EVE-TEASING IN THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY CAMPUS:
A STUDY OF GIRLS HOSTEL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The elevation of women status and role has undergone a sea change in the last couple of decades. The strict adherence of the right to equality and educational economic independence has done the trick. Today, it is projected that women stand tall in every sphere of life yet not secure enough physically, mentally and emotionally from their counterparts. The statistics are reflecting the same as there is decline in sex-ratio, health, literacy rate, work participation and political participation among women. Day in and day out there are headlines of victimization of women in one way or the other, be it dowry or dowry death, molestation or rape, physical torture or physical abuse, eve teasing and such endless list of violence against women. Eve-teasing is not a victimless crime as it appears on paper. It has resulted in deaths, and when it goes unchecked could lead to public humiliation of women even in broad daylight. In the backdrop of this scenario, an attempt has been made to study the Violence Against Women among the girl’s hostel students of Panjab University Chandigarh with special reference to Eve teasing.

INTRODUCTION

In the ancient Indian women held a high place of respect in the society as mentioned in Rigveda and other scriptures. Volumes can be written about the status of our women and their heroic deeds from the vedic period to the modern times. But later on, because of social, political and economic changes, women lost their status and were relegated to the background. Many evil customs and traditions stepped in which enslaved the women and tied them to the boundaries of the house. Some of these spread of social evils included crimes like dowry deaths, child marriage, domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, exploitation of women workers, humiliation, rape, kidnapping, molestation, dowry death, torture, wife-beating and some other heinous crimes of this nature have become a regular feature of the society. In fact crime against women is on
rampant in the country. Before we proceed with the research process, it would be in the interest of the study to know about the meaning of crime against women.ii

MEANING OF CRIME / VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The Semantic meaning of crime against women is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes which are directed specifically against women and in which only women are victims are characterized as Crime against Women.iii

It is equally important to clarify the concept of Violence against women. Violence is also known as abuse and includes any sort of physical aggression or misbehaviour. When violence is committed at home it becomes domestic violence and involves family members such as children, spouse, parents or servants. Domestic violence may involve different means such as hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, and restraining, throwing objects. In broad terms, it includes threats, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, controlling or domineering, intimidation, stalking, passive/covert abuse and economic deprivation, rape, abduction, kidnapping, murder (all cases of criminal violence, dowry death, wife battering, sexual abuse, maltreatment of a widow and for an elderly women (all cases of domestic violence) and eve-teasing, forcing wife/daughter-in-law to go for foetocide, forcing a young widow to commit sati, etc (all cases of social violence), are issues which affect a large section of society.iv

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISION FOR WOMEN

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio-economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women’s advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.v

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Although Women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as “Murder”, “Robbery”, “Cheating” etc., only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as “Crimes Against Women”. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories i.e. (A) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and (B) The Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL).vi

THE CRIMES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (IPC)

Seven Crimes included under this head are as follows:
1. Rape (Section 376 IPC)
2. Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC)
3. Dowry Death (Sec.302, 304B IPC) and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
4. Torture (Cruelty by Husband & Relatives) (Sex.498-A IPC)
5. Molestation (Sec.354 IPC)
6. Sexual Harassment (Sec.509 IPC)
7. Importation of Girls (Sec.366-B IPC)

THE CRIMES UNDER THE SPECIAL & LOCAL LAWS (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are as follows:

(i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(ii) Dowry Prohibition Act
(iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act
(iv) Sati Prevention Act, 1987

HISTORY OF EVE TEASING IN INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

Though the problem received public and media attention in 1980s, it was in the following decades, when more and more women started going out to colleges and work independently, which means they are often no longer accompanied by a male escort as had been a norm in traditional society, that the problem grew to an alarming proportion. Soon the Indian government had to take remedial measures, both judicial and law enforcement, to curb the menace and efforts were made to sensitize the police.

MEANING OF EVE TEASING

Eve-teasing to-day has become pernicious, horrid and disgusting practice. The Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics (January-June 1999 Edition) has categorised eve-teasing into five heads viz:

(1) Verbal eve-teasing;
(2) Physical eve-teasing;
Menace of eve-teasing of woman is on the increase. Eve-teasing in public places has been a perennial problem. Recently, incidents of eve-teasing leading to serious injuries to, and even death of a woman have been reported. Such act of eve-teasing, apart from dehumanizing act, is an unlawful intrusion on the right of privacy and sanctity of a female. It is a serious blow to her supreme honour and offends her self-esteem and dignity. It humiliates the victim and leaves a traumatic experience behind her.

Eve-teasing is a euphemism, a conduct which attracts penal action. Eve-teasing is a menace to society as a whole and has to be eradicated. But there is no specific legislation in the country except the state of Tamil Nadu which has enacted Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-Teasing ordnance, 1998 which later became an Act, namely, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Act, 1998. 

THE LAW ON EVE TEASING

Under Indian Penal Code the term eve teasing is not used. There are three sections under which action can be taken against eve teasers. Section 294 punishes any obscene act or recital of any obscene songs or ballad or words in a public place with a punishment of three months or fine or both.

Section 509 (Indian Penal Code) punishes anyone who, to intrude upon the privacy of a woman or with an intent to outrage her modesty utters any word, makes any sound or gesture or exhibits an object with an imprisonment for one year or fine or both. It is a cognizable as well as a bailable offence. A question can be raised as to what constitutes an obscene act. Another section is 354 (IPC) according to which anyone who uses forces or assaults a woman to outrage her modesty will be punished with 2 years of imprisonment or fine or both.

EVE TEASING A UNIVERSAL PHENOMENA

Ordeal against women in our society is manifested in different shades. Eve teasing is one such phenomenon, which reminds the female gender about their vulnerability, susceptibility, timidity and the tag of ‘weaker sections of the society’. Eve-teasing has been a notoriously difficult crime to prove, as perpetrators devise ingenious ways to attack women, even though many feminist writers term it as “little rapes”, and usually occur in public places, streets, and public transport. According to National Crime Records Bureau, the fastest growing crime in India is violence against women. That explains the magnitude of the situation. Every year, cases pertaining to sexual harassment and violence against women show significant percentage increase. In fact, one just has to look at the newspapers. A thorough look at inside pages dealing with local news will show number of incidents against women. Though, we have grown by leaps and bounds yet the most basic structure of society is showing no signs of improvement. In a
patriarchal society, women do not enjoy that kind of status. It is always a battle for independent
minded women to prove that they are not promiscuous and amoral.

Eve teasing is rampant throughout India for all young women regardless of race, nationalty and colour. At some point, spread of globalization has also contributed to this shameful fact. Western entertainment portrays women in over the top sexual form and that has proved detrimental in case of Indian women. Eve teasing could take place in any form, right from lecherous glances to perverted touching, also stares, comments or remarks, verbal abuse, suggestive songs, lyrics typically targeted at the girl in question, an unwelcome touch, sexual in nature, physical abuse –beating, etc. Working women and college going girls are always in danger of being eve teased. The normal perception that women instigate males for untoward actions is far from true. Therefore, eve teasing and sexual harassment are different things and cannot be treated equally. Our laws have to be moiled in such a way that it recognizes eve teasing as an individual crime. Separate bill should be passed to curb this menace. Punishment and fine related to the topic should be increased to maximum. People should be trained to tackle this problem and should start reporting this as a crime in order to develop it as a serious issue. More awareness programs should be conducted in order to curb this menace. Individuals should be aware of the consequence of the offence and act accordingly positively. Police men should take care of this problem and take it as other crime and start registering cases against this offence.

EVE TEASING IN CITY CHANDIGARH

The city beautiful no longer seems to be so, with its murkier side rearing its head every now and then. With incidents of eve-teasing on the rise, Chandigarh is increasingly becoming more and more unsafe for women. Eve-teasing cases, even during broad daylight, are going on unchecked. Not only women in general but even female cops here are not safe as in two instances in June 2012, female constables were targeted by hooligans.

Though police claimed that they have increased patrolling in these risky areas, nothing seems to be stopping ruffians on the prowl.

Chandigarh police has registered two cases of eve-teasing at two different places on Tuesday, i.e. 17th cot 2012. One incident took place at the Sector 22-B market and the other one near the Government Girls College, Sector 42, Chandigarh.

Chandigarh police have blamed the thriving paying guest business in the city for the growing number of eve-teasing cases, which now are not related only to use of vulgar language but involve physical assault also, as demonstrated by two recent cases mentioned above. Police have registered about 15 cases of eve-teasing in the year 2012 as compared to 20 in 2011. However the number of registered cases cannot be considered as a yardstick to comment on the trend of eve-teasing, as majority of the cases are not reported at all. A study of eve-teasing cases reveals that most of these incidents take place outside schools and colleges. Rehri markets too are prone to eve-teasing incidents, with miscreants passing obscene remarks and even walking closer to girls in busy markets, senior officials said. Another common factor in eve-teasing cases
is that most victims and the accused hail from places other than Chandigarh, like from
neighbouring states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal.\textsuperscript{xviii}

Further, two more eve-teasing cases were registered on October 2 in 2012. One took
place in sector 34 market for passing obscene remarks at a girl. In the Second case the miscreants
were charged of eve teasing near sector 15 on the same date.\textsuperscript{xix}

In another case the Chandigarh police arrested a resident of Punjab for making obscene
gestures at a lady constable near Aroma Hotel, Sector 22, on July 19, 2012.\textsuperscript{xx}

In another recent case reported on 5\textsuperscript{th} June 2013 a girl was eve-teased and threatened by
the accused near Sector-40, Chandigarh. A Case U/S 354-B, 452, 506 IPC has been registered in
Police Station-39, Chandigarh. Later the accused was arrested and was sent to Police custody. \textsuperscript{xxi}

**EVE TEASING IN THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY CAMPUS**

Panjab University is one of the oldest Universities in India. It was established in 1882 at Lahore
(now in Pakistan). University campus is spread over an area of 550 acres (2.2 km\textsuperscript{2}) in sectors 14
and 25 of the city of Chandigarh. University has 75 teaching and research departments and 15
Centers/Chairs for teaching and research at the main campus located at Chandigarh. There are
sixteen Residence Halls for students on the campus, 7 for boys and 9 for girls. These Halls,
which accommodate about 5900 students, are named after eminent men and women, historical
personalities and personages: Mehr Chand Mahajan, G. C. Chatterji, Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar,
Vallabh Bhai Patel, Lala Lajpat Rai, Justice Teja Singh Samundari, Vivekananda Hall, Mata
Gujri, Laxmi Bai, Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi and Savitri Bai Phule, which played an
important role in shaping the destiny of world and left footprints on the sands of time. Security
system on the campus has been revamped and security/patrolling near the Girls Hostels,
especially during evening hours have been intensified.

The layout of the two parts of the University has been conceived to meet the academic,
administrative, sports / recreational, residential and other requirements of a growing University.
To make it self-contained, infrastructural facilities like its own Shopping Centre, Health Centre,
Bank, Post office, Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Botanical Garden, well maintained parks, Open
Air Theatre, Guest Houses, Faculty House, Seminar Complexes, Alumni House, Community
Centre and School have been provided.

The main University Campus in Sector 14 has fairly well marked zones like teaching,
administrative, sports/recreational and residential. A cluster of prominent buildings like the
Gandhi Bhawan, the Fine Arts Museum, the University Library and the Student Centre form the
hub of social interaction. The Student Centre with its circular base and a ramp pulsating around
its cylindrical body is another land mark building and is hub of eating joints thereby serve as a
place where lot of student interaction take place.
TEACHING DEPARTMENTS

The seventy-five Departments and fifteen Centers/Chairs on the campus and the four Regional Centers are grouped under the Faculties of Arts, Science, Languages, Law, Education and Fine Arts, Business Management and Commerce, Engineering and Technology, Medical Sciences, Pharmaceutical Sciences and Dairying, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture. Most departments have their own specialized libraries, and the working period runs for at least 180 days in a year.xiii

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The present study is an attempt to study the nature and dimensions of eve teasing among the residents of the girls hostel number 7, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study has been conducted by eliciting the views and perception of girl students of the university residing in Hostel number 7. Both primary and secondary data was collected. For the purpose of primary data, (convenient both ways) sample of 55 respondents were taken from the girls hostel number 7, of different age groups and of varied disciplines. For secondary data various books, journals, articles, and websites were browsed. Interview Schedule was prepared for the respondents to draw views of the respondents about the menace of eve-teasing in the university campus. The collected data was analyzed and the findings were tabulated and interpreted.

ANALYSIS OF THE STATEMENTS FROM 1-6

TABLE 1.1 THE TABLE BELOW PRESENTS THE RESPONDENT'S RESPONSES IN YES OR NO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. no</th>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>Yes %</th>
<th>% No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Eve-teasing is a common phenomenon in the university.</td>
<td>(35) 63.63%</td>
<td>(20) 36.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Eve-teasing is irritating.</td>
<td>(47) 85.45%</td>
<td>(8) 14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>You are fed up with the eve-teasing on the campus.</td>
<td>69.09% (38)</td>
<td>30.90% (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Have you ever been eve-teased?</td>
<td>45.45% (25)</td>
<td>54.54% (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>You avoid going to the market at odd hours to prevent eve-teasing</td>
<td>69.09% (38)</td>
<td>30.90% (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>University should be free of eve-teasing.</td>
<td>94.54% (52)</td>
<td>5.45% (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KINDS OF EVE TEASING ON THE CAMPUS AND NEARBY CHANDIGARH

It has been gathered by the researchers through observations and interactions with the respondents that in the campus following types of eve teasing was indulged:

1. **OBSCENE GESTURES**: This simply means movement of the face, hands or any other parts of the body in an awkward way.

2. **COMMENTS**: can be in the form of lewd remarks, singing a song, whistling.

3. **MARKET JOSTLING**: means just getting rubbed and squeezed by the males in a market area or in the local buses.

4. **GEHRI ROUTE (HONKING AND TWIRLING OF MOUSTACHES)**: it is an area outside the university campus where the boys park their cars or bikes in queues and peep inside every car or scooter driven by girls. Also the boys drive their vehicles at full speeds accompanied by loud blowing of horns that scares the passerby, just to catch their attention.

5. Singing songs loudly just to grab the attention of the girls.

6. **SHADOWING**: which means following a girl everywhere just like a shadow.

**DISCUSSION**

The sample of 55 respondents was exposed to an Interview Schedule which included eleven posers and has been divided into two parts. In the first six questions, the girls were to respond in Yes or No. The analysis of the data presented in the Table 1.1 clearly reflected that eve-teasing was a common phenomenon in the university (63.63 per cent) and it was irritating as well (85.45 per cent). Further, very high proportion of the respondents (69.09 per cent) was fed up with the eve teasing on the campus. Interestingly, despite the fact that girls were not ready to make open disclosures on the issue yet substantial proportion of the respondents (45.45 per cent) revealed that they fell prey to eve teasing at one or the other time. The girl’s respondents were blunt enough to admit that they avoided going to the market at odd hours to avoid eve teasing. (It is a fact that university has deployed heavy security in and around girl’s hostel). The girls in high majority (94.5 per cent) wished that campus should be free of eve teasing.

**ANALYSIS OF THE STATEMENTS/QUESTIONS FROM 7-11**

**STATEMENT 7: EVE-TEASING IS COMMONLY COMMITTED**

a) While going to the department

b) In the evening

c) While going to the market
d) Any time of the day

**TABLE NO. 1.2.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of respondents</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.45%</td>
<td>41.81%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2.1 clearly reflects that 41.81 per cent of the respondents agreed that eve teasing was mostly indulged in the evening. However, next higher proportion 32.7 per cent of the respondents indicated that it can happen any time of the day (only a chance be there). The 20 per cent of the respondents agreed that eve teasing commonly took place while going to the market. However, 5.45 per cent of the respondents agreed eve teasing was committed while going to the department.

**STATEMENT 8: WHICH AREA OF THE UNIVERSITY IS HIGHLY TEASING PRONE?**

a) The market area

b) the Stu-C

c) front of your hostel

d) the main library

**TABLE 1.2.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>27.27%</td>
<td>21.81%</td>
<td>10.90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2.2 asserts that as per the respondents the market area of the university was highly teasing prone i.e. option number first with 40 per cent of the respondents agreed to it and then 27.27 per cent of the respondents marked Students Centre (Stu-C) as another area of eve teasing. Interestingly, 21.81 per cent of the respondents expressed that it happened in front of the hostel only. However, 10.90 per cent of the respondents stated that they were teased in or around the main library.
STATMENT 9: THE EVE-TEASERS INDULGE IN:

a) Hooting
b) Using vulgar language
c) Using indecent gestures
d) Physical teasing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.45%</td>
<td>29.09%</td>
<td>38.18%</td>
<td>7.27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2.3 elucidates that highest number of the respondents 38.18 per cent expressed that eve teasers used indecent gestures whereas 29.09 per cent responded that eve teasers use vulgar language. Another commonly indulged eve teasing has been hooting 25.45 per cent. However, only 7.27 per cent of the respondents agreed to option number four i.e. physical teasing.

STATMENT 10: YOU SHOOT BACK TO THE TEASERS WITH:

a) Verbal volley
b) Report the matter to the university authorities
c) Report the matter to the police
d) None of the above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.18%</td>
<td>45.45%</td>
<td>23.63%</td>
<td>12.72%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2.4 exuberates that highest proportion of the respondents 45.45 per cent responded that they reported the matter of eve teasing to the university authorities, followed by option number three i.e. 23.63 per cent of the respondents stated that they report the matter to the police, then
18.18 per cent of them responded that they shoot back to the teasers with verbal volley and 12.72 per cent of the respondents stated that they did not like to do anything to the teasers and just passed by without paying any heed to them.

**STATEMENT 11: EVE-TEASING IS GENERALLY INDULGED BY:**

a) Some select university students

b) All the students of the university

c) By outsiders

d) By the male residents (Hostel).

**TABLE 1.2.5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.90%</td>
<td>7.27%</td>
<td>52.72%</td>
<td>29.09%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2.5 highlights that 52.72 per cent of the respondents viewed that eve teasing was mostly indulged in the university campus whereas 29.09 per cent of the respondents stated that eve teasing was generally done by the residents of the campus and then 10.90 per cent of the respondents stated that some select university students indulged in the menace of eve teasing and only 7.27 per cent of the respondents responded that all the university students indulged in eve teasing.

**FINDINGS**

1. Majority of the respondents agreed that eve teasing was a common phenomenon of the university.

2. Highest proportion of the respondents agreed that eve teasing was irritating.

3. Maximum proportion of the respondents was fed up with the eve teasing on the campus.

4. The study exposed that there were many respondents who agreed that they have never been subjected to eve teasing on the campus.

5. The study also highlighted that the respondents agreed that they did avoid going to the market during odd hours.

6. Majority of the respondents stated that university campus should be free of eve teasing.
7. Findings revealed that Eve-teasing was commonly committed in the evening.

8. Further findings also stressed that market area of the university was highly prone to eve teasing.

9. Findings stated that majority of the respondents expressed that the eve-teasers indulged more in using indecent gestures.

10. Findings unveiled that highest proportion of the respondents reported the matter of eve teasing to the university authorities.

11. Lastly, the findings exposed that the outsiders were generally involved in eve teasing inside the university campus.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Awareness is of paramount importance as regards the issue of eve teasing. Most of the people are not aware that eve teasing is an offence and legal action can be taken against eve teasers. This arises out of the fact that eve teasing has been normalized in our society. It has become a part of the routine of a girl’s life that it is not given a second thought. But we do not realize that if we nip the problem in the bud the problem will not escalate to heinous crimes.

2. Also our attitude towards the women who face eve teasing has to change. Instead of blaming them we should take action against the offenders. Most of the offenders don’t see that their acts are offences capable of leaving trauma. Generally it has been seen that men don’t feel guilty about treating women as sexual objects as due to such aggression only they can be seen as real men. Such predisposition towards eve teasing has to be changed. The answer may lie in spreading awareness about women being as human as men, providing them with the same liberties and restrictions as men in their homes so that the brothers can see that they are equal to them and not mere sexual objects.

3. Another matter of importance is the punishment provided to the offender should not be minor but should have the impact of deterring him and others to commit such an offence again. A stringent and effective action has to be taken.

4. The mindset of the society has to change. This can be done when women are treated with respect and as true equals to the men. The schools can play a very major role in sensitizing young adults about the need to treat the women with respect.

5. The trauma faced by an eve teased victim should be explained and if need be shown with the help of short films, plays and talk shows. True accounts of eve teased victims and the negative impact on them should be highlighted.

6. In their homes too, the male and the female child should be treated as equals. It is the responsibility of parents to fulfill their duty towards the family and society by providing the right values to the children, especially the boys.
7. There is a need of implications of laws that can directly make an effect on this.

8. Eve-teasers should be treated as major criminals as their acts cause educational, social insecurity to girls. It should become social movement so that we can save our FAMILY, SOCIETY and NATION from this evil.\textsuperscript{xxv}

9. Boys should not be allowed to enter the hostel unless they know the resident in the hostel.

10. Lastly, CCTV cameras need to be installed at strategic places of the university campus as well as the hostel.

CONCLUSION

Eve Teasing is a cancer of the society. It is a mindset in which the men show their supremacy. A woman, weak, helpless and crying out provides the eve teasers with a perverse pleasure which is both sickening and tragic. Though it is true that strong laws and punishment are an effective deterrent but that is not enough. Our purpose is not just to punish eve teasers but to prevent such crimes. Besides, all of us have to stop being mute witnesses to such crimes. We must stand up and speak and act against this menace. The punishment given to the eve teasers should be strong enough so that it sets an example for others.\textsuperscript{xxvi} And, above all, women need to be aware of and fight for their rights. As someone has rightly said, rights that are not asserted cease to exist.\textsuperscript{xxvii}

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  \item[vii] Ibid, p. 83-84.
  \item[viii] National Crime Records Bureau Crime in India, 2011, p.84, 88.
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