

# Banaras Hindu University

Department of Statistics, Mahila Mahavidyalaya



Project Report on

## **“An Opinion Survey on Safety of Women”**

Submitted for the partial fulfillment of the B.A. (Hons.) in Statistics  
Session 2022-23

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# **Certificate**

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# **CONTENTS**

- ❖ Abstract
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Literature Review
- ❖ Methodology of the Survey
  - Objective of survey
  - Defining Population
  - Designing of Questionnaire
  - Collection of Data
  - Choice of Sampling Unit
  - Sampling Frame
  - Sampling Technique
  - Duration of the Survey
  - Scrutiny of data.
- ❖ Statistical Tools
  - Frequency Table
  - Bar Graph
  - Pie Chart
  - Fisher's Exact Test
  - Regression Analysis
- ❖ Tabulation and analysis of the data
- ❖ Conclusion
- ❖ Field experience and difficulties
- ❖ References
- ❖ Annexure : Questionnaire

# ABSTRACT

In this survey we analyze the opinion of students on safety of women using Bar Chart, Pie Chart, Regression Analysis and Fisher's Exact Test.

Ensuring the safety and well-being of women is a critical concern in society. Opinion surveys play a vital role in capturing public sentiment and understanding perceptions related to this important issue. This abstract aims to explore the application of the Fisher Exact Test in analyzing data obtained from opinion surveys focused on the safety of women.

The Fisher Exact Test is a statistical method widely used to determine the significance of associations between two categorical variables. In the context of women's safety, the test can help unveil potential relationships between different demographic characteristics and opinions on the subject matter. By evaluating the responses from diverse groups, policymakers and organizations can gain insights into the nuanced perspectives regarding women's safety.

To conduct the analysis, a sample of participants is selected to respond to a survey questionnaire specifically designed to gauge opinions on women's safety. The questionnaire may include variables such as age, gender, education level, geographical location, and personal experiences related to safety concerns. Responses are then categorized based on predefined categories to facilitate analysis.

Applying the Fisher Exact Test, associations between demographic variables and opinions on women's safety can be determined. For instance, the test can examine whether there is a significant relationship between age and the perception of safety, or whether education level influences the sense of security women experience in different environments. These statistical insights provide evidence-based guidance for policy formulation and resource allocation.

The Fisher Exact Test offers several advantages for analyzing opinion surveys on women's safety. Firstly, it accommodates small sample sizes, which are often encountered in targeted surveys. Secondly, it accounts for the categorical nature of the variables, enabling the assessment of significant associations.

Lastly, the test provides p-values, which quantify the statistical significance of the observed associations, aiding decision-making processes.

In conclusion, the application of the Fisher Exact Test in analyzing opinion surveys on the safety of women contributes to a comprehensive understanding of this critical societal issue. By uncovering significant associations between demographic characteristics and opinions, policymakers and organizations can identify areas of concern and tailor interventions accordingly, ultimately fostering safer environments for women.

Understanding and addressing the safety concerns of women is of paramount importance in today's society. Opinion surveys serve as valuable tools for gathering public perspectives on this critical issue. This abstract aims to explore the application of multinomial regression analysis in analyzing data collected from opinion surveys focused on women's safety.

Multinomial regression analysis is a statistical technique used to examine relationships between categorical independent variables and a categorical dependent variable with three or more categories. In the context of women's safety, this analysis can provide insights into the factors influencing different opinions or perceptions related to safety and contribute to evidence-based decision-making.

To conduct the analysis, a sample of participants is selected to respond to an opinion survey specifically designed to assess perceptions of women's safety. The survey may include questions regarding various aspects of safety, such as personal experiences, environmental factors, societal attitudes, and access to resources. Demographic variables like age, gender, education level, and geographical location may also be included.

By employing multinomial regression analysis, relationships between the independent variables (e.g., demographic characteristics) and the dependent variable (e.g., opinions on safety) can be evaluated. This analysis allows for the identification of statistically significant associations between the independent variables and the different categories of the dependent variable. For example, it can assess whether there are variations in safety perceptions based on age groups, educational backgrounds, or geographic locations.

The benefits of multinomial regression analysis in analyzing opinion surveys on women's safety are noteworthy. Firstly, it accommodates the inclusion of multiple independent variables, facilitating a comprehensive examination of various factors contributing to safety perceptions. Secondly, it provides estimates of odds ratios, allowing for the interpretation of the strength and direction of associations. Finally, the analysis offers insights into the relative importance of different independent variables in predicting the categories of the dependent variable.

In conclusion, the application of multinomial regression analysis in analyzing opinion surveys on women's safety enhances our understanding of this critical societal issue. By identifying significant associations between demographic variables and safety perceptions, policymakers and organizations can develop targeted interventions and policies that address the specific concerns and needs of diverse groups of women. This approach contributes to the creation of safer environments and promotes the well-being of women in society.

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

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## Introduction

The safety of women has become a critical issue in today's society. Women make up a significant portion of the world's population, and their safety is crucial for the well-being of families, communities, and society as a whole. However, various factors such as cultural beliefs, socio-economic status, and gender norms have led to the vulnerability of women. According to a report by the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime (WHO, 2021). Studies show that women are more likely to experience violence, harassment, and discrimination than men. This issue is particularly relevant in developing countries where social and economic inequality, cultural practices, and lack of access to education and healthcare contribute to women's vulnerability.

## Defining Women's Safety

The term "women's safety" can be defined as the measures that are taken to prevent violence, harassment, and discrimination against women. Women's safety encompasses physical, emotional, and psychological safety, and it includes protection from sexual assault, domestic violence, and other forms of abuse. It also includes access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities. Women's safety is an essential human right and a fundamental aspect of gender equality.

## Historical Context

The issue of women's safety has a long history, with violence against women being a pervasive issue throughout history. In ancient times, women were treated as property, and violence against them was deemed acceptable. However, as societies evolved and progressed, laws and policies were put in place to protect women from violence and discrimination. For example, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1979, which recognized the rights of women and their freedom from discrimination and violence (United Nations, 1979).

## Global Status of Women's Safety

According to the United Nations (UN) Women, one in three women globally has experienced physical or sexual violence, mostly by an intimate partner. In some countries, the prevalence of violence against women is much higher, with up to 70% of women reporting experiencing physical or sexual violence.



Moreover, women's safety is also affected by cultural practices and societal norms. For example, in many countries, women are expected to conform to traditional gender roles, and their mobility and access to education and healthcare may be restricted. This can lead to increased vulnerability to violence and discrimination.

In recent years, the issue of women's safety has gained more attention in the public discourse, with movements such as #MeToo and #TimesUp raising awareness about the prevalence of sexual harassment and assault.

### **The Role of Government and Society**

Governments have a crucial role to play in ensuring the safety of women. Policies and laws must be put in place to protect women from violence and discrimination. For example, in India, the government launched the 'One Stop Centre' initiative in 2015, which provides support and assistance to women who have experienced violence (Government of India, 2015). Similarly, in the United States, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was enacted in 1994, which provides funding and resources to prevent and respond to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking (National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, n.d.).

Societal attitudes towards women and gender norms also play a significant role in women's safety. Gender stereotypes and beliefs about women's inferiority can perpetuate violence and discrimination against women. Therefore, it is essential to promote gender equality and challenge harmful beliefs and attitudes towards women. This can be achieved through education, awareness campaigns, and community engagement initiatives.

### **Current Interventions and Measures to Improve Women's Safety**

Various interventions and measures have been implemented globally to address women's safety problems, including legislative measures, awareness-raising campaigns, and support services. Legislative measures include criminalizing violence against women and implementing gender-sensitive laws and policies. Awareness-raising campaigns aim to change societal attitudes towards women and promote gender equality. Support services, such as counseling and shelter homes, provide women with the necessary support to overcome the physical and psychological consequences of violence. For example, the UN Women's "Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces" program aims to create safe and inclusive cities for women and girls. This initiative involves working with local governments, civil society organizations, and community members to identify and address safety concerns in public spaces.

In India, the government has implemented various measures to improve women's safety, including the introduction of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) in 2005, the Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, and the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child) campaign in 2015. The PWDVA aims to protect women from domestic violence and provide them with legal remedies and support services. The Nirbhaya Fund was created to support initiatives aimed at improving the safety of women, such as the installation of CCTV cameras and setting up of crisis centers. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign aims to address the issue of female foeticide and promote the education of girls.

***Some of other measures include:***

*Education:* Education is a critical tool in promoting women's safety and empowerment. Education can raise awareness about gender-based violence, promote gender equality, and provide women with knowledge and skills to protect themselves.

*Legal and Policy Frameworks:* Many countries have established legal and policy frameworks to protect women from violence and discrimination. These frameworks include criminalizing various forms of violence against women, such as sexual assault and domestic violence, and providing legal protection to victims of violence.

*Community-Based Programs:* Community-based programs that provide support and services to women can also promote their safety and well-being. These programs may include women's shelters, hotlines, counseling services, and other forms of support for victims of violence.

## CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Safety is an essential aspect of human life. Ensuring safety is not only a fundamental human right but also a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development goals. Women are at greater risk of violence and insecurity than men across the world. Women's safety has become a significant concern for policymakers, academicians, and practitioners globally. This literature review aims to explore the problems and issues of women's safety across the world and in India. The review will start by highlighting the global scenario of women's safety, followed by a focus on the Indian context.

### *Global Scenario*

The global scenario of women's safety is grim. Women's safety is a significant concern in both developed and developing countries. Women face different forms of violence and insecurity, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, human trafficking, and honor killings. These issues impact women's physical, mental, and emotional well-being and restrict their freedom and mobility. The United Nations (UN) estimates that one in three women worldwide has experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime (UN Women, 2021). The following section will discuss some of the major issues related to women's safety across the world.

Domestic violence is a pervasive problem across the world. It is a form of gender-based violence that occurs within the home and affects women disproportionately. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 30% of women worldwide have experienced physical or sexual violence by their intimate partner (WHO, 2021). Domestic violence affects women's physical and mental health, restricts their mobility, and limits their access to education, employment, and other opportunities (Dong, Wang, & Zhang, 2019).

Sexual harassment is another significant issue impacting women's safety worldwide. It is a form of gender-based violence that affects women in public and private spaces, including workplaces, schools, streets, and public transport. The #MeToo movement brought global attention to the prevalence of sexual harassment and assault against women in the workplace (Hemphill & Schuller, 2020). Sexual harassment impacts women's mental health and well-being creates a hostile work environment, and limits their opportunities for career growth (Berdahl, 2018).

Human trafficking is a significant issue impacting women's safety worldwide. It is a form of modern-day slavery that involves the recruitment, transportation, and exploitation of people for

forced labor, sex work, or other purposes. Women and girls account for 71% of all trafficking victims worldwide (UNODC, 2021). Human trafficking affects women's physical and mental health, violates their human rights, and limits their opportunities for education and employment.

### ***Indian Scenario***

India is one of the most populous countries in the world, with approximately 1.3 billion people and also one of the countries where women's safety is a significant concern. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), crimes against women have increased by 7.3% from 2018 to 2019. Women in India face different forms of violence and insecurity, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, human trafficking, and honor killings. The following section will discuss some of the significant issues related to women's safety in India.

Gender-based violence is a prevalent problem in India, with numerous instances of rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, and other forms of violence against women. In recent years, there has been a rise in the number of cases of rape and sexual assault, leading to widespread public outrage and protests. Studies have shown that women in India face a higher risk of violence and abuse than men, with domestic violence being a significant concern.

A study conducted by the National Family Health Survey in 2015-2016 found that around 30% of women aged 15-49 had experienced physical or sexual violence from their spouse. The study also found that women who were illiterate or had lower levels of education were at a higher risk of experiencing violence. Similarly, a study conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2013 found that 35% of women in India had experienced physical or sexual violence at some point in their lives.

Sexual harassment is another significant problem that women in India face. It is a widespread issue that affects women in all walks of life, from schools and colleges to workplaces and public spaces. According to a survey conducted by the Indian Bar Association, around 70% of women in India have experienced sexual harassment in some form or the other. However, only a small percentage of these incidents are reported, due to fear of stigma, retaliation, and lack of trust in the legal system. A study conducted by Jagori, a women's rights organization, found that sexual harassment is a severe problem in public spaces like streets, public transport, and markets. The study also found that women who traveled alone or worked in the informal sector were at a higher risk of experiencing sexual harassment.

Domestic violence is a widespread problem in India. According to a survey conducted by the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) in 2019-2020, 30% of women in India have experienced physical violence by their husband or partner. The study also found that 31% of women in India have experienced emotional violence by their husband or partner.

Rape is a severe problem in India. According to the NCRB, a total of 32,033 cases of rape were reported in India in 2019, with an average of 88 rape cases per day. The study also found that the majority of rape cases were committed by someone known to the victim, such as a family member or neighbor (National Crime Records Bureau, 2019).

Human trafficking is a significant problem in India, with women and children being the most vulnerable. According to a report by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, more than 19,000 women and children were trafficked in India in 2016. The study also found that the majority of trafficking victims were from poor and marginalized communities (Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2016).

### ***Safety of Women in Public Spaces***

Women's safety in public spaces has been a significant concern in India. Women are often subjected to sexual harassment, assault, and violence in public spaces such as streets, markets, and public transport. A study conducted by Jagori, a women's organization, found that 88% of women in Delhi had experienced some form of sexual harassment in public spaces (Jagori, 2013). The study also revealed that only 6% of women reported such incidents to the police. Another study by Plan India found that 64% of women in Delhi felt unsafe while using public transport (Plan India, 2015). The study also highlighted that most women did not report incidents of harassment to the authorities due to a lack of trust in the police and legal system.

### ***Safety of Women in the Workplace***

Women's safety in the workplace has also been a significant concern in India. Sexual harassment at the workplace is prevalent, and women are often subjected to various forms of discrimination and harassment. A study by the Indian National Bar Association (INBA) found that 52% of women in the legal profession had experienced sexual harassment at work (INBA, 2019). The study also revealed that most women did not report such incidents due to the fear of retaliation and a lack of confidence in the legal system. Another study by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) found that women in the IT industry in India faced discrimination, harassment, and stalking (CSIS, 2018).

### ***Safety of Women in Rural Areas***

Women in rural areas face various challenges related to safety, including gender-based violence, lack of access to education and healthcare, and patriarchal attitudes. A study conducted by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) found that crimes against women in rural areas had increased by 19.4% in 2016 (NCRB, 2016). The study also revealed that most cases of violence against women in rural areas were related to dowry, sexual harassment, and rape. Another study by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) found that women in rural areas faced various obstacles in accessing healthcare services (ICRW, 2018). The study highlighted that women's health was often neglected due to patriarchal attitudes and a lack of awareness.

### ***Policy and legal framework***

The government of India has taken several steps to address the issue of women's safety in the country. In 2013, after the Nirbhaya case, the government amended the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, to make the punishment for rape more stringent. The government also launched several initiatives like the One Stop Centre, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and the Women Helpline to support and empower women. However, despite these measures, the problem of violence against women persists in India.

## CHAPTER 3: OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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### **Methodology of the Survey**

It is seen that conducting survey is a simple procedure of asking questions and then compiling the answer to procedure statistics. However, a survey must be carried out step by step, following procedure and formulas. In order to understand the entire process, it is necessary to understand the individual tasks and how they are interconnected. The steps involving in sample survey given as follows—

### **Objective of the Survey**

The objective of this opinion survey is to gather perceptions and experiences related to the safety of women in India. The survey aims to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to women's safety and the effectiveness of current measures in place to address the issue. Through this survey, we hope to identify the areas where improvements are needed and to develop recommendations that can lead to a safer environment for women across India. The findings of this survey will be used to guide policymakers, advocacy groups, and other stakeholders in their efforts to create a more secure and supportive society for women.

### **Defining Population**

In my study, students who study in Banaras Hindu University were taken into consideration for their opinion on “Safety of Women”. Thus, my population comprises of students studying in various faculties and institutes of B.H.U.

### **Designing of Questionnaire**

The most important thing of any survey is preparation of questionnaire. All the questions were included to get a clear picture of object. First draft was prepared with consultation of my supervisor. Then a pilot survey has been done to know any defect in framing the questions, then it finalized in light of trial data.

1. Question are clear to both respondents and the interviewer.
2. The information can be filled quickly and easily with minimum error and omission
3. Language of questionnaires are very easy to understand.

In last step of making questionnaire I have to do pilot survey to check my questionnaire are perfect or not and calculate 10 sample results. Such way I have completed my questionnaire.

### **Data Collection**

I have collected the data mainly through mailed questionnaire or by providing it's link to my friends and other students of B.H.U through social media such as WhatsApp and Telegram. Since all are pursuing their higher studies, nobody has to face any difficulties in responding to the questionnaire.

### **Choice of Sampling Unit**

My survey is only for study purpose and to learn survey methodology and project procedures. So my sampling units are 125 in number. One student can only response once to the questionnaire.

### **Sampling Frame**

In above I have described sampling units and sampling frame of all units are collected from students of different faculties and institutes of B.H.U. including, Faculty of Arts, Department of Statistics, Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law, M.M.V, Faculty of commerce, Institute of Science etc.

### **Sampling Technique**

The sampling technique adopted for the study is random sampling technique according to the convenience of my survey topic. A questionnaire was administered to different student to obtain data for the purpose of analysis.

### **Duration of the Survey**

It was December, 2022 when it came to my knowledge that I have been assigned to prepare my project work under the supervision of **Dr. Mukesh Kumar**. Keeping above prospective in mind, a Questionnaire was prepared by me and confirmed by my supervisor in the middle of June and it was distributed to the respondents through online in the last week of June after that it was finally collected by me.

### **Scrutiny of the Data**

The complete collected data was accumulated, analyzed & tabulated with help of MS-Excel. Multiple responses and irrelevant responses were deleted so that the results does not vary in only direction.

### **Statistical Tools**

In this section, we briefly present the statistical tools used for analyzing the effect of various factors on the academic performance of the students. Here, we used usual- Frequency table, Bar Graph, Pie Chart, F test and Regression



### **1. Frequency Table**

Frequency refers to the number of times an event or a value occurs. A frequency table is a table that lists items and shows the number of times the items occur.

### **2. Bar Graph**

The pictorial representation of a grouped data, in the form of vertical or horizontal rectangular bars, where the lengths of the bars are equivalent to the measure of data, are known as bar graphs or bar charts. The bars drawn are of uniform width, and the variable quantity is represented on one of the axes. Also, the measure of the variable is depicted on the other axes. The heights or the lengths of the bars denote the value of the variable, and these graphs are also used to compare certain quantities. The frequency distribution tables can be easily represented using bar charts which simplify the calculations and understanding of data.

The three major attributes of bar graphs are:

- The bar graph helps to compare the different sets of data among different groups easily.
- It shows the relationship using two axes, in which the categories on one axis and the discrete values on the other axis.
- The graph shows the major changes in data over time.

### **3. Pie Chart**

The “**Pie Chart**” is also known as “circle chart”, that divides the circular statistical graphic into sectors or slices in order to illustrate the numerical problems. Each sector denotes a proportionate part of the whole. To find out the composition of something, Pie-chart works the best at that time. In most cases, pie charts replace some other graphs like the bar graph, line plots, histograms, etc.

The pie chart is an important type of data representation. It contains different segments and sectors in which each segment and sectors of a pie chart forms a certain portion of the total (percentage). The total of all the data is equal to  $360^\circ$ . **The total value of the pie is always 100%.**

#### **Formula-**

To work out with the percentage for a pie chart, follow the steps given below:

- Categorized the data
- Calculate the total
- Divide the categories

- Convert into percentages
- Finally, calculate the degrees Therefore, the pie chart formula is given as

$$(\text{Given Data/Total value of Data}) \times 360$$

#### 4. Fisher's Exact Test

The Fisher exact test is a statistical test that is used to determine the significance of the association between two categorical variables in a 2x2 contingency table. It was developed by Ronald A. Fisher in the early 20th century and is particularly useful when dealing with small sample sizes or when the expected cell frequencies are low.

The test is based on the probability of obtaining the observed distribution, or a more extreme distribution, under the assumption of independence between the variables. The formula for calculating the p-value of the Fisher exact test is as follows:

$$p = [(a+b)!(c+d)!(a+c)!(b+d)!] / [n!a!b!c!d!]$$

Where:

- a is the frequency of observations in cell A (the first row, first column)
- b is the frequency of observations in cell B (the first row, second column)
- c is the frequency of observations in cell C (the second row, first column)
- d is the frequency of observations in cell D (the second row, second column)
- n is the total sample size ( $n = a + b + c + d$ )

The exclamation mark (!) denotes factorial, which means multiplying the number by all positive integers less than itself down to 1.

By calculating the p-value using this formula, we can compare it to a predetermined significance level (often  $\alpha = 0.05$ ) to determine whether the observed association between the variables is statistically significant. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we reject the null hypothesis of independence and conclude that there is a significant association between the variables.

The Fisher exact test is widely used in various fields, including biomedical research, epidemiology, genetics, and social sciences, to analyze contingency tables with small expected cell frequencies.

#### 5. Regression Analysis

Regression analysis refers to assessing the relationship between the outcome variable and one or more variables. The outcome variable is known as the dependent or response variable and the risk elements, and co-founders are known as predictors or independent variables. The dependent

variable is shown by “Y” and independent variables are shown by “X” in regression analysis. The general form of each type of regression is:

$$\text{Simple linear regression: } Y = a + bX + u$$

### **Multinomial Regression Analysis:**

Multinomial logistic regression is a statistical technique used to model and analyze the relationship between a categorical dependent variable with more than two categories and one or more independent variables. It is an extension of binary logistic regression and is commonly employed when the outcome variable has three or more unordered categories.

The formula for multinomial logistic regression is based on the principles of maximum likelihood estimation. The model estimates the probabilities of each category of the dependent variable given the independent variables, using the following equation:

$$P(Y = k|X) = \exp(\beta_k X) / (1 + \sum \exp(\beta_j X))$$

Where:  $P(Y = k|X)$  represents the probability of the dependent variable being in category  $k$  given the independent variables  $X$ .

$\beta_k$  represents the coefficients associated with the independent variables for category  $k$ .

$X$  represents the values of the independent variables.

$\sum$  indicates the sum of the exponentiated values of the coefficients multiplied by the independent variables for each category.

The multinomial logistic regression estimates the coefficients ( $\beta_k$ ) using an iterative optimization algorithm, such as maximum likelihood estimation or Newton-Raphson method, to maximize the likelihood of the observed data.

The output of the multinomial logistic regression provides information on the significance and direction of the independent variables' effects on each category of the dependent variable. It also allows for the calculation of odds ratios, which quantify the change in odds for a one-unit increase in the independent variable.

Multinomial logistic regression is widely utilized in various fields, including social sciences, market research, and healthcare, to analyze and predict outcomes with multiple unordered categories.

## CHAPTER 4 : TABULATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

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### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the table 1, 36.8% of respondents believe that women are portrayed as simple ordinary persons. This implies that women are seen as average and not extraordinary individuals. About 25.6% of respondents believe that women are portrayed as respectable and valued persons. This suggests that society has some level of respect for women and values their contributions. Only 2.4% of respondents believe that women are portrayed as a source of entertainment. This is a relatively small percentage, which indicates that the majority of respondents do not perceive women as a form of entertainment. The most concerning result of the survey is that 35.2% of respondents believe that women are portrayed as objects of male dominance. This result suggests that a significant portion of society views women as inferior and subservient to men.

Table 1

In your opinion how does our society portray a woman?	Frequency	Percent
A simple ordinary person	46	36.8
As a respectable and valued person	32	25.6
As a source of entertainment	3	2.4
As an object of male dominance	44	35.2
Total	125	100

Further, the analysis table 2 provides information about how our society portrays a woman based on the respondents' age-group, gender and place of residence.

The table provides information about the respondents' demographic characteristics. Out of the 125 respondents, 55 (44%) were up to 20 years old, and 70 (56%) were above 20 years old. The table shows that a higher percentage of younger respondents perceived women as simple and ordinary people (47%) compared to older respondents (29%). On the other hand, a higher percentage of older respondents perceived women as respectable and valued (36%) compared to younger respondents (13%). The Fisher's exact value of 0.013 indicates that there is a statistically significant association between the respondents' age group and their perception of how women are portrayed in society.

Out of the 125 respondents, 63 (50.4%) were female, and 62 (49.6%) were male. The table shows that a higher percentage of female respondents perceived women as simple and ordinary people (40%) compared to male respondents (34%). On the other hand, a higher percentage of male respondents perceived women as objects of male dominance (23%) compared to female

respondents (48%). The Fisher's exact value of 0.000 indicates that there is a statistically significant association between the respondents' gender and their perception of how women are portrayed in society.

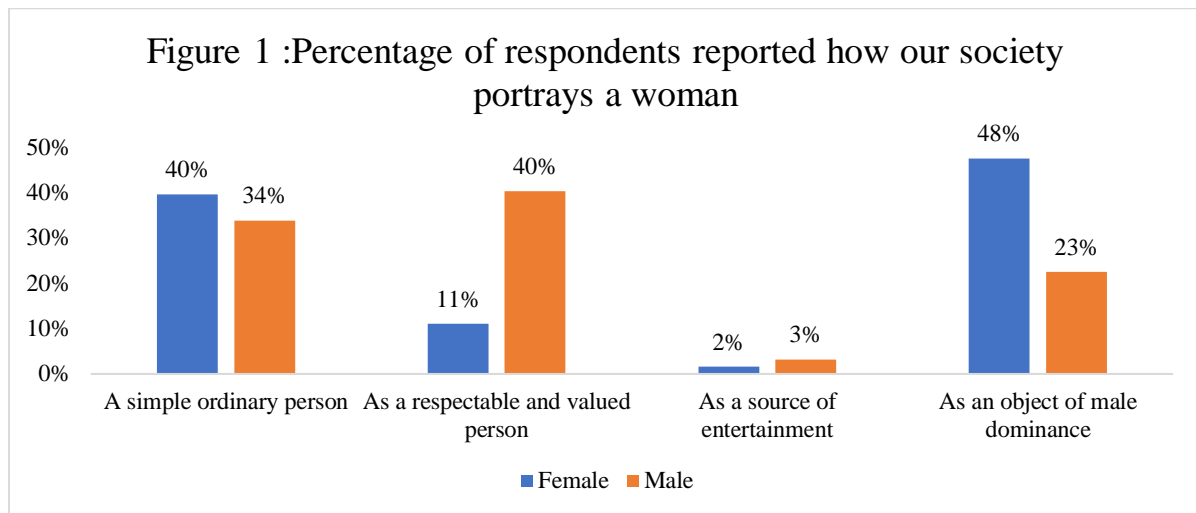
Out of the 125 respondents, 40 (32%) were from rural areas, and 85 (68%) were from urban areas. The table shows that a higher percentage of rural respondents perceived women as simple and ordinary people (45%) compared to urban respondents (33%). On the other hand, a higher percentage of urban respondents perceived women as respectable and valued (25%) compared to rural respondents (28%). However, the Fisher's exact value of 0.360 indicates that there is no statistically significant association between the respondents' place of residence and their perception of how women are portrayed in society.

Table 2

In your opinion how does our society portray a woman?		A simple ordinary person		As a respectable and valued person		As a source of entertainment		As an object of male dominance		Total		Fisher's exact Test
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Age-group	Up to 20 years	26	47	7	13	1	2	21	38	55	100	0.013
	Above 20 years	20	29	25	36	2	3	23	33	70	100	
Gender	Female	25	40	7	11	1	2	30	48	63	100	0.000
	Male	21	34	25	40	2	3	14	23	62	100	
Residence	Rural	18	45	11	28	0	0	11	28	40	100	0.360
	Urban	28	33	21	25	3	4	33	39	85	100	

Further, the figure presents the opinions of both males and females regarding how our society portrays women. It highlights different perceptions in four categories: as simple ordinary individuals, as respectable and valued persons, as sources of entertainment, and as objects of male dominance. According to the figure, 40% of females and 34% of males perceived women as a simple ordinary individuals . When it comes to being perceived as respectable and valued, only 11% of females whereas 40% of males reported the same, A very small percentage of females (2%) and males (3%) viewed them as a sources of entertainment

The most significant disparity arises in the perception of women as objects of male dominance. About 48% of females and 23% of males reported that society sees them as objects of male dominance. Overall, the data indicates that women are more likely to be objectified and viewed as objects of male dominance, while males are more likely to be seen as respectable and valued individuals. This suggests a disparity in how genders are perceived, highlighting the prevalence of gender stereotypes and unequal power dynamics within society.



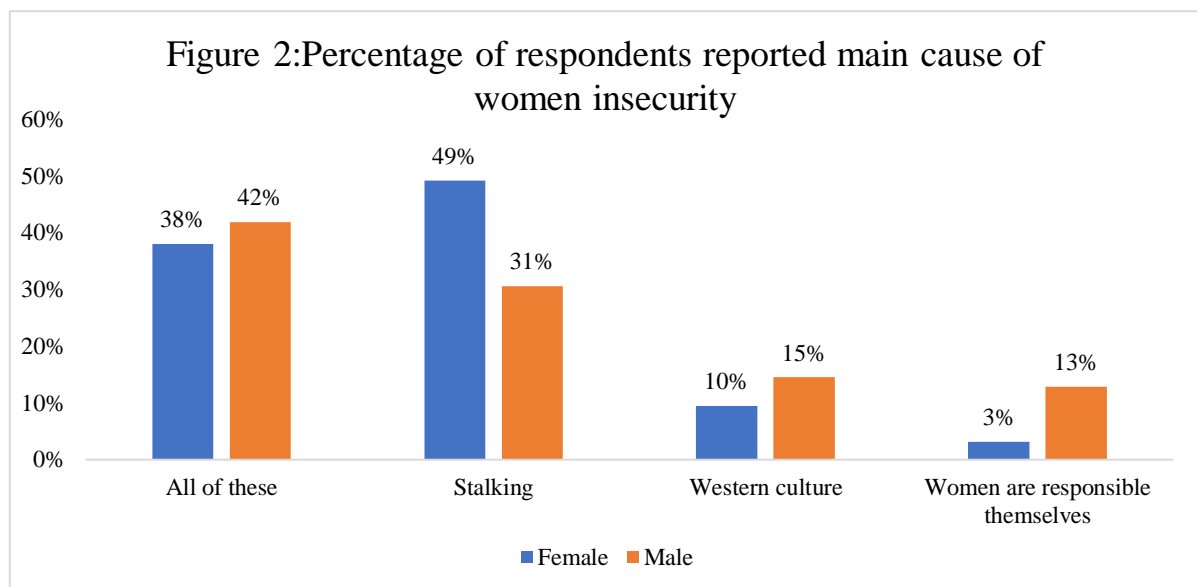
According to the table 3, the most common response (40%) is that all of the listed options contribute to women's insecurity. This suggests that respondents believe that women's insecurity is a complex issue with multiple causes. The second most common response (40%) is that stalking is the main cause of women's insecurity. This is not surprising as stalking can be a frightening and invasive experience for women and can lead to feelings of fear and vulnerability. A smaller percentage of respondents (12%) believe that Western culture is the main cause of women's insecurity. This response is more controversial and may reflect a belief that Western cultural values and practices are in conflict with traditional values and beliefs. Finally, a minority of respondents (8%) believe that women are responsible for their own insecurity. This is a concerning response as it suggests that some people believe that women's insecurity is their own fault and that they should be responsible for preventing it.

Table 3

In your view what is the main cause of women insecurity?	Frequency	Percent
All of these	50	40
Stalking	50	40
Western culture	15	12
Women are responsible themselves	10	8
Total	125	100

The figure 2 presents an analysis of the data from a survey on the main causes of women's insecurity. The figure represents the opinions of both male and female respondents on various perceptions and beliefs related to women's insecurity. The findings show that 38% of respondents believe that all of the mentioned perceptions apply to females, while 42% believe the same for males, indicating that a significant portion of respondents sees these perceptions as applicable to

both genders. Furthermore, 49% of respondents believe that females are more likely to be victims of stalking, whereas only 31% believe the same for males, indicating a perception that females are more vulnerable to stalking incidents. Additionally, the data suggests that both genders are influenced by Western cultural norms to some extent, as 10% of respondents believe that females are affected by Western culture, while 15% believe the same for males. Interestingly, the survey reveals that only 3% of respondents believe that females are responsible for their own situations, whereas 13% believe the same for males. This indicates a perception of higher accountability placed on females compared to males. Overall, the data suggests that societal biases and gender stereotypes may influence these perceptions and beliefs about women's insecurity.



According to the table 4, the vast majority of respondents (94.4%) do not believe that women are only unsafe outside their house. This suggests that respondents believe that women can experience insecurity and danger in a variety of settings, including their own homes. Only a small percentage of respondents (5.6%) believe that women are only unsafe outside their house. This response may reflect a belief that women are generally safe in their own homes and that danger and insecurity only arise when they venture outside.

Table 4

Do you think women are unsafe only outside their house?	Frequency	Percent
No	118	94.4
Yes	7	5.6
Total	125	100

According to the table 5, the vast majority of respondents (93.6%) do not believe that it is necessary for a man to always accompany a woman wherever she goes for her protection. This suggests that respondents believe that women should be able to move freely and independently without needing male protection. Only a small percentage of respondents (6.4%) believe that a man should always accompany a woman for her protection. This response may reflect a belief that women are inherently vulnerable and need male protection in order to stay safe.

Table 5

Is it necessary that a man should always accompany a woman wherever she goes, for her protection?	Frequency	Percent
No	117	93.6
Yes	8	6.4
Total	125	100

According to the table 6, the most common response (43.2%) is that a woman would retaliate verbally when being harassed or teased. This suggests that respondents believe that women are likely to respond to harassment or teasing by speaking out and challenging the behavior. The second most common response (28%) is that a woman would retaliate physically. This response is concerning as it suggests that some respondents believe that violence is an appropriate response to harassment or teasing. It is important to note that violence is never an acceptable response to harassment or teasing, and that there are more effective and non-violent ways of addressing this issue. A smaller percentage of respondents (15.2%) believe that a woman would simply ignore the harassment or teasing and walk away. While this response may be appropriate in some situations, it is important to recognize that ignoring harassment or teasing can also send a message that this behavior is acceptable or that the woman is powerless to challenge it. Finally, a minority of respondents (13.6%) believe that a woman would ask others for help when being harassed or teased. This response is important as it recognizes that women may need support and assistance in order to address harassment or teasing effectively.

Table 6

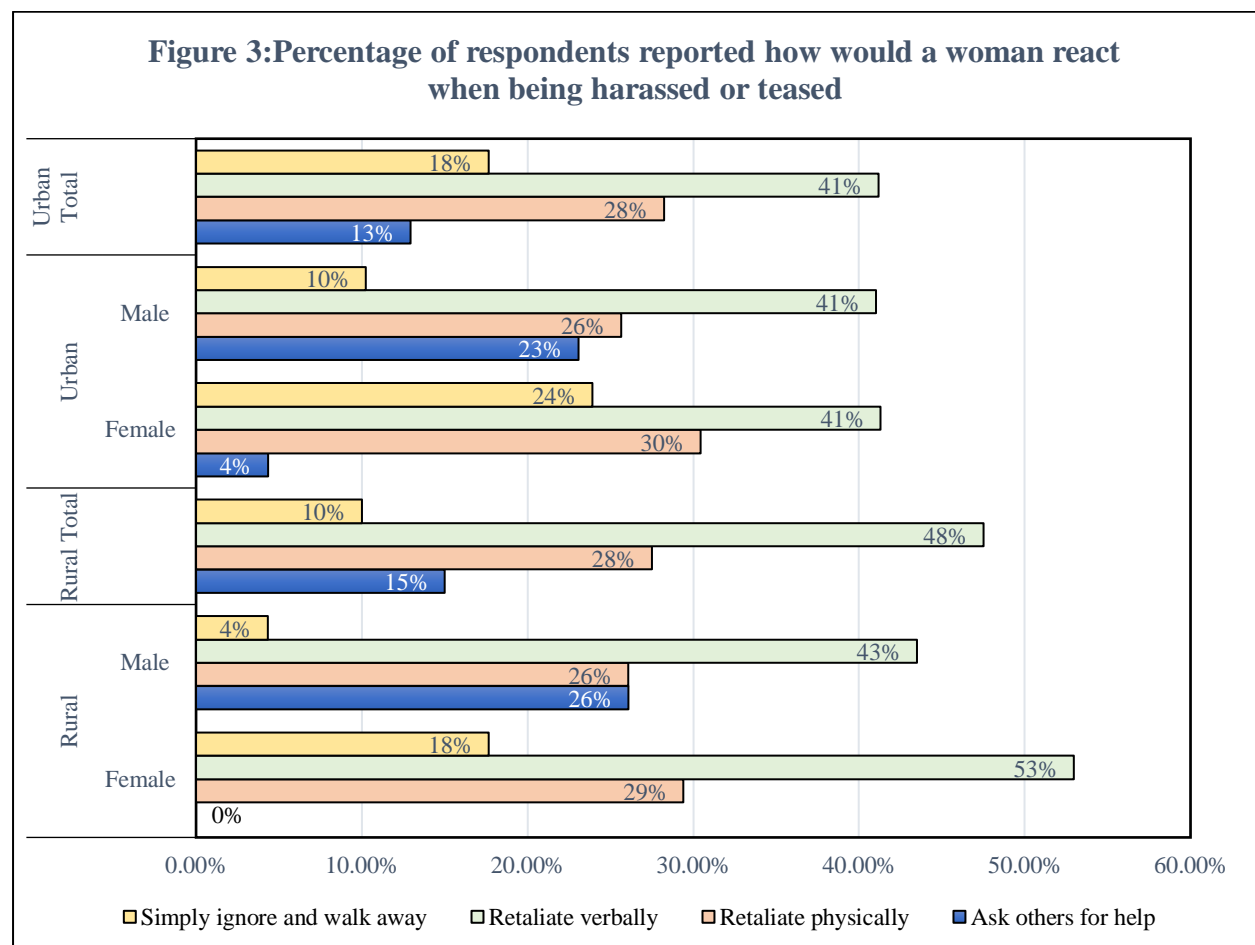
How do you think a woman would react when being harassed or teased?	Frequency	Percent
Ask others for help	17	13.6
Retaliate physically	35	28
Retaliate verbally	54	43.2
Simply ignore and walk away	19	15.2
Total	125	100



The figure presented displays the percentage distribution of responses from females and males in rural and urban areas regarding their reactions when harassed or teased. In rural areas, a majority of females (53%) indicated that they would retaliate verbally, while a slightly lower percentage of males (43%) chose the same option. Verbal retaliation appears to be a common response among females in rural areas. Additionally, a significant proportion of both females (29%) and males (26.%) reported that they would retaliate physically.

In urban areas, a similar pattern emerges, with 48% of females and 41% of males stating that they would choose verbal retaliation. Physical retaliation was also mentioned by 28% of females and 30% of males, indicating its prevalence as a response to harassment or teasing in urban settings. Another response option selected by respondents in both rural and urban areas was to ignore and walk away from the situation. In rural areas, this choice was made by 18% of females and 4% of males, while in urban areas, it was chosen by 10% of females and 24% of males.

It is important to recognize that individual responses may vary significantly based on personal experiences, cultural factors, and other contextual influences. The figure provides insights into reported reactions within different contexts, shedding light on the range of responses to harassment or teasing.



According to the table 7, the majority of respondents (67.2%) believe that the laws of the government for women's protection are not enough in the present scenario of our society where every other day we hear about girls being assaulted. This suggests that respondents believe that the existing laws are insufficient to address the problem of violence against women and that more needs to be done to protect women's rights and safety. A minority of respondents (19.2%) do not believe that the laws need reformation and 5.6% have no idea about it. It is important to note that this response may reflect a lack of awareness or understanding of the issue of violence against women, and that education and awareness-raising efforts may be needed to increase understanding of this issue. A smaller percentage of respondents (8%) believe that the government laws for women's protection are enough. This response may reflect a belief that the existing laws are sufficient and that the problem of violence against women is not as serious as some people believe.

Table 7

Are the laws of government for women protection enough in the present scenario of our society where every other day we hear about girls being assaulted?	Frequency	Percent
Needs reformation in Government laws	84	67.2
No	24	19.2
No idea	7	5.6
Yes	10	8
Total	125	100

According to the table 8, the majority of respondents (80%) do not agree with the restrictions put on women in the name of their protection. This suggests that respondents believe that restrictions on women's behavior are not an effective way to protect them from harm, and that such restrictions may be unfair or unjust. A minority of respondents (20%) do agree with the restrictions put on women in the name of their protection. This response may reflect a belief that such restrictions are necessary to protect women from harm, or that women's behavior should be regulated for cultural or moral reasons.

Table 8

Do you agree with the restrictions put on woman in the name of their protection?	Frequency	Percent
No	100	80
Yes	25	20
Total	125	100

It is important to note that the relationship between media and violence against women is complex and multifaceted, and that it is difficult to establish a direct causal link between media exposure

and violent behavior. However, many studies have suggested that exposure to certain types of media, such as violent or sexist media, can contribute to the normalization and acceptance of violence against women, and that media literacy and awareness-raising efforts may be needed to promote gender equality and prevent violence against women.

According to the table 9, the majority of respondents (76.8%) believe that media, movies, and entertainment sources are responsible for increasing violence against women and their security. This suggests that respondents perceive a link between the portrayal of women in popular media and the incidence of violence against women in society. A minority of respondents (23.2%) do not believe that media, movies, and entertainment sources are responsible for increasing violence against women and their security. This response may reflect a belief that other factors, such as cultural or economic factors, are more important in shaping attitudes and behaviors towards women.

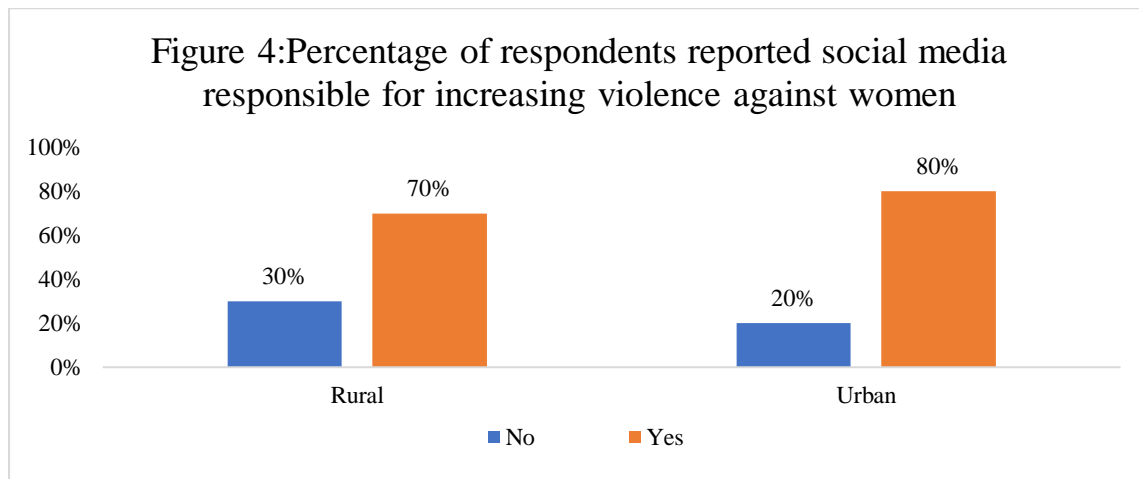
Table 9

In your opinion is media , movies and entertainment sources responsible for increasing violence against women and their security	Frequency	Percent
No	29	23.2
Yes	96	76.8
Total	125	100

The provided figure 4 presents the distribution of responses regarding the association between social media and the increase of violence against women in rural and urban areas. In the rural area, 30% of respondents disagreed ("No") with the idea that social media contributes to the rise in violence against women, while 70% agreed ("Yes"). This indicates that a majority of respondents in rural areas perceive social media as a factor in the increase of violence against women.

Similarly, in the urban area, 20% of respondents disagreed ("No") and 80% agreed ("Yes") with the notion that social media is responsible for the escalation of violence against women. Like the rural area, a majority of respondents in urban areas also hold the belief that social media plays a role in the increase of violence against women.

These findings highlight that significant proportions of both rural and urban respondents attribute social media to the rise in violence against women. However, it is important to recognize that this table alone does not establish a causal relationship between social media and violence against women. Further research and analysis are necessary to investigate and validate any potential connection.



According to the table 10, the majority of respondents (53.6%) identified harassment as the kind of violence and insecurity that women usually face in society. This may include various forms of sexual, verbal, and physical harassment, such as unwanted touching, lewd comments, stalking, and threats of violence. A significant minority of respondents (44%) identified eve teasing as the kind of violence and insecurity that women usually face in society. Eve teasing refers to the harassment or sexual objectification of women in public spaces, and may include behaviors such as catcalling, whistling, and ogling. Only a small number of respondents (2.4%) identified other forms of violence and insecurity that women may face in society. It is unclear what specific forms of violence or insecurity were included in this category.

Table 10

In our society what kind of violence and insecurity usually women face?	Frequency	Percent
Eve teasing	55	44
Harassment	67	53.6
Others	3	2.4
Total	125	100

According to the table 11, the majority of respondents (97.6%) believe that late night is usually unsafe for girls. This suggests that respondents perceive a greater risk of violence and insecurity towards women during the night time, when there are fewer people around and visibility is reduced. A small number of respondents (2.4%) identified evening as the time of day that is usually unsafe for girls. It is not clear from the data why these respondents perceive evening to be a risky time for girls, but it may be related to factors such as increased traffic congestion, or the presence of crowds in public places.

Table 11

According to you which time of day is usually unsafe for girls?	Frequency	Percent
Evening	3	2.4
Late night	122	97.6
Total	125	100

According to the table 12, respondents identified several potential reactions that a woman could have if she is being teased. The most common response (38.4%) was to oppose the behavior directly, indicating that respondents believe that women should stand up for themselves and challenge the person who is teasing them. A significant number of respondents (34.4%) also indicated that the woman should try to punish the culprit, suggesting that they believe that it is important to hold perpetrators accountable for their actions. A smaller number of respondents (27.2%) suggested that the woman should tell her parents about the incident. This response may reflect a belief that parents can provide support and guidance to their daughters in situations where they feel unsafe or threatened. Overall, the table suggests that there are different opinions on what a woman's reaction should be if she is being teased. However, all of the options presented involve taking action to address the behavior, either through personal action or by seeking external support.

Table 12

If any woman is being teased, then what should be her reaction?	Frequency	Percent
Tell her parents	34	27.2
To oppose	48	38.4
Try to punish the culprit	43	34.4
Total	125	100

According to the table 13, the majority of respondents (75.2%) believed that all of the reasons presented could contribute to women and their parents being indifferent to violence against them. This suggests that there are likely multiple factors that can influence people's attitudes towards violence against women, and that a comprehensive approach may be needed to address these issues. A smaller proportion of respondents (10.4%) identified lack of education as a reason for women and their parents being indifferent to violence against them. This suggests that education and awareness-raising efforts may be important in helping people to recognize and address violence against women. A very small proportion of respondents (5.6%) identified the principle of sacrifice as a reason for women and their parents being indifferent to violence against them. This may refer to cultural or religious beliefs that place a high value on endurance and self-

sacrifice, even in the face of mistreatment. Finally, a small proportion of respondents (8.8%) identified lack of awareness of their own rights as a reason for women and their parents being indifferent to violence against them. This suggests that efforts to raise awareness about women's rights and the importance of addressing violence against women may be important in addressing this issue.

Table 13

What according to you are the reasons for the women and their parents being sometimes indifferent to the violence against them?	Frequency	Percent
All of these	94	75.2
Lack of education	13	10.4
Principle of sacrifice	7	5.6
Unaware of their own rights	11	8.8
Total	125	100

The table 14 suggests that the majority of respondents (64%) believe that everyone is responsible for the increasing crime rate and violence against women. This suggests that there may be a shared responsibility among individuals, institutions, and society as a whole to address this issue. A smaller proportion of respondents (12%) identified the degradation of modern values as a reason for the increasing crime rate and violence against women. This may refer to cultural or societal changes that have led to a decline in values such as respect, empathy, and responsibility. Another group of respondents (15.2%) identified modern entertainment as a factor contributing to the increasing crime rate and violence against women. This may refer to the portrayal of women in media, movies, and other forms of entertainment that may perpetuate harmful stereotypes and normalize violence against women. Finally, a small proportion of respondents (8.8%) identified police and administration as a factor contributing to the increasing crime rate and violence against women.

Table 14

In your opinion who you feel is responsible for increasing crime rate and violence against women?	Frequency	Percent
All of these	80	64
Degradation of modern values	15	12
Modern entertainment	19	15.2
Police and administration	11	8.8
Total	125	100

Overall, the table suggests that there may be multiple factors contributing to the increasing crime rate and violence against women, and that addressing this issue may require a multi-faceted approach that involves individual, societal, and institutional change.

The table 15 suggests that most respondents believe that men should contribute in various ways for women's protection. The majority of respondents (76.8%) think that men should contribute in all possible ways to protect women. This could mean supporting and empowering women, speaking out against violence and harassment, and being willing to intervene in situations where women are being threatened or mistreated. About 16% of respondents think that men should keep a positive view towards women, which may involve promoting gender equality and challenging traditional gender roles. Additionally, 6.4% of respondents think that men should oppose violence against women, which could involve advocating for policy changes or supporting organizations that work towards ending violence against women. Only 0.8% of respondents thought that men should sacrifice male dominance for women's protection.

Table 15

According to you what should be the contribution of men for women protection?	Frequency	Percent
All of these	96	76.8
Dismantle patriarchy	1	0.8
To keep positive view for women	20	16
To oppose violence against women	8	6.4
Total	125	100

The table 16 shows the responses of the participants regarding the contribution of family in stopping violence against women. Out of the total 125 participants, 29 (23.2%) believed that a cultured upbringing should be the contribution of the family for stopping violence against women. 32 (25.6%) participants thought that creating a friendly environment could be the solution, while 31 (24.8%) believed that teaching the importance of moral values is essential. 33 (26.4%) participants opined that avoiding discrimination is the way to stop violence against women.

Table 16

What should be the contribution of family for stopping the violence against women?	Frequency	Percent
Cultured upbringing	29	23.2
Friendly environment	32	25.6
Teach importance of moral values	31	24.8
To avoid discrimination	33	26.4
Total	125	100

The table 17 shows the responses to the question regarding what should be the contribution of society for stopping violence against women. Out of 125 respondents, 81.6% (102) believe that society should contribute in all possible ways to stop violence against women. 7.2% (9) believe that society should maintain a humanoid behavior, while 6.4% (8) believe that society should abolish discrimination. 4.8% (6) believe that women should be given all rights.

Table 17

What should be the contribution of society for violence against women?	Frequency	Percent
Abolish discrimination	8	6.4
All of these	102	81.6
To keep humanoid behaviour	9	7.2
Women should be given all rights	6	4.8
Total	125	100

The table 18 shows the responses to the question about the role and contribution of law/administration for stopping violence against women. Out of the 125 respondents, 82 (65.6%) said that immediate action should be taken by the law/administration to stop violence against women. 27 (21.6%) respondents believed that provision for harsh punishment should be made, while 8 (6.4%) each believed in the provision for change in law and tit-for-tat action.

Table 18

What should be the role and contribution of law/administration for stopping the violence against women?	Frequency	Percent
Immediate action	82	65.6
Provision for change in law	8	6.4
Provision of harsh punishment	27	21.6
Tit for tat action	8	6.4
Total	125	100

According to the table 19, the respondents seem to agree that all of the mentioned freedoms should be given to women by their parents, with a majority of 96.8% choosing this option. Only a small percentage of respondents (2.4%) suggested that women should be allowed to study or work outside of their home station, and an even smaller percentage (0.8%) suggested that women should be allowed to work outside of their home altogether. This suggests that the respondents prioritize giving women a wide range of freedoms, including the ability to pursue education and work opportunities, while also acknowledging the importance of safety and security considerations.



Table 19

According to you what and how much freedom should be given to a woman by their parents?	Frequency	Percent
All of these	121	96.8
To let them study/ work out of station	3	2.4
To work outside	1	0.8
Total	125	100

## **REGRESSION ANALYSIS**

The given regression analysis is examining the relationship with three different outcomes of a dependent variable: "Opinion on how does our society portray a woman" - a simple and ordinary person, as a source of entertainment, and as an object of male dominance. The analysis also includes a base outcome for the opinion of being a respectable and valued person. The independent variables are Age, Gender, Residence, and Course of study. These outcomes serve as reference points for comparing the effects of the independent variables (Table 20).

### **1. As a simple ordinary person:**

- Age: The coefficient of -0.3892069 suggests that as age increases by one unit, the opinion on how society portrays a woman as a respectable and valued person decreases by 0.3892069 units. This coefficient is statistically significant at the 0.05 level ( $p = 0.031$ ).
- Gender (Male): The coefficient of -1.226593 indicates that males, compared to the base outcome, have a more negative opinion on how society portrays a woman as a respectable and valued person. This coefficient is statistically significant ( $p = 0.028$ ).
- Residence (Urban): The coefficient of -0.361962 suggests that residing in an urban area, compared to the base outcome, has a slightly negative but statistically insignificant effect on the opinion on how society portrays a woman as a respectable and valued person ( $p = 0.52$ ).
- Course of study: The coefficients for the different course of study variables (Research and UG) are not statistically significant at conventional levels. The coefficient for Research is implausibly large (-13.46447) with a wide confidence interval, indicating that it may be an unreliable estimate.

### **2. As a source of entertainment:**

- Age: The coefficient of -0.6958463 indicates that as age increases by one unit, the opinion on how society portrays a woman as a source of entertainment decreases by 0.6958463 units. However, this coefficient is not statistically significant ( $p = 0.159$ ).

- Gender (Male): The coefficient of -0.3292102 suggests that being male, compared to the base outcome, has a slightly negative but statistically insignificant effect on the opinion on how society portrays a woman as a source of entertainment ( $p = 0.819$ ).
- Residence (Urban): The coefficient of 15.68495 is implausibly large and comes with a wide confidence interval, indicating a potential issue with the estimate.
- Course of study: The coefficients for Research and UG are not statistically significant at conventional levels. The coefficient for Research is once again implausibly large (-15.3031) with a wide confidence interval.

### **3. As an object of male dominance:**

- Age: The coefficient of -0.2994905 suggests that as age increases by one unit, the opinion on how society portrays a woman as an object of male dominance decreases by 0.2994905 units. However, this coefficient is not statistically significant at the 0.05 level ( $p = 0.084$ ).
- Gender (Male): The coefficient of -1.966006 indicates that males, compared to the base outcome, have a more negative opinion on how society portrays a woman as an object of male dominance. This coefficient is statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).
- Residence (Urban): The coefficient of 0.3781115 suggests that residing in an urban area, compared to the base outcome, has a slightly positive but statistically insignificant effect on the opinion on how society portrays a woman as an object of male dominance ( $p > 0.05$ ).
- Course of study (Research and UG): The coefficients for both research and UG courses of study are not statistically significant, suggesting that they do not significantly influence the opinion of society portraying women as objects of male dominance.

Overall, the pseudo R-squared value of 0.1632 suggests that the independent variables in the regression model explain about 16.32% of the variability in the opinion on how society portrays a woman. The likelihood ratio chi-square test indicates that the model as a whole is statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ), suggesting that the independent variables jointly have a significant impact on the opinion. Thus, the regression analysis suggests that Age and Gender are important factors that influence the opinion on how society portrays a woman. Urban Residence and Undergraduate Course of study also have some influence on the opinion for certain outcomes. However, the Course of study for Research does not have any significant effect on any of the three outcomes.

Table 20 : Multi-Nomial logistic regression by opinion on women by background characteristics

Opinion on how does our society portray a woman		Coef.	Std.Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf.Interval]
A simple ordinary person						
Age		-0.3892069	0.1800471	-2.16	0.031	-0.7420928 -0.036321
Gender						
Male		-1.226593	0.5570514	-2.2	0.028	-2.318393 -0.1347919
Residence						
Urban		-0.361962	0.5629486	-0.64	0.52	-1.465321 0.741397
Course of study						
Research		-13.46447	3146.673	0	0.997	-6180.829 6153.9
UG		1.836094	1.205773	1.52	0.128	-0.5271777 4.199365
_cons		7.864544	4.27072	1.84	0.066	-0.5059121 16.235
As a respectable and valued person / (base outcome)						
As a source of entertainment						
Age		-0.6958463	0.4937783	-1.41	0.159	-1.663634 0.2719415
Gender						
Male		-0.3292102	1.438393	-0.23	0.819	-3.14841 2.489989
Residence						
Urban		15.68495	1282.327	0.01	0.99	-2497.63 2529
Course of study						
Research		-15.3031	11180.26	0	0.999	-21928.21 21897.6
UG		-3.942162	2.076346	-1.9	0.058	-8.011726 0.1274017
_cons		-0.0954291	1282.371	0	1	-2513.496 2513.305
As an object of male dominance						
Age		-0.2994905	0.173186	-1.73	0.084	-0.6389288 0.0399477
Gender						
Male		-1.966006	0.5590589	-3.52	0	-3.061741 -0.8702706
Residence						
Urban		0.3781115	0.5819748	0.65	0.516	-0.7625383 1.518761
Course of study						
Research		1.151798	1.560327	0.74	0.46	-1.906387 4.209983
UG		-0.4045256	0.8137695	-0.5	0.619	-1.999484 1.190433
_cons		7.812859	4.060426	1.92	0.054	-0.1454289 15.77115
LR chi2(15)	=	47.89				
Prob > chi2	=	0.0000				
Pseudo R2	=	0.1632				

## CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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The safety of women is a critical issue that affects the well-being of individuals, families, communities, and society as a whole. Despite progress made in promoting gender equality, women's safety remains a concern in many parts of the world. International initiatives aimed at promoting women's safety and gender equality are essential to address this issue and ensure that women can live their lives free from violence and discrimination. While progress has been made in addressing the issue of violence against women, there is still much work to be done. Governments and societies must work together to create a safe and equitable world for women. Through collective action and continued efforts, we can create a world where women can live their lives free from violence and fear. In this chapter, we will provide policy recommendations based on the analysis of the survey data presented in the previous chapter.

### **Summary of findings**

It is evident from the analysis that there are various perceptions and opinions regarding gender inequality, women's portrayal in society, women's insecurity, and violence against women. The table provides insights into these perspectives based on factors such as age group, rural/urban background, and attitudes towards women's behavior and safety. The findings highlight the need for addressing gender inequality and promoting women's rights. It is concerning that some respondents perceive women as objects of male dominance, indicating a deep-rooted gender inequality issue that requires attention. On a positive note, a significant proportion of the sample perceives women as respectable and valued individuals. The analysis also suggests that there are differences in perceptions based on age group and geographical background. Younger respondents tend to view women as simple and ordinary people, while older respondents see them as respectable and valued. Similarly, rural respondents are more likely to perceive women as simple and ordinary, while urban respondents are more likely to view them as objects of male dominance. These differences may reflect cultural and societal factors that influence attitudes towards women. Regarding women's insecurity, respondents have varying opinions about its main causes. Some view it as a multifaceted issue, while others focus on specific factors like stalking or cultural influences. However, the minority who believe women are responsible for their own insecurity highlights the need for greater awareness and education on the complexity of this issue.

It is essential to recognize that women can face danger and insecurity in various contexts, including within their own homes through domestic violence and abuse. Efforts to address this issue should encompass all forms of violence and insecurity against women, regardless of where they occur.

The analysis indicates a general recognition among respondents that women should be able to move independently without relying on male protection. This acknowledgment is crucial for promoting gender equality and empowering women to live free from violence and insecurity.

Regarding responses to harassment or teasing, there is a range of opinions on how women should react. Verbal retaliation, physical retaliation, or seeking help from others are suggested approaches. It is important to remember that there is no one "right" way for women to respond, as each individual may have different preferences and responses based on the situation. The analysis also reflects a general recognition among respondents that more needs to be done to protect women's rights and safety. Existing laws may be deemed insufficient, and efforts may include legal reforms, improved enforcement, and public education campaigns promoting gender equality and preventing violence against women.

Restrictions on women's behavior can take various forms, including limitations on mobility, clothing, and social interactions. While promoting women's safety is important, it should be done in ways that respect their autonomy and human rights. The analysis suggests a general recognition among respondents that such restrictions may not effectively protect women from harm, and alternative approaches are necessary. Respondents also perceive media, movies, and entertainment sources as potentially contributing to increased violence against women and their security. Promoting positive and diverse portrayals of women in media, along with media literacy and awareness-raising efforts, can help challenge harmful attitudes and behaviors. Harassment and eve teasing are identified as the most common forms of violence and insecurity faced by women. These acts can have severe impacts on women's safety, well-being, and mental health. Preventive measures and support systems are necessary to promote gender equality and protect women's human rights.

Perceptions of safety and risk can be influenced by personal experiences, cultural norms, and media portrayals. Effective efforts to promote women's safety and well-being should consider these complex factors and employ strategies such as awareness-raising, education, and policy and legal reforms. Finally, the table suggests that there is a general perception among respondents that late night is the time of day that is usually unsafe for girls, and that efforts to promote women's safety and well-being may need to take into account the specific risks associated with night time environments. It is worth noting that perceptions of safety and risk can be influenced by a range of factors, including personal experiences, cultural norms and values, and media portrayals. Efforts to promote women's safety and well-being may need to take into account these complex factors, and may need to involve a range of strategies, including awareness-raising, education, and policy and legal reforms.

## **Policy Recommendations**

One of the most significant findings from the survey data is the need for greater awareness and education around the complex nature of gender inequality and its impact on women's safety. To address this issue, we recommend the inclusion of gender equality education in school curricula at all levels. Such education can help students understand the social and cultural factors that contribute to gender inequality and the impact of gender inequality on women's safety. This education should also teach about healthy relationships, consent, and communication skills to reduce incidents of harassment and abuse.

Based on the analysis presented in the previous chapter, the following policy recommendations are suggested to promote women's safety and well-being:

1. **Education and Awareness-raising Campaigns** Education and awareness-raising campaigns should be developed and implemented at all levels of society to raise awareness about the complex nature of violence against women and to promote gender equality. The campaigns should target both men and women, and should be culturally appropriate and sensitive. The aim of these campaigns should be to challenge harmful attitudes and behaviors, and to promote respect for women's rights and dignity.
2. **Legal Reforms:** Existing laws should be reviewed and reformed to ensure that they provide adequate protection for women against all forms of violence and insecurity. This includes domestic violence, stalking, sexual harassment, and eve-teasing. The reforms should also ensure that the perpetrators of such crimes are punished in a timely and effective manner. The legal system should be made more accessible to women, particularly those from marginalized communities, and should provide them with the support and protection they need to seek justice.
3. **Enforcement of Existing Laws:** The enforcement of existing laws should be strengthened to ensure that perpetrators of violence against women are held accountable for their actions. This includes providing adequate resources to law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute cases of violence against women. Law enforcement agencies should be trained to be sensitive and responsive to the needs of women who report incidents of violence, and should be held accountable for any lapses in their duty to protect women.
4. **Promoting Women's Autonomy:** Efforts should be made to promote women's autonomy and agency in all aspects of their lives. This includes promoting their right to move independently without needing male protection, and to make their own decisions about their bodies, sexuality, and relationships. Restrictions on women's behavior should be challenged, and alternative approaches should be developed to promote their safety and well-being. Women's

participation in decision-making processes at all levels should be promoted to ensure that their voices are heard and their needs are addressed.

5. **Media Literacy and Awareness-raising:** Governments should collaborate with the media and entertainment industry to promote positive and diverse portrayals of women. The media and entertainment industry can play a vital role in shaping societal attitudes towards women. This includes promoting women's empowerment and leadership, and challenging harmful gender stereotypes and objectification. Media professionals should be trained to be sensitive and responsive to the needs of women, and to promote gender equality in their work. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that media and entertainment content does not promote or normalize violence against women. Furthermore, efforts to promote media literacy and awareness-raising among the general public can help individuals recognize and challenge harmful attitudes and behaviors.
6. **Creating Safe Environments for Women:** Efforts should be made to create safe environments for women, particularly in public spaces and during late-night hours. Governments can implement measures such as street lighting, security cameras, and increased police patrols to make public spaces safer for women at night. Additionally, the provision of safe and affordable transportation options can help reduce the risks associated with traveling alone at night. This further includes improving visibility in public spaces, and increasing the number of women in law enforcement agencies. Women's safety should be a key consideration in urban planning and design, and efforts should be made to make public spaces more welcoming and inclusive for women.
7. **Support Services:** Governments should provide funding for support services for women who experience violence or abuse. Support services include counseling, hotlines, shelters, and legal aid. These services should be accessible to all women, including those living in rural areas, and should be provided free of charge. Furthermore, governments must work to remove barriers to accessing support services, including language barriers, cultural barriers, and financial barriers.

## **Conclusion**

Promoting women's safety and gender equality requires a multi-faceted approach that involves education, law enforcement, awareness-raising, support services, and collaboration with the media and entertainment industry. Efforts to address this issue must take into account the complex nature of gender inequality and the various factors that contribute to women's insecurity. By implementing the policy recommendations outlined in this chapter, governments and societies can work together to create a safe and equitable world for women. Through collective action and continued efforts, we can create a world where women can live their lives

## **Field Experience**

While I did the survey the following were my experiences: -

1. As many of the participants had a good knowledge in English understanding, they didn't face difficulties while filling out the form But I encountered that while collecting the data by distribution of questionnaire on electronic tablet that a very few participants approximately 2-3 faced difficulties in filling out the questionnaire. I aided them unbiasedly to fill out the questionnaire.
2. Some of the participants also needed affirmation that their responses were to be kept confidential.
3. While taking responses by distribution of questionnaire on electronic tablet, few females told their concern regarding their safety and shared their past experiences, while few also give suggestions for improving their safety inside the campus.
4. Some participants also mailed me regarding the questionnaire and complemented for choosing such topic for the project.
5. Some participants also raised few queries regarding collection of data on course of study but were resolved with good understanding attitude.
6. It was overall a good experience in the field for collection of data on the topic



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## ANNEXURE : QUESTIONNAIRE

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1.Name

2.Age

3.Gender

4.What was your place of residence before taking admission in BHU?

- a.) Rural
- b.) Urban

5.What is your course of study?

- a.) UG
- b.) PG
- c.) Research

6.) In your opinion how does our society portray a woman?

- a.) As a respectable and valued person
- b.) A simple ordinary person
- c.) As an object of male dominance
- d.) As a source of entertainment

7.In your view what is the main cause of women insecurity?

- a.) Women are responsible themselves
- b.) Stalking
- c.) Western culture
- d.) All of these

8.Do you think women are unsafe only outside their house?

- a.) Yes
- b.) No

9.Is it necessary that a man should always accompany a woman wherever she goes, for her protection?

- a.) Yes
- b.) No

**10.How do you think a woman would react when being harassed or teased?**

- a.) Retaliate verbally
- b.) Retaliate physically
- c.) Simply ignore and walk away
- d.) Ask others for help

**11.Are the laws of government for women protection enough in the present scenario of our society where every other day we hear about girls being assaulted? \***

- a.) Yes
- b.) No
- c.) Needs reformation in Government laws
- d.) No idea

**12.Do you agree with the restrictions put on woman in the name of their protection?**

- a.) Yes
- b.) No

**13.In your opinion is media, movies and entertainment sources responsible for increasing violence against women and their security**

- a.) Yes
- b.) No

**14.In our society what kind of violence and insecurity usually women face?**

- a.) Harassment
- b.) Eve teasing
- c.) Theft
- d.) Others

**15.According to you which time of day is usually unsafe for girls?**

- a.) Morning
- b.) Late afternoon
- c.) Evening

d.) Late night

**16.If any woman is being teased, then what should be her reaction?**

- a.) Tell her parents
- b.) Try to punish the culprit
- c.) To oppose
- d.) To stay silent and endure it

**17.What according to you are the reasons for the women and their parents being sometimes indifferent to the violence against them?**

- a.) Lack of education
- b.) Financial dependency
- c.) Principle of sacrifice
- d.) Unaware of their own rights
- e.) All of these

**18.In your opinion who you feel is responsible for increasing crime rate and violence against women?**

- a.) Police and administration
- b.) Modern entertainment
- c.) Degradation of modern values
- d.) All of these

**19.According to you what should be the contribution of men for women protection?**

- a.) To keep positive view for women
- b.) Sacrifice of male dominance
- c.) To oppose violence against women
- d.) All of these

**20.What should be the contribution of family for stopping the violence against women?**

- a.) To avoid discrimination
- b.) Friendly environment
- c.) Cultured upbringing
- d.) Teach importance of moral values

**21.What should be the contribution of society for violence against women?**

- a.) To keep humanoid behaviour
- b.) Women should be given all rights
- c.) Abolish discrimination
- d.) All of these

**22.What should be the role and contribution of law/administration for stopping the violence against women?**

- a.) Immediate action
- b.) Provision of harsh punishment
- c.) Tit for tat action
- d.) Provision for change in law

**23.According to you what and how much freedom should be given to a woman by their parents?**

- a.) To work outside
- b.) To let them study/ work out of station
- c.) Their opinion and involvement in important household activities
- d.) All of these