8618	23.56
4.	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	41376	4237	75930	81344	89546	94041	99135	139.6
5.	Molestation	30959	33943	38734	40413	38711	40613	42968	38.79
6.	Sexual Harassment	8054	10155	10950	12214	11009	9961	8570	6.41
7.	Importation of Girls	146	76	61	67	48	36	80	-45.21
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1956	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	8695	11242	3568	2659	2474	2499	2435	-72.00
10.	Indecent Representati on of Women (Prohibition) Act,1986	190	2508	1200	1025	845	895	453	138.4
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	3578	2816	5623	5555	5650	5182	6619	84.99
	Total	131475	147678	185312	195856	203804	213585	228650	73.91

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), India.

Note: % * : Percentage Change in 2011 over 1998.

Graph no.01 shows the percentage wise composition of crimes against women in India in 2011. From this graph we can observe that the highest (43 %) percentage of crimes against women were of cruelty by husband and relatives.

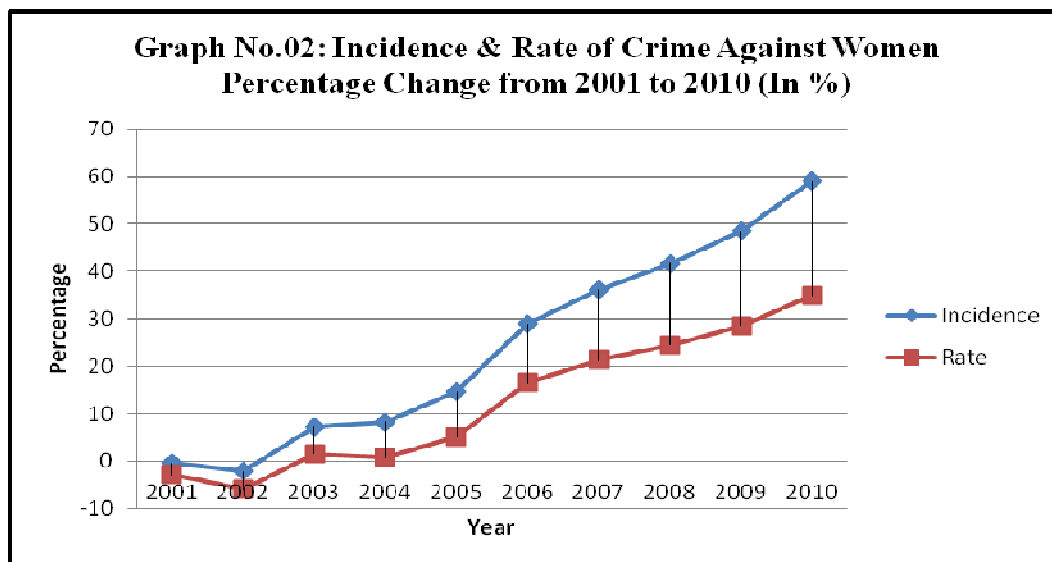
On the other hand, minimum (0 %) percentage of crimes against women were of Sati Prevention Act, 1956.



INCIDENTS AND RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2001 TO 2010:

These crimes have continuously increased during 2001 - 2010 with 1,31475 cases in 1998, 1,47,678 cases in 2002, 1,85,312 cases in the year 2007, 1,95,856 cases in the year 2008, 2,03,804 cases in the year 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in the year 2010. West Bengal with 7.5% share of country's population has accounted for nearly 12.7% of total crime against women by reporting 29,133 cases. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.0% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.4% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 28,246 cases in the year 2011. Graph no.02 shows that incidents have been continuously rising from -0.5 to 59 %, during 2001 to 2010, except in 2002.

The rate of crime has been increasing continuously from -2.8 to 34 % during 2001 to 2010, except in 2002. Tripura has reported the highest rate of crime against women at 37.0 during the year 2011 as compared to 18.9 crime rate at the National level. The rate of crimes against women in India was highest (11.4 %) in 2006 and minimum was in 2002 (-3.2 %).



NEED OF MORAL/CHARACTER EDUCATION IN INDIA:

From above table no. 01 and 02 we can observe that there is significant positive correlation between crime/violence against women and literacy in India. Actually there should favourable impacts of educational development on women and society. But formal education unable to do this. The basic cause of violence against women is the attitude of men and society towards women. To mitigate violence against women and favourable impacts on society, there should be change the attitude of the society and moral education can play crucial role to do this. Good character/attitude is not formed automatically; it is developed over time through a sustained process. It is developed through moral education. How moral education works, which is explained as under;

1. Promotes core ethical values.
2. Teaches students to understand, care about, and act upon these core ethical values.
3. Encompasses all aspects of the school culture.
4. Offers opportunities for moral action.
5. Develops intrinsic motivation.
6. Requires positive leadership of staff and students.
7. Involves parents and community members.
8. Assesses results and strives to improve.

Thus, moral education develops ethics, morals and good characters of human being, which leads in change in attitude and develops a well culture of human being and society in general. When the society will be well cultured and civilized and persons will have good character, culture, ethics and good morals, at that no one think about the crime, exploitation and violence against women. So, we can mitigate the problem of violence against women through use of moral education and can create peace in Indian society.

SUGGESTIONS:

Moral education must include in all types of schools, colleges and Universities in India.

1. It should be include in the syllabus of all classes of schools, colleges and Universities in India. .
2. To include moral education in schools, colleges and Universities, Government should take encourage and initiative.
3. There should be broad support from educators, parents, community leaders, youths, businessmen, and charitable groups.
4. Government should establish separate institution to look after and control on moral education in India.
5. People should give the comprehensive support to the moral education.

CONCLUSION:

In this research paper researcher has try to focused on literacy rate in India, violence against women in India, need of moral education and suggestions regarding to moral education to mitigate violence against women in India. Researcher comes to conclude that there is significant positive relation between academic education and violence against women in India. Academic education failed to come down the crimes against women in India. It also failed to develop the ethics, morals, good character and culture of human being. Therefore, in this case moral/character education can play crucial role to develop ethics, morals, good character, culture and attitude of human being. Civilized society will give equal status to the women in society and there won't be a question of

crimes/violence against women in India. It will provide help to create peace in Indian society. For that Government and society should accept and give the comprehensive support to moral education.

REFERENCES:

1. Basu Asmita, (2005), *Violence against Women: A Statistical Overview, and Challenges and Gaps in Data Collection and Methodology and Approaches for Overcoming Them*, Paper presented in Expert Group Meeting Organised by ECE and WHO, Geneva, Switzerland.
2. Character Education Partnership, (2011), *Finding Common Ground: A Guide to Religious Liberty in Public Schools*, 13th Chapter, www.character.org.
3. Marvin W. Berkowitz, (2012), *The Science of Character Education*, Hoover Press, Damon, Page.43-63.
4. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), (2011), *Crimes Against Women*, Chapter: 05, Crime Report, PP. 79 – 88.