

A SURVEY ON GIRL'S SAFETY

IN BHU CAMPUS



A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED FOR THE PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF B.SC. IN STATISTICS

Session 2021-2024

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF:

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the data given in this report entitled as- “A Survey on Girl’s safety in BHU Campus” has been collected, tabulated, analyzed and presented by “**MANSI SINGH**” student of B.Sc.(6thsemester) B.H.U. STATISTICS 2021- 2024 under the supervision of **Dr. ALOK KUMAR SINGH**.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the accomplishment of this project file successfully, many people have bestowed upon their blessings and heart-pledged support. This time, I am utilizing to thank all the people who were connected with this project in one or the other way. I would like to express my profound gratitude towards my supervisor Dr. ALOK KUMAR SINGH, Professor, Department of Statistics, Institute of Science, BHU for his untiring help, constant encouragement and worthy supervision without which, it would have been difficult for me to complete this project work. The guidance and valuable criticism that I received from him, during the entire project work has been of great help in the completion of this work. I also express my sincere thanks to my friend Sejal Dubey, Anup Kumar Singh who helped me a lot in this project and all the respondent who co-operated with me in my project and gave their precious time to my questionnaire. And, at last, I would like to thank the Department of Statistics, B.H.U. which gave me the opportunity for this project Work and for which I shall ever remain grateful.

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the safety of girls on college campuses. By interviewing students and campus security, we assessed the effectiveness of current safety measures. Our findings reveal persistent safety concerns, including harassment and lack of confidence in existing security measures. In addition to recommending increased lighting, CCTV camera's, patrolling and security presence, we advocate for the establishment of support networks and bystander intervention training. Creating a culture of accountability and empathy is crucial in fostering a safe environment where all students, regardless of gender, can thrive academically and socially. This research paper analysis the girl's safety in BHU campus. The researcher also examined the perception of girls regarding the safety issues and facilities provided by BHU administration. The questionnaire was used to gather information from the respondents. The respondents were girl's students studying in BANARAS HINDU

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INTRODUCTION

Nestled in the ancient city of Varanasi, Banaras Hindu University (BHU) stands as a beacon of education, attracting students from diverse backgrounds across the nation. However, amid the pursuit of knowledge and enlightenment, the issue of safety, particularly for female members of our community, remains a paramount concern.

Purpose of the Survey:

This survey is designed to gauge the prevailing sentiment regarding girls' safety within the BHU campus premises. By soliciting feedback from students, faculty, and staff, we aim to gain a nuanced understanding of the challenges and vulnerabilities faced by girls navigating campus life. Furthermore, the survey seeks to identify potential gaps in existing safety protocols and gather suggestions for enhancing security measures.

Significance:

Ensuring the safety of every member of the BHU community is not just a matter of compliance but a reflection of our commitment to fostering a conducive learning environment. By proactively addressing issues related to harassment, assault, and other forms of gender-based violence, BHU reaffirms its dedication to promoting equality, dignity, and respect for all individuals. Moreover, by amplifying the voices of female stakeholders through this survey, we aspire to catalyze positive change and contribute to the creation of a safer and more inclusive campus community.

Your participation in this survey is invaluable as it empowers us to advocate for tangible reforms and advocate for the rights and well-being of every student. Together, let us embark on this journey towards a safer, more secure BHU campus that upholds the principles of justice and equality for all.

Here are some significant points, which we should think properly.

- Geographical Safety: Assess the perceived safety of different areas of the BHU campus, including academic buildings, dormitories, outdoor spaces, and transportation hubs.
- Nighttime Safety: Explore feelings of safety among female students during nighttime hours, including concerns about walking alone on campus, using transportation services, and accessing facilities after dark.
- Security Measures: Evaluate the effectiveness of security measures such as CCTV cameras, emergency call boxes, and security personnel patrols in deterring and responding to safety incidents.
- Harassment and Assault: Investigate the prevalence and nature of harassment and assault experienced by female students on campus, including verbal harassment, unwanted advances, and physical violence.
- Reporting Mechanisms: Assess awareness and utilization of reporting mechanisms for safety concerns, including how comfortable female students feel reporting incidents to university authorities and the perceived efficacy of response procedures.
- Preventive Education: Explore the impact of preventive education initiatives on girls' safety awareness, knowledge of consent, bystander intervention skills, and empowerment to assert boundaries.
- Community Engagement: Evaluate the role of community engagement initiatives, including student-led organizations, campus events, and awareness campaigns, in promoting a culture of safety, respect, and accountability on campus.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- Specific locations within the campus where girls feel more insecure and also their residency.
- Evaluate how satisfied female students are with BHU campus emergency services, focusing on response time, accessibility.
- Analyze female students' awareness and involvement in BHU safety campaigns.

AIM OF THE SURVEY

The survey was conducted to collect data from the students of BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (over 105) from different courses and of different course year duration. The main aim of the survey is to know the girl's safety in BHU campus. Fostering a Secure Environment for BHU Girls on Campus.

METHODOLOGY

- PRE-PLANNING: The very first step for the project was to decide a topic. The topic must be well known to people and must not be controversial. I had consulted my supervisor Dr. Alok Kumar Singh for the same. He told me 2-3 topics, and then I decided my topic.
- SAMPLING FRAME: As my target population is the people related to different courses of BHU. I decide my sampling frame to be the group of students who were admitted in UG & PG courses in BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY of any course.
- THE QUESTIONNAIRE: The most important thing of any survey is preparation of questionnaire. All the questions were included to get a clear picture of the objective. First a Google form was prepared with consultation of my supervisor. Then a PILOT survey has been done to know any defect in framing the questions. Then it was finalized in light of the trial data. Following are some important points which were taken care of while preparing questionnaire.
 - Questions should be clear to both the respondent and the interviewer.
 - Simple alternative question having answer “YES” or “NO” were included.
 - Not any questions were asked to the respondent which may seem them very personal.
- SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: In the survey work, the sampling technique used was “Simple Random Sampling without Replacement”. I randomly selected the students within my specified population. I had a survey of total 105 students.

- DATA COLLECTION: Raw data can be collected by various techniques. Data for this project was collected by the means of Google form questionnaire, which would be perhaps the best way. Since it helps the respondent to study, decide and filling up the questionnaire in a cool and easy manner in his/her free time without any pressure and boundation. Questionnaire was filled by the respondents themselves. Questionnaire was explained to respondents whenever required.
- ANALYSIS AND REPORTING: After collecting the raw data, the next step was to analyze the data and make some conclusions based on it. I consulted my supervisor for analysis of data. He advised me to analyze the data using some parametric and non-parametric tests after its graphical representation.
- STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE: A simple analysis of the data was done using statistical methods. Pie Chart, Bar diagram and Multiple bar diagram were used where relevant for graphical representation. Wherever applicable, CHI-SQUARE TEST was applied to check independence of chosen attributes.
- DURATION OF PROJECT: The project was initiated in last of the march 2024 and finished till the 24th of April 2024. So, it took about one and half months for completion.

STATISTICAL TOOLS:

- **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 graph. The bars drawn have uniform width, and the variable quantity is represented on one of the axes. Also the measure of the variable depicted on the other axes. The heights or the lengths of the bars denote the value of the variable. These graphs can be used to compare various quantities.

- **Pie chart:-**

A pie chart is a circular statistical graphic, which is divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportion. In a pie chart, the arc length of each slice is proportional to the quantity it represents. This can also be used to compare various quantities.

- **Chi-square testing for independence of attributes:-**

Whenever we need to test relationship i.e. dependence or independence, between two or more attributes attained by population unit we can use chi square test for independence of attributes.

Let population units can have two attributes, say A and B, further A and B can be divided into r classes (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_r) and s classes (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_s) respectively. (A_i) represent the number of people possessing attribute A_i , B_j represent the number of people possessing attribute B_j and ($A_i B_j$) represent the number of people possessing both attributes A_i and B_j where $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, s$. We represent this information in the form of a table known as contingency table. Also, $\sum (A_i) = \sum (B_j) = N$, where N is the total population size.

Consider,

Null hypothesis(H_0): The attributes are independent i.e. attributes A and B are independent.

Alternative hypothesis(H_1): The attributes are dependent i.e. attributes A and B are dependent.

Test statistic will be:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \sum (f_{ij} - e_{ij})^2 / e_{ij}$$

Where $f_{ij} = (A_i B_j)$ and $e_{ij} = (A_i)(B_j)/N$, $i=1, 2, \dots, r$ and $j=1, 2, \dots, s$.

The tabulated value of chi square is obtained using degree of freedom $(r-1)*(s-1)$ and level of significance (α).

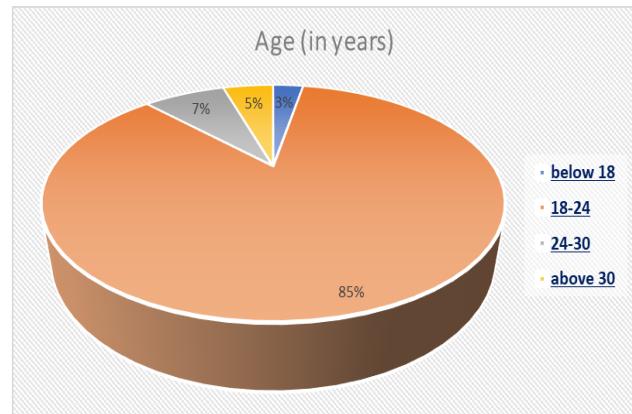
If $\chi^2_{\text{cal}} < \chi^2_{\text{tab}}$, then we cannot reject H_0 , that means the two attributes are independent of each other.

If $\chi^2_{\text{cal}} > \chi^2_{\text{tab}}$ then we may reject H_0 which shows that two attributes are dependent to each other

TABULATION AND ANALYSIS

1. TABLE FOR AGE DISTRIBUTION:

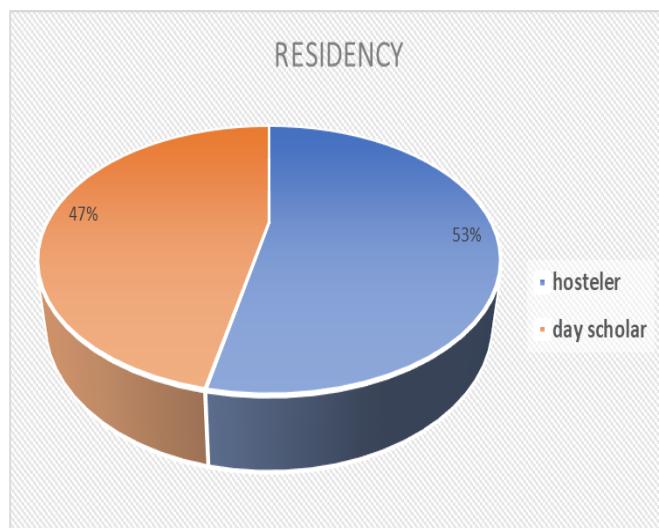
HOSTEL	FREQUENCY
gandhi smriti hostel	5
matreyi girls hostel	14
kundan devi	9
mmv	10
day scholar	51
new phd	2
naveen	10
triveni complex	4
TOTAL	105



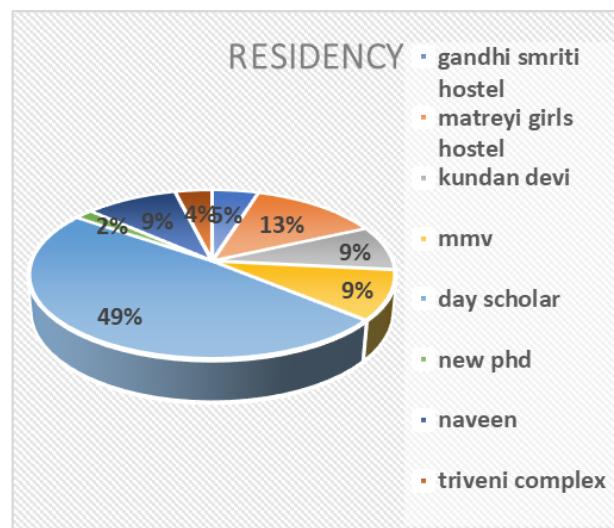
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data of merely every interval that we have given in the questionnaire. 85% student are in the range of 18-24 years. Therefore my analysis will not be biased.

2. RESIDENCY OF STUDENTS:



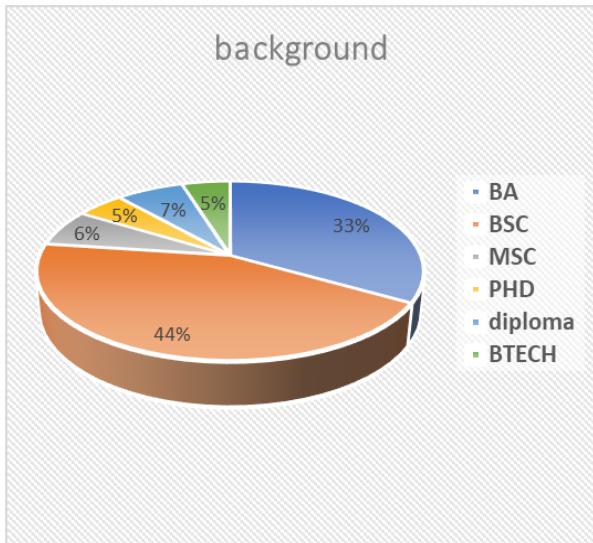
3. THE NAME OF THE HOSTEL:



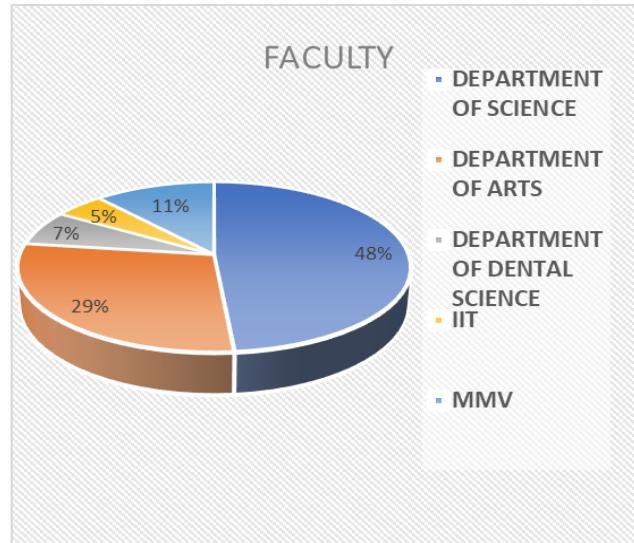
INTERPRETATION:

Our data has good amount of residency ratio of both that is hosteler and day scholar therefore our analysis will not be biased towards any group of girls.

4. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:



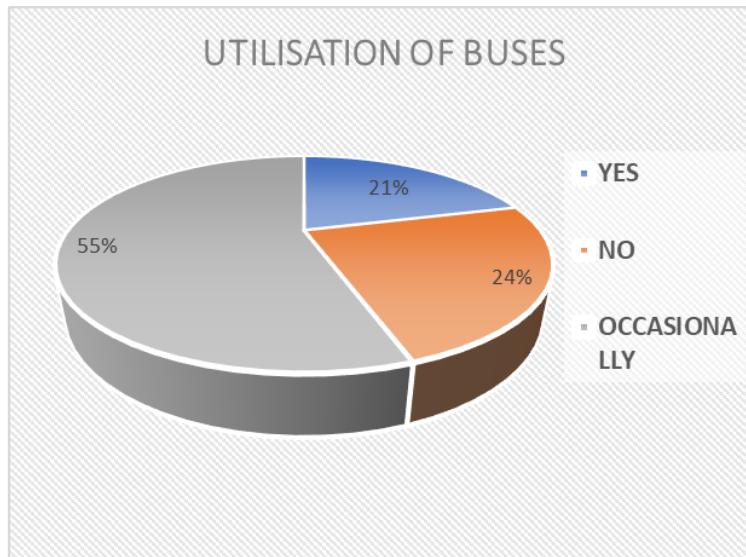
5. FACULTY:



INTERPRETATION:

Our data has good amount of educational background ratio of girls therefore our analysis will not be biased towards any group of girls.

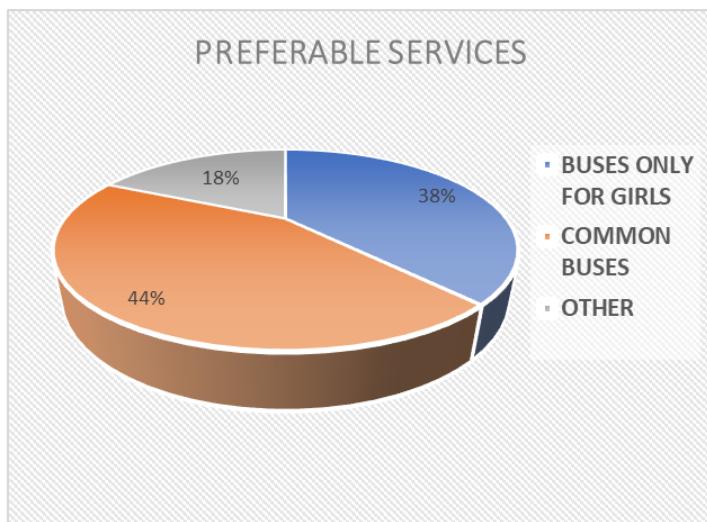
6. Regularly utilization of the college bus transportation services (by girls).



INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 55% girls occasionally use buses, 21% girls regularly use buses and 24% girls never use buses.

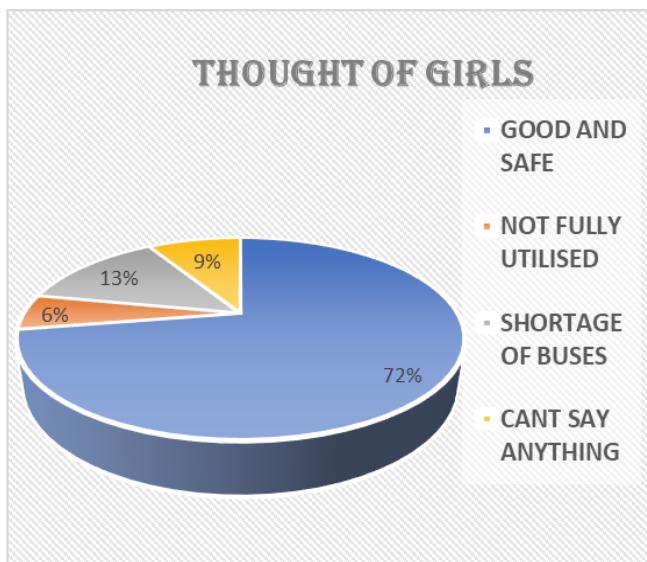
7. PREFERABLE SERVICES BY GIRLS.



INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 38% girls prefer buses only for girls, 44% girls prefer common buses and 18% girls prefer other transportation services.

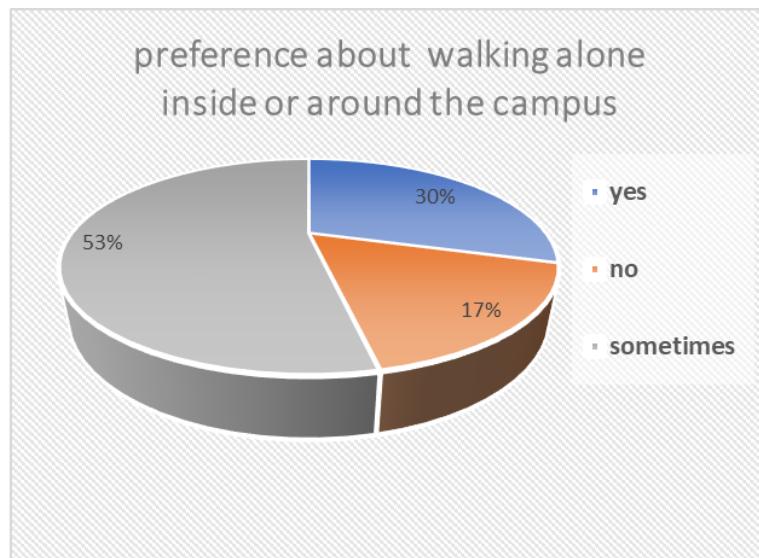
8. THOUGHT OF GIRLS (regarding buses)



INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 72% girls feels buses are good and safe, 13% girls says there are shortage of buses, 9% says buses are not fully utilized and remaining have no idea about the buses.

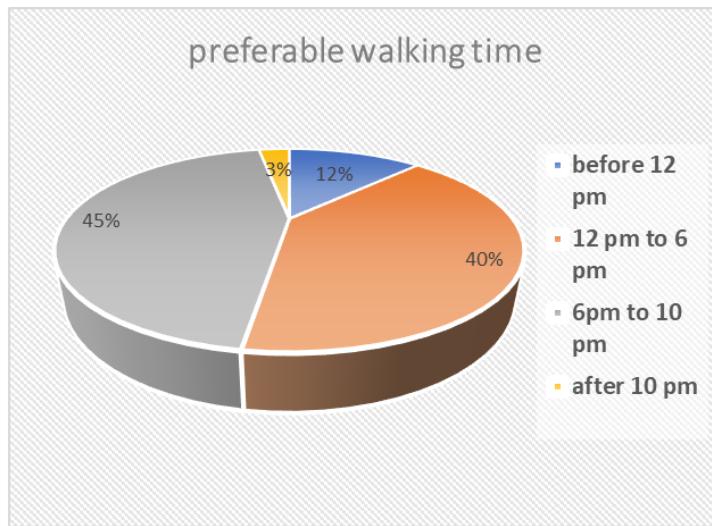
9. PREFERENCE ABOUT WALKING ALONE INSIDE OR AROUND THE CAMPUS.



INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 38% girls prefer buses only for girls, 44% girls prefer common buses and 18% girls prefer other transportation services.

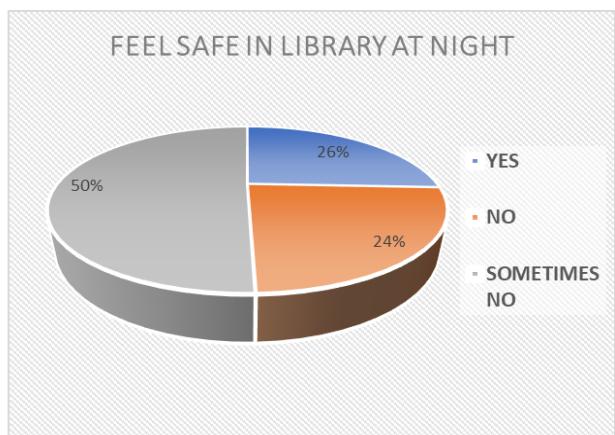
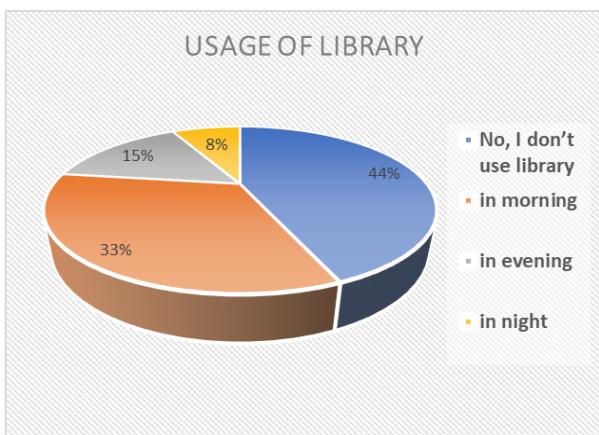
10. PREFERABLE TIME FOR WALKING ALONE INSIDE OR AROUND THE CAMPUS.



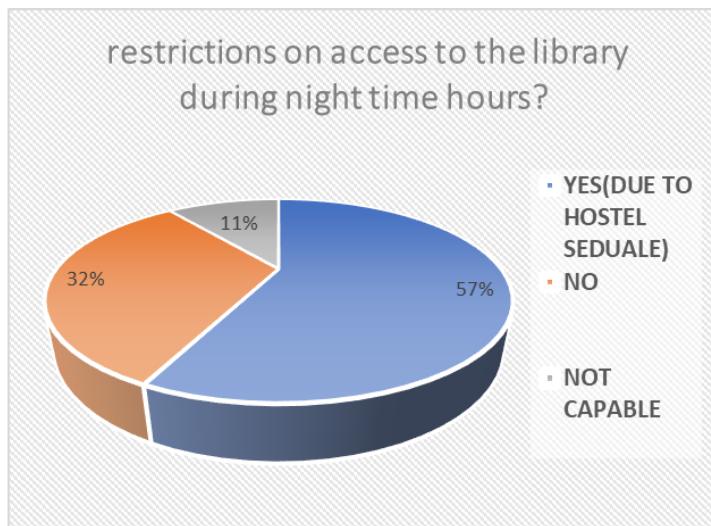
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 45% girls prefer 6pm to 10pm for walk alone, 40% girls 12pm to 6pm for walk, 12% girls prefer before 12pm to walk and 3% girls prefer after 10pm for walk alone.

11. USAGE OF LIBRARY BY GIRLS 12.SAFE FEEL IN LIBRARY(AT NIGHT)



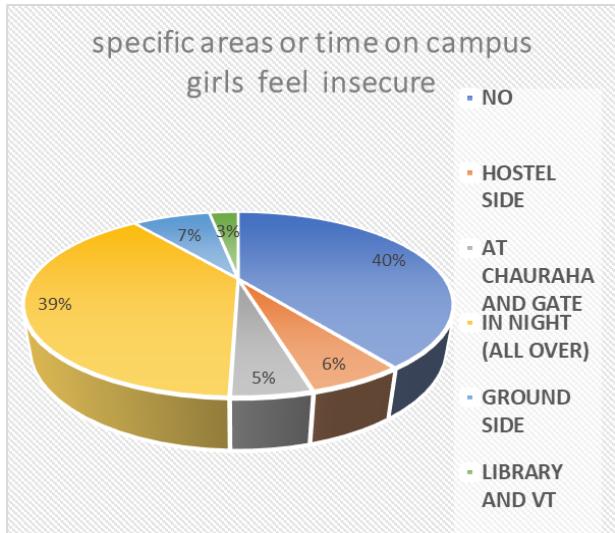
13. RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESSING THE LIBRARY DURING NIGHT TIME.



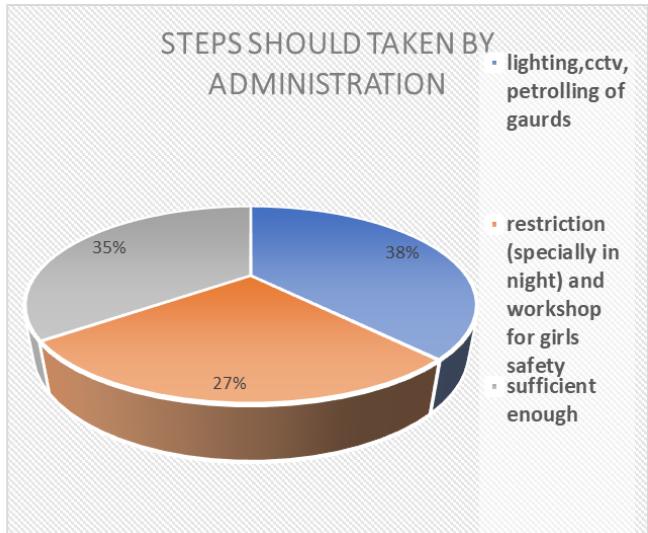
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 43.8% girls does not use library, 33.3% use library in morning, 15.2% girls use library in evening and remaining in night, 50.5% girls sometimes not feel safe in library at night, 25.7% girls feel safe and 23.8% girls feels not safe, 57% girls are restricted for using library at night, 32% have no restrictions and remaining are not capable for using library at night.

14. SPECIFIC AREAS OR TIME ON CAMPUS WHERE FEEL INSECURE



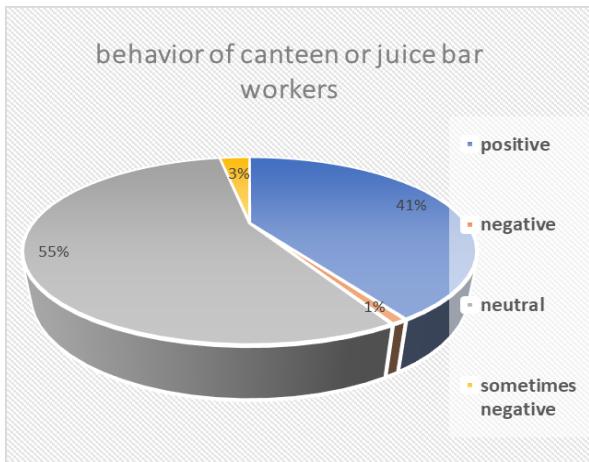
15. STEPS SHOULD TAKEN BY ADMINISTRATION



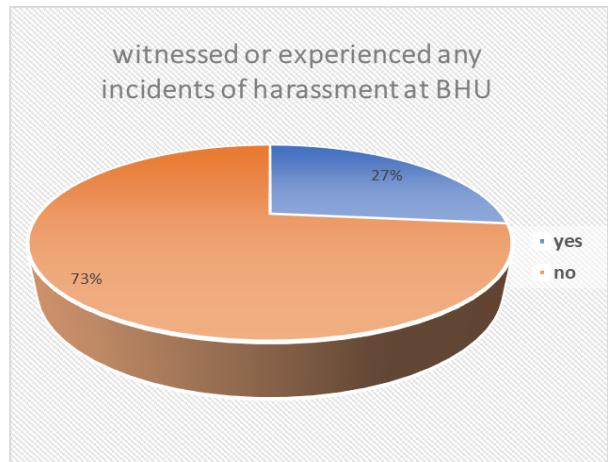
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 40% girls does not feel insecure, 39% girls feel insecure at night(all over), 7% girls feels insecure at ground side, 6% girls feel insecure at hostel side, 5% girls feel insecure at all chaurahas and gate and remaining at VT and library side, 38% girls think that the improvement in lightning , CCTV cameras and patrolling of guards, 27% girls thinks that there should restriction (specially in night) and workshop for girls safety and remaining are satisfied with current situations.

16. SPECIFIC AREAS OR TIME ON CAMPUS WHERE FEEL INSECURE



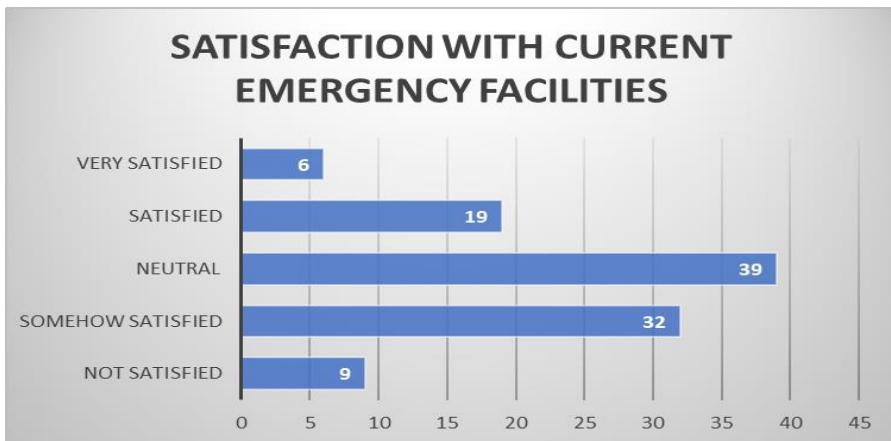
17. WITNESSED OR EXPERIENCED ANY INCIDENT OF HARASSMENT



INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 55% girls says about the behavior of canteen or juice bar are neutral, 41% is in favour of positive, 3% are in sometimes negative and 1% in negative behavior of canteen and juice bar, 27% girls are witnessed or experience any incidents of harassment and remaining are not .

18. SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT EMERGENCY FACILITIES



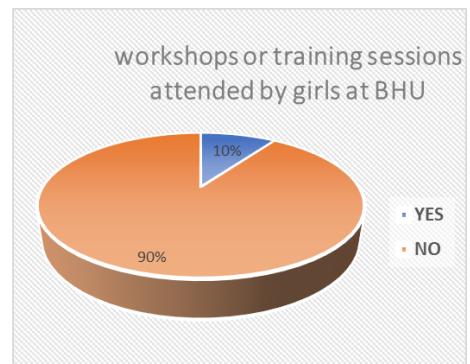
INTERPRETATION:

The graph shows us that majority of girls are neutrally satisfied with the current emergency facilities.

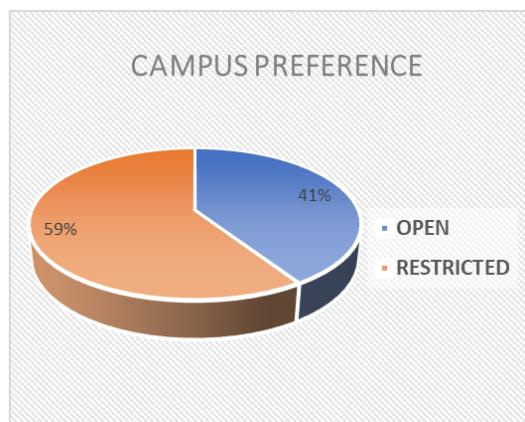
19. WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING SESSION ATTENDED

INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 90% girls does not attended any workshops or training sessions at bhu for girls safety .



20. CAMPUS PREFERENCE OF GIRLS



INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart we have got the data that 59% girls prefer restricted campus whereas 41% girls are in favour of open.

TEST -1

CHI SQUARE TEST FOR INDEPENDENCE OF ATTRIBUTES BETWEEN AGE AND PREFERENCE OF WALKING ALONE INSIDE OR AROUND THE CAMPUS.

H_0 : preference and age are independent.

H_1 : preference and age are dependent.

OBSERVED:-

	YES	NO	SOMETIMES	TOTAL
BELOW 18	2	0	1	3
18-24	27	15	45	87
24-30	2	2	6	10
ABOVE 30	0	1	4	5
TOTAL	31	18	56	105

EXPECTED:-

	yes	no	sometimes	total
below 18	0.89	0.51	1.6	3
18-24	25.69	14.91	46.4	87
24-30	2.95	1.71	5.3	10
above 30	1.48	0.86	2.7	5
TOTAL	31	18	56	105

AFTER POOLING:-

O _i	E _i	(O _i -E _i)^2/E _i
29	26.571	0.222
17	19.857	0.411
49	50.571	0.049
10	8	0.5

X² VALUES:-

CALCULATED	1.181895599
DEGREE OF FREEDOM	2
TABULATED	0.102586589
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	0.05

INTEPRETATIONS:-

The degree of freedom is $(4-1)(3-1)=6$, also 4 d.o.f is lost in the method of pooling ,so d.o.f becomes 2.

The result clearly indicates that the calculated value of χ^2 is 1.18189, which is greater than the tabulated value of χ^2 which is 0.10258 with degree of freedom 2 at 5% level of significance.

Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance.

So, age and preference of walking alone inside or around the campus is dependent.

TEST -2

CHI SQUARE TEST FOR INDEPENDENCE OF ATTRIBUTES BETWEEN RESIDENCY AND RESTRICTIONS ON GIRLS TO ACCESS THE LIBRARY DURING NIGHT TIME HOURS.

H_0 : residency and restrictions on girls to access library are independent.

H_1 : residency and restrictions on girls to access library are dependent.

OBSERVED:-

	yes	no	no idea	TOTAL
hosteler	43	12	0	55
day scholar	18	23	9	50
TOTAL	61	35	9	105

EXPECTED:-

	YES	NO	NO IDEA	TOTAL
HOSTELER	31.95238095	18.33333333	4.714285714	55
DAY SCHOLAR	29.04761905	16.66666667	4.285714286	50
TOTAL	61	35	9	105

AFTER POOLING:-

	O _i	E _i	(O _i -E _i) ² /E _i
	43	31.952	3.820
	18	29.048	4.202
	12	18.333	2.188
	23	16.667	2.407
	9	9	0

X² VALUES:-

CALCULATED	12.61600596
DEGREE OF FREEDOM	1
TABULATED	0.00393214
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	0.05

INTEPRETATIONS:-

The degree of freedom is $(3-1)(2-1)=2$, also 1 d.o.f is lost in the method of pooling ,so d.o.f becomes 1.

The result clearly indicates that the calculated value of χ^2 is 12.61600, which is greater than the tabulated value of χ^2 which is 0.00393 with degree of freedom 1 at 5% level of significance.

Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance.

So, residency of the girls and restrictions on girls to access library during night time hours is dependent.

TEST -3

CHI SQUARE TEST FOR INDEPENDENCE OF ATTRIBUTES BETWEEN RESIDENCY AND SPECIFIC AREA AND TIME WHERE GIRLS FEEL INSECURE.

H₀ : residency and specific area and time where girls feel insecure are independent.

H₁ : residency and specific area and time where girls feel insecure are dependent.

OBSERVED:-

	no	night	VT & library	chaurahas	gate	grounds	hostel	TOTAL
day scholar	22	16	1	2	3	2	5	51
kundan devi	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	9
matreyi hostel	5	5	1	1	1	0	1	14
mmv	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	10
naveen hostel	2	6	0	0	0	2	0	10
new phd hostel	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
triveni complex	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
gandhi smriti	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5
TOTAL	42	36	4	3	4	10	6	105

EXPECTED:-

	no	night	VT & library	chaurahas	gate	grounds	hostel	TOTAL
day scholar	20.4	17.486	1.943	1.457	1.943	4.857	2.914	51
kundan devi	3.6	3.086	0.343	0.257	0.343	0.857	0.514	9
matreyi hostel	5.6	4.800	0.533	0.400	0.533	1.333	0.800	14
mmv	4	3.429	0.381	0.286	0.381	0.952	0.571	10
naveen hostel	4	3.429	0.381	0.286	0.381	0.952	0.571	10
new phd hostel	0.8	0.686	0.076	0.057	0.076	0.190	0.114	2
triveni complex	1.6	1.371	0.152	0.114	0.152	0.381	0.229	4
gandhi smriti	2	1.714	0.190	0.143	0.190	0.476	0.286	5
TOTAL	42	36	4	3	4	10	6	105

AFTER POOLING:-

O _i	E _i	(O _i -E _i)^2/E _i
22	20.400	0.125
11	9.200	0.352
7	8.000	0.125
18	21.886	0.690
7	7.886	0.099
10	6.857	1.440
4	5.714	0.514
6	5.057	0.176
6	8.857	0.922
8	5.143	1.587
6	6.000	0.000

X² VALUES:-

CALCULATED	6.031548
DEGREE OF FREEDOM	32
TABULATED	20.07191
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	0.05

INTEPRETATIONS:-

The degree of freedom is $(8-1)(7-1)=42$, also 10 d.o.f is lost in the method of pooling ,so d.o.f becomes 32.

The result clearly indicates that the calculated value of χ^2 is 6.031548, which is not greater than the tabulated value of χ^2 which is 20.07191 with degree of freedom 32 at 5% level of significance.

Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance.

So, specific area and time where girls feel insecure are independent of residency of the girls.

CONCLUSION AND RESULTS :-

Due to the limitations in area of survey and biasedness of the data, there is a possibility that calculated result may differ from the actual one.

THE RESULTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

- ✓ There were nearly 85% of age 18-24, 7% of age 24-30 and 3% of age less than 18 and the remaining 1% was greater than the age 30.
- ✓ There were 53% of hosteler respondents and 47% of day scholar respondents among total 105 girls.
- ✓ 55% girls occasionally use the transportation services provided by BHU.
- ✓ 44% girls prefer common buses and 38% girls prefer the buses that's only for girls.
- ✓ 72% girls feels buses are good and safe, 13% girls says there are shortage of buses, 9% says buses are not fully utilized and remaining have no idea about it.
- ✓ Maximum girls (45%) prefer 6 p.m. – 10 p.m. for walking alone inside or around the campus and 40% prefer 12 p.m. -6 p.m. and remaining are before 12 p.m. and after 10 p .m. .
- ✓ 44% girls does not use the library ,33% use the library in morning time and remaining are in evening and night with 50% girls does not feel safe sometimes and 26% feel safe and 24% does not feel safe.
- ✓ 57% girls are restricted for using library at night, 32% have no restrictions and remaining are not capable for using library at night.
- ✓ 40% girls does not feel insecure in the campus, 39% girls feel insecure at night(all over), 7% girls feels insecure at ground side, 6% girls feel insecure at hostel side,5% girls feel insecure at all chauraha's and gate and remaining at VT and library side.
- ✓ 38% girls think that the improvement in lightning , CCTV cameras and patrolling of guards, 27% girls thinks that there should restriction (specially in night) and workshop for girls safety and remaining are satisfied with current situations.
- ✓ 27% girls are witnessed or experience any incidents of harassment and remaining are not .
- ✓ maximum of girls are neutrally satisfied with the current emergency facilities provided by BHU administration.
- ✓ 90% girls does not attended any workshops or training sessions at BHU for girls safety.
- ✓ 59% girls prefer restricted campus whereas 41% girls are in favour of open.

- Preference of walking alone inside or around the campus is dependent on age of the girls.
- Restrictions on girls to access library during night time hours is dependent to the residency of the girls.
- Specific area and time where girls feel insecure are independent of the residence of the girls.

FIELD EXPRESSION AND DIFFICULTIES:

In the starting I haven't decided my topic for a long time but after a long time my professor helped me for choosing the topic. I got to know about google form online and how to make google forms and how to make them attractive for the respondents or the people who will be sampled or are in the sampling frame. My professor Dr. ALOK KUMAR SINGH helped me a lot to made the questionnaire. He also reminded me where I was doing the mistakes and how ill do the analysis and analyze the data. My two friends Anup singh and Sejal dubey helped me a lot in creating the presentation and the questionnaire. In the starting it was difficult to get the data because everyone was not filling up the google form, I have to convince many people many times to fill out the form. After all it was nice experiencing the overall journey of the project. It was new for me to do something like this but it was kind of amazing and exciting.

QUESTIONNAIRE: Girls' safety in BHU campus survey

"Safe Spaces: Fostering a Secure Environment for BHU Girls on Campus"

1. Age (in years)
2. Day scholar or hosteler
3. The name of the hostel
4. Educational background
5. Faculty
6. Have you regularly utilized the college bus transportation services?
7. Which bus service do you prefer?
8. What do you think about buses that are only for girls?
9. Do you prefer walking alone inside or around the campus?
10. When do you prefer walking around campus the most?
11. Do you use the library? If yes, when do you prefer to use it the more?
12. Do you think it's safe for girls to use the library at night?
13. Are there any restrictions on your access to the library during night time hours?
14. Are there specific places or times on campus where you feel insecure?
15. What steps do you think the BHU administration should take to ensure girls' safety and freedom of movement on campus?
16. How would you describe the behavior of canteen or juice bar workers towards you?
17. Have you ever witnessed or experienced any incidents of harassment at BHU?
18. Has the BHU administration taken any actions in response to incidents of misbehavior?
19. On a scale of 1 to 5, how sufficient do you find the current emergency facilities provide for your needs?
20. Have you attended any workshops or training sessions at BHU aimed at promoting a safe and inclusive environment specifically for girls?
21. Would you rather have a campus that's open or one that's restricted in terms of access?