

SAHASANVEDANA SURVEY

**A SURVEY ON GENDER EQUALITY, WOMEN'S
SAFETY AND LEGAL AWARENESS**



© Prof. Dr. Rashmi Paraskar-Sovani

(This survey/study has been done by Prof. Dr. Rashmi Paraskar-Sovani, the founder of We 4 Change and it is expected, necessary and mandatory to use the facts/conclusions and study with her name and consent.)

Researcher's Introduction



Prof. Dr. Rashmi Paraskar-Sovani (Founder, We 4 Change) work for tribals in Naxal affected areas. She has worked on women's issues like violence against women, cyber-crime against women, help for rapists, sexual harassment at workplace.

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Journey Till Date..

Every woman has her own story, her own struggle. This struggle takes place at various levels for a variety of reasons and is expressed according to one's own potential, circumstances and according to the sensitivity of the inner consciousness.

While walking through Dandakaranya, I met many tribal women who were empowered than me in many ways. Even though they were underprivileged, they were more independent than me in many aspects. They were going through the wretched struggle of being valued as human being as I was going through the pitiful struggle of being valued as a woman. I can't say whether their fight is bigger than my struggle, because even if this is a comparison at all it is a comparison between the degree of wretchedness.

Along with that, I saw the struggles of my female students - wearing jeans, applying lipstick, delaying marriage until after graduation, getting away with boyfriend blackmail, ignoring unwanted touches on the bus, not telling home because they would shut down college if harassed by a road romeo. I realized that these struggles took a lot of their energy and skill. So, an underlying fact was that we were all fighting.

I found a common ground between these women. The health problems of tribal women and the health problems of urban girls studying in my college were the same. This fact surprised me and I started talking to girls. It is from here I got the realization that it is crucial for women's issue to be taken more seriously, that we should move forward by supporting and uplifting each other and for that we need an organization. Hence, I started We 4 Change organization.

Through interactions the problems of college girls started to emerge and the concept of #DesiMeToo program was born out of it. In India, it is common knowledge that women face various forms of oppression. It includes violent abuse in the form of rape, assault, molestation, dowry, harassment by in-laws, passing obscene comments to girls while walking on the street, whistling, enduring unwanted touching by men during travel and in schools and colleges, body shaming, obscene messages etc.

In India there is some seriousness and awareness when people are talking about issues like rape and dowry, but we are not so serious about the various forms of molestation girls face every day. These atrocities are not even on our radar. While interacting with college girls, they said that girls are treated in a disgusting way by bus drivers, auto drivers, truck drivers, hotel waiters, college friends to even acquaintances and relatives. It was realized that how girls deal with sexual behaviour and obscenity in the society is the subject of research. Also, college girls also wanted to be able to talk freely about such topics. #DesiMeToo program was organized with the intention to present this horrible reality to the society. It included women from all social and economic levels, from school and college girls to a 45-year-old woman. In this program, the clothes worn by the girls on the day when they had to face various incidents of molestation, the description of the incident and the photographs of the girls with their names were exhibited. These ranged from a school uniform to a leggings kurta

of a girl who worked on a weigh fork in a WCL mine, clothes of a five-year-old girl who was raped, and a sari of a 45-year-old woman. Except for a five-year-old girl, all other girls and women announced their names and displayed their photos along with dress. Not only this, the girls came to the platform and narrated their experiences. College students and relatives of some of the girls also shared their feelings and opinions. The girls who participated in the activity gave feedback that they felt very free and comfortable after sharing their experiences. After the catharsis they felt rejuvenated and confident to take up further challenges in life. Also, it was felt that the girls did not have the understanding of how to deal with such situations and the knowledge about the law and it was decided to take this direction of the further work. It was strongly felt that raising awareness was necessary especially among the youth. It was decided to organize an awareness workshop for that. #Desi Me Too was an experiment, it was an attempt to highlight the fact that just as celebrities in India face sexual harassment, so do ordinary girls.

Link: <https://www.we4change.in/case-study/2022/02/21/desimetoo/>

#Desi Me Too can be said to be qualitative research. Before taking up the awareness programme, it felt necessary to check whether the findings from #DesiMeToo are universal. So, it was decided to conduct a survey called Sahsanvedana Survey.

Link: <https://www.we4change.in/case-study/2023/02/21/sahsanvedana-survey/>

A nine-year-old girl born into the Madia Gond Primitive Tribal Group (PVTG Tribe) was raped by her neighbor, forty-year-old Anil Madavi. Mr. Madavi was sentenced to throw a party and feed mutton to everyone the Jat Panchayat. While the entire village was partying and eating mutton, the poor little girl was lying down injured in her hut for treatment. This came to light when we visited the village.

Link: <https://www.we4change.in/case-study/2018/02/20/when-rape-of-a-child-is-celebrated-by-jat-panchayat-mohali-jat-panchayat-case/>

Cop Mithun Rasekar of C60 Anti-Naxal Special Police Force in Gadchiroli perversely held the hand of a woman filling water at a hand pump and behaved obscenely. At that time, the We 4 Change organization forced the police to take action against Mithun Rasekar by standing by the victim's side.

Link: <https://www.we4change.in/case-study/2023/02/21/police-mithun-rasekar-molestation-case/>

When a well-educated young woman working on a weigh fork at a WCL mine in Umred was raped by a truck cleaner. Her mother came on camera and demanded justice for the girl. We 4 Change supported her during her struggles.

Link: <https://www.we4change.in/case-study/2023/02/21/toilet-ek-bhaykatha/>

The elite students of leading schools and colleges in Nagpur buy their uniforms from the famous shop Friends Garments. Minor girls were being shot by keeping a mobile camera in the changing room there. When no one was ready to take up the issue, We 4 Change organization came forward.

Link: <https://www.we4change.in/case-study/2019/08/29/the-dark-trend-of-hidden-spy-cameras-friends-garments-changing-room-case/>

One thing that was strongly felt in all this journey was that whatever the nature of the conflict, its scope and seriousness was the same. An activist named Ramesh Bhau came forward while building a bridge through public participation in a Naxal-hit area, and was killed by the Maoists for insisting on the developmental issues. With a strong desire to complete her husband's unfinished work, late Ramesh Bhau's wife Sunita bravely came forward and resumed the work of building bridges in the Naxal-hit area. Seeing her courage, the villagers also came forward and the bridge was completed with people's participation.

In this respect, Sunita proved to be a woman of courage. Ruchita, a student from Nagpur, was able to continue her education, which was stopped due to the pressure of marriage, only with the able support of her grandmother. In this sense, Ruchita's grandmother is also a struggling and courageous woman who supported her granddaughter to complete her education despite the opposition of the family. The rape victim women who have fought so far should also be appreciated. But it is regrettable that they cannot be praised, felicitated publicly because in our society they are looked down upon even though they are fighters. The exploitation and oppression of women is multi-dimensional - including being raped; Maoists killing husbands in plain sight; pushing an obese girl and saying 'you are like a mattress with pillows', and if she raises her voice against this kind of molestation, she is publicly humiliated and faces bodyshaming; molestation by relatives, acquaintances, strangers, fellow passengers - which of these humiliations, oppression and harassment is greater and on what criteria will we decide that whose suffering is greater, whose struggle is greater?

It was strongly felt that creating awareness among youth is a major and necessary step. We decided to organize an awareness program workshop for the same. Before that, it felt necessary to check whether the conclusions drawn from #Desi Me Too are universal. Therefore, we have decided to conduct a survey called Sahsanvedana Sarvekshan. Hope you all will understand it and stand strong against misogynist oppression.

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INTRODUCTION

“Women of the 21st century have it easier than women from earlier times” is a statement we’ve been hearing constantly since the past two decades than. It is certainly true, women have evolved and grown much stronger than before and they’ve definitely come a long way. Gone are the days of fighting for something as basic as the fundamental right to vote. But We 4 Change decided to conduct a survey to find out if women are still as safe or are as vulnerable as they used to be in earlier times. It was decided to study women in the age group of 18 to 25 years and 25 years and above while conducting the survey in two groups. This intent behind this social experiment was to honestly understand the issues of women and understand not only their contemporary status but also their state of mind.

609 women aged 18 to 60 years filled the form. This means that from women born around the 1960s to those on the verge of adulthood, i.e., the generation born until around 2005, have also recorded their experiences as women in this survey. That is, in this study, women who fall into the category of young, middle-aged and old women (senior citizens) have participated in this survey.

The majority of the participants responded to the survey said, “Women of all ages expressed their joy at the opportunity to express through this survey - the topics, issues and feelings that we have never been able to express to anyone.”

Researcher is fully aware that the scope of this subject is very large but the need for this subject is undeniable. This survey was conducted while keeping the aforementioned facts in mind. The main objective of this survey is to use the findings of the study, to improve the education, awareness and self-awareness of youth and adolescents.

Based on this study, modules will be developed separately for different age groups. Through which the young people will be taught how to protect themselves while thriving in society and the older women will be taught how to protect themselves and the next generation. Also, even if the incident of molestation, sexual abuse or defamation happens in the life of a woman, the skill of not letting its effect and impact fall in the future life will also be taught through this study process.

This survey was primarily filled by women in Maharashtra. This includes towns and cities like Solapur, Kolhapur, Gondia, Ahmednagar, Thane, Gadchiroli, Nashik, Pune, Wardha, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Gadchiroli, Mumbai, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Panvel and Akola. Outside of Maharashtra, there was also participation from women in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana and Andaman. Many people from countries like Australia and Sweden also filled the survey form recording their opinion. But while submitting such a document, the researchers had put a geographical restriction that the origin of the woman who filled the form should be in Maharashtra.

In this entire process, no woman was asked to tell her name, address, identity. So it was predicted that these women could fill this form honestly and without any fear. It was observed that women still haven’t possessed the mentality to speak freely in society about their personal experiences of dealing with matters like teasing, insult, threat or rape. In reality, the

person doing the injustice is to be blamed, but women consider themselves responsible for the act or incident. They carry this burden by themselves throughout their lives.

Many elderly women avoided filling this form. Perhaps now at a declining age, why should they remember these traumatic incidents? They didn't want to experience the discomfort again even though it was caused just by remembering what had happened. On the contrary, there was a section of women that said that it would be better if the next generation gets the benefit of their experiences or guidance from it. Surely, they have filled this form very freely.

Even after being their anonymity was guaranteed, some women avoided sharing such experiences in the form that was shared. Although about 30-35% of the women wrote in the answer form that they had never experienced any incident specified in the form, there were some sub-questions in which they mentioned the sexual harassment they had experienced. It was understood that the pressure of the society and the culture of not expressing such experiences are the reasons behind women not talking openly about the acts of injustice they had to endure.

The second part of the form asked whether women were aware of the legal provisions which can protect them in such situations. From the findings of this study, it was noticed that there is a large amount of ignorance in the society about laws, administration and order. Laws, schemes and policies are enforced in society, but it often happens that these laws fail to protect the section of society it intended to protect because the vulnerable section of society for whom these laws are made are ignorant about them. So, it should be ensured that these laws are executed properly. For that, along with enacting laws fairly, it is necessary to create public awareness. People should be educated at least about the laws which will protect them from any act of injustice. With this purpose the study has been conducted. It is a very important study that talks about the prevention of violence against women and develops the need to create awareness.

It is the responsibility of the government to create awareness about law and order. Along with the administration, it is also the responsibility of social organizations to work in the similar direction. The present document discusses the various dimensions and facets of each question answered in the questionnaire and the We 4 Change organization pledges to take up steps to bring change in the society regarding the issues of gender equality, discrimination and violence against women. We 4 Change organization has taken the initiative to make the change happen in order to use this document for the benefit of the society.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

of 300 each from both the groups. A total of 609 forms were filled in the age group of 18 to 25 and a total of 304 in the age group of 26 to the next age group and a total of 305 forms were filled in a period of about one month. Not only from various states like Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana, Andaman but also from Australia, Sweden, the questionnaire was filled through Google form.

Objective – To conduct public awareness program against oppression for students and women through baseline survey and study. The purpose of this questionnaire is to review the current social, economic, sexual and emotional status of women, and to understand the current

situation and also to do a comparative study of the experiences of the old and new generations.



1. Geographical Division and Economic Class

Women mainly born in but not limited to Maharashtra were included in this survey. While a majority of the participants are from Maharashtra, several participants also belong from various states like Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana, Andaman and also living in countries like Australia and Sweden have filled the forms. A total of 609 forms were filled across Maharashtra. Women from places all over Maharashtra like Solapur, Kolhapur, Gondia, Ahmednagar, Thane, Gadchiroli, Nashik, Pune, Wardha, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Mumbai, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Panvel, Akola districts have registered their participation. While the range of participants varies from slums to hyper urban areas in the city, it can be seen that the economically backward class has not been under-represented. This point is worth mentioning because it is said that there is a lot of injustice and oppression in economically backward areas or in a certain stratum of the society. But it was found that wherever there is a women class, some kind of woman, girl or even an old woman has to face defamation, sexual abuse, humiliation and injustice.

2. Age group

Sample Population was broken down in two groups; i.e. 18 to 25 and above 25 years age. Also, women between 26 and 60 years were included in the open age group above 25 years. The first group is for students and the second group is for inclusive women in which there are women in the next age group of 25 and above.

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
Age	Percentage	Age	Percentage
18 to 20	50.3%	26 to 35	50.1%
21 to 25	43.8%	36 to 45	43.7%
25 and above	5.9%	46 to 60	4.9%
		60 and above	1.3%

In the survey, women aged 18 to 25 years were included in the student group and women above 25 years were included in the open group. The age group of the participants was also categorized into three groups. Women above 60 years of age were found to be reluctant to fill the survey form. Only 1.3 percent of women, who are called senior citizens, filled the survey i.e., only 4 forms out of 305 belong to this age group. In fact, efforts were made to reach this age group on a large scale. However, it was noticed in the actual interaction with the seniors that the forms were not filled due to reluctance, indifference towards social responsibility and social pressure.

3: Financial Background

Financial Class	Percentage
Economically Backward Class	16.7%
Middle Class	63%
Upper Middle Class	20%
Rich	0.3%

Out of the two groups which filled the survey, one group consisted of students and the other group consisted of four financial classes being EBC, Middle Class, Upper Middle Class and Rich.

4. Relationship Status

Status	Percentage
Married	80.6%
Single	18.4%
Live in relationships	0%
others	1%

Note: The social class is assumed to be students in the age group of 18 to 25 years. 304 women in the first group of the survey i.e., more than 50 percent of the total survey female students fall into this sample group. Apart from this, 80.6 percent women in second age group are married while 18.4 percent women are single. Although live in relationship is an option given in this group, no one has been represented this group. At least not stated so. But, out of 305 forms in the older age group, a total of three forms i.e., 1 percent of women are represented at other levels apart from the social identity of married-unmarried-live-in relationship. Even if only 1 percent of the entire survey was represented in this study, it can be said that such a class is a sign of social change.

5. Have you experienced humiliation/injustice as a girl in your life?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
Types of abuse	percentage	Type of abuse	percentage
Harrasment	26%	छेडखानी	31.1%
Threats from men	9.2%	Threats from men	10.8%
Sexist Abuse	3.6%	Sexist Abuse	4.9%
Feeling insecured for being a woman	20.1%	Feeling insecured for being a woman	12.1%
Losing an opportunity due to sexim	18.8%	Losing an opportunity due to sexim	14.4%
Body Shaming	31.6%	Body Shaming	31.8%
Never faced any abuse	35%	Never faced any abuse	35.1%

Age 18 to 25: 65 percent of girls between the ages of 18 and 25 face injustice (beating, threats from men, lack of opportunities, insecurity, body shaming, etc.). Women face various forms of injustice just because they are women. 35 percent of girls between the ages of 18 and 25 said that they had never experienced injustice and humiliation, while 26 percent of them had experienced eve teasing. At the same time, 31.6 percent girls have experienced body shaming. 20.1 percent of girls face fear or feeling insecure as a woman while 18.8 percent of girls experience lack of opportunity as a girl. 9.2 percent of girls have experienced threats from men while 3.6 percent of girls in the age group of 18 to 25 have experienced beatings as women.

Age 25 and above: 64.9 percent of women above 25 years of age face various types of injustices for being a woman. In both groups, only 35 percent of women and girls said they

had not experienced injustice. That means about 65 percent of women had to face various injustices and atrocities. A total of 35.1 percent women in the age group of 25 to below answered no when asked whether they have experienced humiliation/injustice as a girl in their lifetime. But, at the same time, the remaining 31.1 percent of the women have said that they have experienced teasing and 31.8 percent of the women have experienced humiliation due to good or bad looks. 14.4 percent of women have experienced not getting opportunities because they are girls and 12.1 percent of women have experienced insecurity as women. 10.8 percent of women have experienced threats from men and 4.9 percent of women have reported being beaten as women.

Comparative study: While considering this question, it was noticed that, as in the old generation, comments were made on the appearance of good and bad. Students are experiencing this in the same proportion even today. Elderly women are the major victims of this type of molestation. Compared to that, the students are getting this experience to a lesser extent in the group. Nowadays, since boys and girls are co-educated, it is possible that this type of teasing has been curbed.

Conclusion: An important point is that the rate of insecurity as a woman is more felt by women in the modern age which has increased from 12.1 percent to 20.1 percent in the student group.

6. At what age did you experience ‘bad touch’ for the first time?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
Age	Percentage	Age	Percentage
1-5	2.3%	1 to 5	1.3%
6 to 10	12.2%	6 to 10	13.8%
11 to 17	26%	11 to 167	30.8%
18 to 25	18.4%	18 to 25	17.7%
25 and above	1.4%	25 and above	4.9%
Never Experienced	39.9%	Never Experienced	31.5%

Age 18 to 25: 39.9 percent of girls in the age group 18 to 25 have never experienced unwanted touch, suggesting that 60.1 percent of girls have experienced it at some point. In the age group of 11 to 16, this rate is highest i.e., 26 percent. Girls between the ages of 6 and 25 years are the most affected by bad touch (here bad touch is an unwanted touch by a man in a bus, a boy forcefully holding her hand, forcefully moving his hand around the body and all such touches).

Over 25 years: 31.5 percent of women have never experienced unwanted touching, while 69.5 percent of women have experienced it at some point. After 25 years, the rate of experiencing bad touch is very low at 4.9 percent. It is possibly because women may not feel that weak and vulnerable, rather feel confident or they can escape or deal with the situation. Even in this age group, women from the age of 6 to 25 years have experienced unwanted touching more. After 25 years this ratio decreases. 30.8 percent of women reported having experienced 'bad touch' between the ages of 11 and 16 years. 13.8 percent of women in the age group of 26 years and beyond have experienced 'bad touch' in the age group of 6 to 10 years.

Comparative Study: 2.3 percent of girls between the ages of 18 and 25 have experienced 'bad touch' within 1 to 5 years of their age, while 1.3 percent of women over 25 have experienced it at the same age. If we compare the figures, it is quite obvious that women from younger generation go through the experience of 'bad touch' twice as compared to the women of senior age group. In both age groups women reported to have experienced 'bad touch' between the ages of 18 and 25 is second highest. While 12.2 percent of female students in the age group of 18 to 25 have experienced 'bad touch' in the age group of 6 to 10 years.

Conclusion: It is an alarming fact that 60 percent girls have faced 'bad touch' at some point. For this, it is necessary to create awareness about 'bad touch' among the girls from age of five. Also, it is necessary to counsel them about what to do if they are trapped in such unwanted situations.

Change

7. What was the age of the person who gave you the bad touch?

Age	percentage
12 to 17	5.2%
19 to 25	13.8%
26 to 35	23.3%
36 to 50	26.6%
51 to 60	7.5%
60 and above	2.6%
No such experience	32.5%

This question was asked only in the age group of 25 years and above. Among them, 67.5 percent women have experienced the touch from men of various age groups. In this, women have taken this experience to a maximum extent, followed by women in the age group of 36 to 50 years. Below that, women aged 26 to 35 have testified to such an experience. It can also be said that such abuse is infringed by a person with dissatisfaction, depression and dissatisfaction in personal life.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that as the age increases, the courage of the repressed, abusive man increases. It is easy for them to find a girl who will shut up if they are touched without consent and make sure that their victims will not speak against them. Males of this age group seem to have a better chance of harassing a girl who won't talk out of respectful fear and who is sure that no one would believe her if she tells her family members. Such men must have

found it easy to convince the girl or to threaten the girl by threatening with cliches like “If you tell the family, no one will believe you.”

8) Who gave you the ‘bad touch’?

Age 18 to 25		Age 25 and above	
Relation to the Person	Percentage	Relation to the Person	Percentage
Unknown Person	39.5%	Unknown Person	31.8%
Father/Brother	1.7%	Father/Brother	1.3%
Male Relative	9.2%	Male Relative	13.4%
Neighbour	12.2%	Neighbour	10.8%
Teacher	1.3%	Teacher	1.6%
Co-passenger in Travel	9.5%	Co-passenger in Travel	17.7%
Acquaintance	6.9%	Acquaintance	14.4%
Friend	2.6%	Friend	0.7%
No Such Experience	39.2%	No Such Experience	31.5%

Age 18 to 25 years: In the age group of 18 to 25 years, the proportion of women who have experienced unwanted touch is 60.8 percent. 39.2 percent of girls aged 18 to 25 said that they had no experience while answering this question. However, around the same number of girls, 39.5 percent, said that they had been touched by a stranger without their permission. 9.5 percent

of girls have faced this experience during travel. Also, 6.9 percent of people who can only be labelled as acquaintances have given the bad touch to girls at a very tender age. 12.2 percent of girls have experienced unwanted touching from neighbors and 9.2 percent of girls have experienced unwanted touching from the trusting relatives who they call 'uncle' and 'grandfather'. Among the sample population, 1.7 percent of girls claim to have received the 'bad touch' from their own fathers and sibling. 1.3 percent of girls have had to face such an unfortunate experience via their teachers.

Above 25 years: In this group the proportion of women who have experienced unwanted touch is 68.5 per cent while the proportion of women who have not experienced such touch is 31.5 per cent. However, parallel to this, 31.8 per cent women reported being touched by strangers while 17.7 per cent of women reported being touched by fellow travelers. 14.4 percent went through the same by the hands of acquaintances, 13.4 percent from relatives, 1.6 percent from teachers, 1.3 percent from sibling brothers/fathers, and 10.8 percent from neighbors.

Comparative Study: It was observed that 31.8 percent of women in the age group above 26 years experienced unwanted touching by strangers, while this ratio increased to 39.5 percent in the student group. In the new generation, the statistics of unwanted touching by strangers, neighbors and classmates seem to have increased. 14.4 percent of the 25-year-old generation experienced unwanted touching from previous acquaintances, and 6.9 percent of girls between the ages of 18 and 25 experienced it nevertheless, which means that the statistics show that unwanted touching by acquaintances is now on a relatively smaller scale. This is a sign of increased awareness in the family.

Conclusion: Although the rate of experiencing unwanted touch has decreased in the new generation (by 7.7 percent), the rate of experiencing bad touch from strangers, neighbors, fathers, brothers and friends has increased. While such experiences from acquaintances and relatives has decreased to half which indicates the increased amount of awareness among parents, education and nuclear family with focused attention on individuals.

It is a serious matter that both groups realize that they are the most vulnerable in public places. Women experience 'bad touch' mostly from strangers which means that women should have faced more such experiences during travel, public places, school-college, class. That means places where strangers meet are not safe for girls. Females meet strangers in public spaces and working places, so it is once again proved that public spaces and working places are not safe for females.

9. What did you feel after experiencing the bad touch?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
Feeling	Percentage	Feeling	percentage
Anger/Rage	42.8%	Anger/Rage	39.7%
Happiness	1.3%	Happiness	1%
Frustration	35.8%	Frustration	22.3%
Embarrasment	9.9%	Embarrasment	9.2%
Humiliation	16.4%	Humiliation	14.8
Fear	33.6%	Fear	27.8%
Uneasiness/Restlessn ess/Discomfort	19.7%	Uneasiness/Restle ssness/Discomfor	31.1%
Isolated	14.8%	Isolated	9.2%
Numbness	10.2%	Numbness	0.7%
Never Experienced	24.3%	Never Experienced	29.5%

Age 18 to 25 years: 42.8 percent of girls in the age group of 18 to 25 years say that they felt anger, rage, and anger after experiencing unwanted touch/teasing. Also, 33.6 percent girls say that they felt fear. Below 35.8 percent of the girls were annoyed. 19.7 percent girls experienced

discomfort. 16.4 percent of the girls felt humiliation, while 14.8 percent of the girls experienced the feeling of being withdrawn, not wanting to talk to anyone. If 9.9 percent of girls felt ashamed today, an almost equal 10.2 percent of girls did not feel the same, that is, they could not recognize their feelings or they could not express their feelings at all.

Above 25 years: 29.5 percent of women above the age of 25 have said that they have not experienced any feeling after being molested. 39.7 percent of women felt anger, 31.1 percent felt uneasiness, 27.8 percent felt fear and 22.3 percent felt anger. Similarly, 14.8 percent of women reported feeling humiliated after experiencing the bad touch. 9.2 percent of women said they felt embarrassed and 9.2 percent said they felt ashamed. 0.7 percent of women reported not feeling the same while 1 percent reported feeling pleasure.

Comparative Study: While studying these questions, it was felt that there has been a lot of change in society. The ideological gap between the two generations was also noted. Meaning that in the new generation, feelings like annoyance and humiliation started to grow from the role of self-awareness. However, the feelings of not feeling normal, feeling lost, not wanting to talk to anyone are seen in a higher percentage in the new generation as compared to the older generation. Society as a whole has really failed these women. It is truly a shame that at this point that not being able to express oneself in the society is also likely to be a reason behind

Conclusion: In the survey, it has been said that the feeling of humiliation, fear, discomfort, exhaustion has been created by perverse men who choose to harass innocent women. After observing the reactions of these two age groups, it was noticed that in today's generation, after experiencing the 'bad touch' feelings of anger and rage arise the most, followed by feelings of isolation and embarrassment. However, statistics show that when the senior generation experiences unwanted touching/teasing, they feel angry, followed by discomfort and then fear. An important observation from this data is that although the level of emotional distress after experiencing molestation is reduced in the student group, the emotional state of being withdrawn and not wanting to talk to anyone increases. It seems that girls do not express themselves in new times. The social factors behind it needs to be explored. 10.2 percent of girls aged 18 to 25 years and 7 percent of senior age group said they did not feel any emotion when they experienced molestation/teasing. From this it can be said that the new generation may have unfortunately accepted that teasing/unwanted touching is bound to happen, so they may not have recognized any feelings in their hearts even after such injustice.

10. How many times did you experience the bad touch?

Age 18-25		25 and above	
Number of experiences	Percentage	Number of experiences	percentage
Once	29.3%	Once	27.2%
2 to 5	22%	2 to 5	32.1%
Several Times	5.9%	Several Times	8.5%
Never	42.8%	Never	32.2%

18 to 25 years and Above: 42.8 percent of girls say they have never experienced molestation, while 29.3 percent of female students have experienced such touching once. 22 percent of girls have faced molestation two to five times, while 5.9 percent women experienced it several times. This means that 57.2 percent of girls under the age of 25 have faced such an experience.

Above 25 Years: Today, 32.2 percent of women over the age of 25 say they have never experienced molestation, while 32.1 percent have experienced it 2 to 5 times. 27.2 percent women have experienced molestation at least once in their life, while as many as 8.5 percent women have experienced it many a times. This means that 67.8 percent of women have experienced unwanted touch from a man.

Comparative Study: This shows that bad touch is often experienced by women of advanced age group. It is a matter of concern that 57.2 percent of female students under the age of 25 have faced such experiences.

Conclusion: 67.8 percent females of senior age have experienced molestation. Maximum number of women have experienced this touch 2 to 5 times.

42.8 percent of women in the age group of 18 to 25 years and 32.2 percent of women in the age group above 25 years say that they have no such experience. However, when comparing the answers to other questions in the survey, this ratio is found to be contradictory. So, when making accusations that girls and women hide the truth, the following possibilities should be kept in mind - girls and women possibly could not be able to speak freely about their experiences; perhaps they might have buried the unwanted experiences deep down in the recesses of their minds, as if they had gone into oblivion. But, even if some of them forgot the experience, they did not forget the reactionary feeling that the experience produced and recorded it correctly. Though the incident is forgotten, they couldn't get rid of the mental impact the incident buried deep down in the debris of psyche. This is a separate research topic.

11. According to you, what was the intention of your assailant?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
Intention	Percentage	Intention	Percentage
Physical Pleasure	17.4%	Physical Pleasure	24.9%
Perversiveness	14.5%	Perversiveness	35.1%
Lust	16.2%	Lust	15.1%
Insult	8.6%	Insult	1%
Revenge	2.9%	Revenge	0%
Love	2.6%	Love	0.7%
Sexual Arousal	14.8%	Sexual Arousal	14.4%
No Experience	26.6%	No Experience	30.2%
Don't Know	35.9%	Don't Know	18.7%

Age 18 to 25: When answering the question “what was the intention of your assailant?”, 26.6 percent of female students in the age group of 18 to 25 have not experienced this while 35.9 percent of female students do not know the reason for such unwanted touching. 14.8 percent of female students feel that this should be an attempt for sexual pleasure. Apart from this, 16.2 percent of the female students feel that curiosity about the female body and 8.6 percent of the female students think that insulting them may have been the reason. 2.9 percent of the female students felt that such an act was out of revenge and 2.6 percent of the girls felt that such an act was done out of love.

Above 25 Years: Considering the age group above 25 years, 30.2 percent women do not have this experience and 18.7 percent women do not know the reason for such an action. 35 percent of women feel that it is an attempt to achieve perverted pleasure. Below that, estimated reason for the bad touch is 24.9 percent, curiosity is 15.1 percent, sexual pleasure is 14.4 percent, humiliation is 1 percent, and love is 0.7 percent.

Comparative Study: This study found that there are differences in the opinions of individuals between two different generations. The new generation looks at it with a more unorthodox mind. The new generation has learnt to express love, curiosity about the female body, sexual pleasure more freely. In the older generation, it was said that a man's purpose was more related to perverse pleasure.

Conclusion: Molestation caused by insult and revenge was noticed to increase by 8 and 3 percent respectively in the new generation. The survey found an alarming fact that 35.9 percent of female students do not know the reason for molestation. This occasion highlighted the need to create awareness amongst youth and that students should better understand the intention of the person touching them without consent.

Change

12. which form of abuse did you experience?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
Form of Abuse	percentage	form of abuse	percentage
Bad Touch	47.1%	Bad Touch	57%
Rape	2.7%	Rape	0.3%
Verbal Abuse	22%	Verbal Abuse	20.7%
Perversive Interactions	15.1%	Perversive Interactions	18%
Sending Pornography	5.3%	Sending Pornogrphy	3.9%
Sending Perversive Texts	12.2%	Sending Perversive Texts	3.3%
Stalking	14.5%	Stalking	17.7%
No such experience	33.6%	No Such Experience	27.9%

Age 18 to 25: 33.6 percent of female students in the age group of 18 to 25 said that they had not suffered any form of abuse, but 66.4 percent of female students had faced some form of abuse. In this, the most common type of abuse is in the form of unwanted touching and its stake is 47 percent. Below that figure is 22 per cent for perverted speech, 15.1 per cent for obscene gestures, 14.5 per cent for stalking and 12.2 per cent for sending embarrassing messages.

Over 25 years: Only 27.9 percent of women expressed that they had no experience of abuse, which means 72.1 percent of women had experienced some form of abuse, which is quite shocking. In this, most of the abuse has been through unwanted touching (57 percent), after that abusive speech (20.7 percent), obscene gesture (18 percent) and stalking (17.7 percent).

Comparative Study: 33.6 percent of female students between the ages of 18 and 25 and 27.9 percent of women over 25 said that they had no experience of abuse. At the same time, 57 percent of women above 25 years age and 47.3 percent of female students said that they had experienced bad touch. 20.7 percent of women above 25 years and 22 percent of women from age 18 to 25 said that they have experienced obscene speech and remarks. 15 percent of girls and 18 percent of women above 25 years have experienced obscene gestures respectively. 7.2 percent of women above 25 years age and 17.5 percent of girls aged between 18 to 25 have received obscene pictures and messages from men. In this study, 0.3 percent of women above the age of 25 have gone through the inhuman, traumatic act of rape, also 2.7 percent of girls between the ages of 18 and 25 have experienced the same.

Conclusion: If we compare the statistics of the answers received by students and women above 25 years age, some changes have been observed. In this statistic, the amount of rape has doubled in the younger age group, which is very concerning. With the spread of social media, the rate of sending obscene messages and showing videos has increased dramatically. At the same time, the extent of stalking, obscene gestures etc. has decreased slightly in the new generation and torture is executed through new sources of media. A very serious statistic is revealed through this question. It is only up to the age of 25 that girls have experienced various forms of abuse. The level of abuse experienced by young women aged 18 to 25 who live in the child-friendly 21st century is alarming.

13. Where do you feel unsafe?

Age 18 to 25		26 and above	
Unsafe Places	Percentage	Unsafe places	Percentage
Home	4.3%	Home	2.6%
With Acquaintances/Neighbours/Relatives	10.6%	With Acquaintances/Neighbours/Relatives	4.6%
College	3.3%	College	1.3%
Workplace	5.3%	Workplace	5.2%
While Travelling Alone	68.1%	While Travelling Alone	49.2%
In Crowded Places	35.5%	In Crowded Places	35.7%
I Feel Safe	13.2%	I Feel Safe	25.2%

18 to 25 years: 13.2 percent girls consider themselves safe which means 86.8 percent girls consider themselves unsafe. They have mentioned that they feel insecure not only when they are walking alone on the road in the crowd, but also at their own homes. Girls feel the most unsafe at 68.1 percent when walking alone on the road. This survey seems to prove once again that our public places are not safe for young women.

Above 25 years: 25.2 percent of women consider themselves safe, which means 74.8 percent of women do not consider themselves safe. It is understandable why young girls feel insecure

because they are more vulnerable. As girls grow older, they should become more capable. In this sense, most women below the age of 25 years did not consider themselves safe. It also means that women do not see themselves as capable, or are not really capable, even as they age. Most women still consider themselves as vulnerable as teenage girls.

Comparative Study: It is observed that women of both groups of are feel vulnerable on roads. After that both groups feel insecure in crowded spaces and colleges. Compared to the older age group, the new generation feels more insecure in their own homes, at acquaintances', neighbors' and relatives' homes, which means it is necessary to create an environment where they would feel safe. Growing up under the umbrella of fear and insecurity, girls today feel that they need to be more uncompromising than they're actually supposed to be.

Because both generations feel equally vulnerable in workplaces and crowds, it can be discerned that even if the world changed, there is not much difference in the mentality of our patriarchal society. While 25.2 percent of the older generation said they felt safe, today's generation reported only 13.2 percent, which means that the rate of feeling safe has decreased by 50 percent.

Conclusion: It is alarming that 13.2 percent girls feel safe i.e. 86.8 percent girls feel unsafe. In the older age group 74.8 percent of women feel insecure even at this age, which is a serious issue for the society to take note of.

There has been an increase from 17 to 18 percent in feeling unsafe while walking alone on the road. There is also an insecure feeling in the crowd. Even though the generation has changed, it is surprising that the new generation has 35.5 percent stake in this statistic and the old generation has 35.7 percent.



Change

14. Upon experiencing any form of abuse, who do you trust enough to open up to?

Age 18 to 25		Age 25 and above	
Mother	62.9%	Mother	36.7%
Father	22%	Father	7.2%
Police	16.1%	Police	8.9%
Brother	15.8%	Brother	8.2%
Neighbours	2.3%	Neighbour	1.3%
Sister	41.5%	Sister	27.9%
Friend	15.2%	Friend	42%
Teacher	11.1%	Teacher	
Relatives	5.2%	Relatives	8.2%
No One	14.8%	No One	10.5%

Age 18 to 25: 62.9 percent of girls aged 18 to 25 said that their mother is the place of most trust upon being asked if they can confide their feelings to someone if they have been teased, touched, molested or exploited. Below that, 41.5 percent girls say that they feel safe confiding to their sister. This number changes in descending order for father (22 percent), brother (15.8 percent), friend (15.2 percent), teacher (11.1 percent) and relatives (5.2 percent) are telling with

confidence. However, 14.8 percent of the girls expressed their opinion saying that they could not tell anyone.

Above 25 years: In the older generation i.e., women above the age of 25 have opened their hearts to the most friends till date, this figure being 42 percent. Below that, 36.7 percent women have told their mother about the experience of unwanted touching, exploitation, molestation and teasing. After that, 27.9 percent of the girls said that they got the opportunity to open themselves up or confide with anyone. The reality of the older generation is that less than 10 percent prefer to talk about such incidents to their father, the police, their brother, neighbors or relatives.

Comparative Study: The number of reports to the police regarding such matters has almost doubled compared to earlier times. This means that it can be said that the faith in law and order has comparatively increased. Teachers, relatives and friends used to share a large number of problems to people who they felt they can trust, but this proportion has decreased. Despite this, the number of women who do not tell anyone about injustice and oppression has increased compared to earlier. Earlier this ratio was 10.5 percent but now it has increased to 14.8 percent. In fact, it is regrettable that there is no room for girls of the new generation to express themselves to literally any person in their contact.

Conclusion: Do women have a place to open their minds? This was meant to be understood from this question. Accordingly, even today 14.8 percent of young women and 10.5 percent of women above 25 years of age group mentioned that they cannot open their hearts to anyone in the society. It is good to mention here that 62.9 percent of the youth can open up to their mothers. Compared to the previous period, this number has almost doubled. This may mean that today's modern mothers gained the confidence of their daughters.

Similarly, a big difference found in this survey is that 42 percent of women can open their feelings to their friends, but, only 15.2 percent of the young women of the new generation open their hearts to their friends. This may be partly due to their age and emotional limitations. But the sister has found a place where she can express herself freely in both the groups. Even though the law-and-order system is said to be transparent and easily accessible to victims, 83.9 percent of the youth generation and 91.1 percent of adult women still do not dare to file a complaint with the police.

15. Did you stop going somewhere because you felt unsafe?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
School	1.7%	School	0.7%
Tuition Class	2.3%	Tuition Class	2%
Someone's House	14.4%	Someone's House	14.8%
Wanted to Stop Going but couldn't	18.4%	Wanted to Stop Going but couldn't	16.7%
Didn't Feel Like I should Stop Going	72.4%	Didn't Feel Like I should Stop Going	70.5%

18 to 25 years: Girls aged 18 to 25 answered the question of whether they had to stop going somewhere because they felt insecure and wanted to stop going. 18.4 percent girls said that they could not do it. However, 72.4 percent girls did not want to stop the invasion of personal freedom anywhere. 14.4 percent of girls stopped going to a particular home, 1.7 percent of girls had to drop out of school and 2.3 percent of girls were absent from tuition classes.

Above 25 years: In the adult age group, 70.5 percent of women did not want to stop going to a place because they felt unsafe, while 16.7 percent of women wanted to stop going to a place because they felt unsafe. However, 14.8 percent women had to stop visiting a particular home due to feelings of insecurity and fear for well-being. Among these, 0.7 percent of women could not go to school because of the above-mentioned reason and 2 percent girls could not go to school due to feeling insecurity and fear for well-being.

Comparative Study: Compared to the old generation, the rate of not going to a place due to insecurity has increased in the new generation. It is surprising that the stake in females of the new generation has increased in the matter of wanting to stop but could not. We say that the new generation gets more freedom, but the statistics shows that still they can't express their opinion. Conversely, those reporting that they did not feel like stopping went up by 2 percent.

Conclusion: Compared to the older generation, the rate of wanting to stop going somewhere due to insecurity has decreased. Also, the proportion of not wanting to go to a place but not being able to avoid it has also increased in recent times. Maybe the girls have to go to places where they feel unsafe. Compared to the older generation, the rate of non-attendance at schools and tutoring classes, which are perceived as unsafe, has increased and the number of females who had to stop attending school has increased from 0.7 percent to 1.7 percent. While 2 percent of older women are reported to have avoided going to school, the figure is 2.3 percent among the younger generation.

16. Did sexual harrasment of any kind impact your life? (for age 25 and above)

Impact on Life	Percentage
Yes	25.5%
No	45.3%
No Such Experience	29.2%

Note: This question is not asked in student group the reason being that they may not be able to tell at such a young age whether life has been affected or not.

A large group (45.3 percent) said that such experiences did not affect their lives. 29.2 percent of women have said that they have no experience with this while 25.5 percent of women said that it has affected their lives. Does that mean that these experiences have been suppressed by the victims? It is fair if such experiences had not deeply impacted the victims and thy are not taking blame to themselves. However, if those experiences are repressed without being conceptually resolved, this burden can cause problems later in life or in adulthood.

Conclusion: 25.5 percent of women who say such experiences had an impact on their lives, there is a need to address the issues by creating peer groups where they can speak up and speak out openly, communicate and support each other.

17. Do you see girls and women around you face abuse?

Do you see women around you face abuse?	Percentage
Yes	79.7%
No	20.3%

Note: This question was asked only for the age group above 25 years.

While 20.3 percent of women say they do not see such abuse taking place, 79.7 percent of women see such abuse taking place and are aware of it. Even today the number of people being exploited is very large. In that sense, this statistic is significant. It seems that women who have experienced such things themselves see these events more clearly.

When about 80 percent of women agree that girls face abuse and exploitation, it must be considered as a voice from the society which indicates the need of change is to be brought upon in the society. But this can happen only when this voice is raised collectively, with unity.

18. What action do you take when you see other girls/women struggling in the same way?
(age 25 and above)

Action	Percentage
Consolation	65.9%
Telling her parents	28.9%
Threatening the abuser	38.7%
Filing a complaint with the police	27.5%
Take no action	7.9%

When women were asked the question whether they take a stand when they see other girls/women facing abuse/exploitation or teasing, 65.9 percent women of the sample population console, share sympathy and words of understanding to the girls facing abuse. Below that, 38.7 percent of women boldly choose to threaten the men who choose to abuse girls or women. It is observed that 28.9 percent of women inform the girl's parents and 27.5 percent of women inform the police. On the contrary, 7.9 percent women do not take any role while other girls/women face exploitation and abuse.

Findings: 65.9 percent women console girls to do the right thing. While 7.9 percent women actively choose to not do so. Fewer women take the step of threatening the men who abuse them (38.7 percent) or reporting to the police (27.5 percent). Whereas under the POCSO Act, if a minor girl confides in anyone about the molestation, it is mandatory to report that person to the police. But, the answer to the question whether women are aware of this law can be negative.

Analyzing the above-mentioned question, it is found that consoling and emotionally helping the victim is the highest voted response (65.9 percent). But correspondingly, proactive steps like to the harassing man, tell the parents and inform the police are observed to have been consecutively diminished. 7.9 percent of women chose to ignore, remain silent or inactive.

19. Have you ever felt that a woman's life is painful and you should have been born as a man?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
	Percentage		Percentage
Always	8.5%	Always	8.2%
Sometimes	43.8%	Sometimes	32.8%
Never	47.7%	Never	59%

Age 18 to 25: 52.3 percent of young women answered yes to the question whether they feel that a woman's life is restrictive/troubling and they should have been born as a man. 8.5 percent feel this all the time while 43.8 percent young women feel this way more less than often.

Above 25 years: 41 percent of women think that a woman's life is limited in potentially every aspect of life, that is, a total of 59 percent of women do not consider their life to be limited. 32.8 percent women sometimes have such thoughts while 8.2 percent women always feel this way.

Comparative Study: The life of a new generation woman is restricted, troublesome and the answer to the question of whether you ever felt that you should have been born as a man is almost the same in both the generations. The old generation believes that 8.2 percent, while in the new generation it has increased by 0.3 percent, although the old generation says that 59 percent never thought of it, but only 47.7 percent of today's generation does not think that a woman's life is binding, which means that this ratio has decreased. This matter is quite alarming.

Conclusion: It cannot be ruled out that this is the result of all factors such as job, stress, challenges, restrictions as a housewife, physical limitations, competition in the society and so on. Among the 18 to 25-year-olds, the percentage of women who feel that life is stressful and that they should have been born male has increased by 11 percent in the new generation. It seems that there must be a huge ideological conflict in the minds of the new generation.

20. Do you use public toilets?

Age 18 to 25		Percentage	Age 25 and above		Percentage
Yes		14%	Yes		20.3%
No		40.2%	No		25.9%
Only in emergency		41.2%	Only in emergency		51.8%
Want to use but not available		4.6%	Want to use but not available		2%

18 to 25 years: Only 14 percent of girls use public toilets regularly. This means that 86 percent do not like using public toilets very much. Among them, 41.2 percent of girls have used public toilets reluctantly only in times of emergency. 4.6 percent girls often need toilets, but they say in the survey that public restrooms for women are not available. However, 40.2 percent girls in the community have never used a public toilet.

Above 25 years: 51.8 percent women below 25 years use public toilet only in case of emergency. 20.3 percent women mention that they use it regularly while 2 percent women want to use public toilet, but it is not available. 25.9 percent of women, however, have never used a public toilet.

Comparative Study: Compared to the older generation, the new generation uses public toilets less. However, 4.6 percent of the segment who say they want to use public restrooms but are not available in the new generation is only 2 percent more than in the previous generation.

Conclusion: Non-availability of public toilets is a major problem when toilet is a basic human necessity. Indian women face many serious health issues because they cannot attend to nature’s call due to lack of public toilets. It is very worrying that even the young generation has to go through this problem.

Today girls are taking quality education with good infrastructural facilities. In order to increase the GDP the government insists and encourage the participation of women in workforce. But it is a shameful fact that women don’t have a proper place to attend nature’s call. For many such reasons middle-aged women have rejected their livelihood options. Because women do not get infrastructural facilities to attend nature’s call, clean washrooms where they can address to the needs during their menstrual cycle, women had to raise a big movement like 'Right to Pee'. Unfortunately, the survey highlights the failure of such mass movements as the government could not provide basic facilities to the masses.

21. Why do you avoid using public toilets?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
	Percentage		Percentage
embarrasment	2%	embarrasment	2%
Unclean	74%	Unclean	71.6%
No need to use	9.2 %	No need to use	5.1%
Want to use but not available	3.6%	Want to use but not available	4.6%
Feel unsafe there	11.2%	Feel unsafe there	13.4%
Use without any complaint	0%	Use without any complaint	3.3%

18 to 25 years: 74 percent girls complain that they do not use toilets because they are not clean and hygienic, while below that 11.2 percent girls complain that they do not feel safe. 0 percent girls say that they use public toilet without any complaint. This means that 100 percent girls complain about using public toilets.

Above 25 years: 71.6 percent women say they do not use public toilets due to lack of sanitation. 13.4 percent women do not feel safe in public toilets. 5.1 percent women do not feel the need to use public toilet while only 3.3 percent women have no complaints about public toilet.

Comparative Study: Unwillingness to use public toilet due to lack of cleanliness is the highest in both groups. However, both the generations share the opinion that they are embarrassed to use a public toilet, i.e., 2 percent each. However, zero percent opinion has been recorded in the new generation that they use and do not complain. This means that 100 percent of the young women has complaints about this system. In the older age group, the complaint rate was at 98 percent.

Conclusion: It is noticed that women and young girls do not use public toilets due to many reasons like it is embarrassing to use public toilet, there is no cleanliness, it does not feel safe. Many want to use public toilets but mention that they are not available. No matter how badly the human body and health science tells us that we should immediately respond to the call of nature, yet again this question has proved that female citizens have a tendency to suppress their natural needs after seeing the miserable condition and lack of availability of public toilets in the society.



Change

PART 2

22. What is the IPC section under which a girl or a woman can take recourse if someone stalks/sends lewd messages?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
IPC Section 444	5.3%	IPC Section 444	3.3%
IPC section 354	22%	IPC Section 354	23.9%
IPC Section 420	5.9%	IPC Section 420	4.3%
I don't know	66.8%	I don't know	68.5%

Age 18 to 25: Only 22 percent of girls are aware of the section 354 of IPC related to harassment. 66.8 percent girls do not know this section and 11.2 percent girls answered wrongly.

Above 25 years: Only 23.9 percent of women in this age group are aware of the section 354 IPC which is the provision stating consequences for eve teasing. 68.5 percent women do not know of this section of IPC and 7.6 percent women answered this question incorrectly.

Comparative Study: The proportion of not knowing the section is almost the same in both the generations. 68.5 percent of the old generation and 66.8 percent of the new generation do not know how a girl can take support of the police system if someone stalks/sends obscene messages. In the same sequence, the percentage of those who gave correct answers in the older group is 23.9 percent and 22 percent in the new generation.

Conclusion: 66.8 percent girls do not know about the section 354 while 11.2 percent girls chose the wrong option. Only 22 percent of girls said they were aware of Section 354. That is

how 78 percent girls do not know about this section. Section 354 is about teasing, touching girls without consent, sending obscene messages, making obscene gestures and taking pictures of girls without their permission. Adolescent and young girls face these problems all the time. Therefore, it is essential to create awareness about this section. Providing social security to girls is essential if the education and employment rates of girls are to be increased. Section 354 provides this safeguard. Ignorance of this clause is highlighted by this question. So, it is very important to create awareness about it.

23. Rape is a threat under which section of the IPC?

Age 18-25	Percentage	25 and above Percentage	
IPC Section 373	7.6%	IPC Section 373	3.9%
IPC Section 375-376	26.7%	IPC Section 375-376	31.8%
IPC Section 378	6.9%	IPC Section 378	5.6%
Don't know	58.8%	Don't know	58.7%

18 to 25 Age Group: Only 26.7 percent girls in this age group are aware of Section 375 which is the provision rape. 58.8 percent girls do not know this Section and 14.5 percent girls gave wrong answers regarding this section. It is a matter of concern that even though the issue of rape is so serious, girls are not aware of the section.

Above 25 years: Only 31.8 percent of women above 25 years of age are aware of the section while 58.7 percent of women are not aware of this list. 9.5 percent women answered these questions incorrectly.

Comparative Study: 58.7 percent and 58.8 percent of women in the younger and older age groups respectively do not know which clause is present banning rape. Ignorance of the law regarding women was highlighted in both the age groups.

Conclusion: Even after ten years of the Nirbhaya case, the heinous act of rape continues to be practiced. Although the law has been tightened in this matter, satisfactory performance in this area hasn't been observed. The survey once again revealed that ignorance of the law is a major concern.

24. 498-A of the IPC Section is a provision for which offense?

Age 18 to 25		Age 25 and above	
Domestic violence faced by married women	25.7%	Domestic violence faced by married women	34.8%
Domestic violence faced by unmarried women	6%	Domestic violence faced by unmarried women	2.2 %
Domestic violence faced by minor girls	8.8%	Domestic violence faced by minor girls	3%
I don't know	59.5%	I don't know	60%

Age 18 to 25: 59.5 percent girls in the age group of 18 to 25 years said they were not aware of this IPC Section. Only 25.7 percent girls are aware of this section while 14.8 percent girls answered wrongly about this IPC Section.

Above 25 years: 34.8 percent of women below 25 years of age know about IPC Section 498. 60 percent of women do not know about the existence of this section while 5.2 percent women answered wrongly about this.

Comparative Study: 60 percent of both generations do not know what section 498-A is for. 14.9 percent of female students gave wrong answers and only 5.3 percent of senior age women gave wrong answers.

Conclusion: Today's students are the future wives so it's necessary that young women should know the Section on domestic violence against married women. IPC Section 498A There has always been complaint about women misusing IPC Section 498 A. But 60 percent of women do not know about this IPC Section. It's quite obvious that women should know IPC Section

498A to misuse it. Only 25.7 percent young girls know about this IPC Section , which means 74.3 percent don't know about it. Therefore, it can be concluded from this report that the proportion of women misusing this clause is minimal at best. This may lead to a rebuttal of the allegation that the clauses are widely misused.

Women continue to face domestic violence. This IPC Section has been made keeping in mind that serious domestic violence is more common in the first year after marriage. But, almost 60 percent of women are ignorant about this law.

25. Which law exists to protect minor girls from sexual harrasment?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
	Percentage		Percentage
ITC 2000	8.2%	ITC 2000	3.3%
POCSO	27.3%	POCSO	36.4%
376	10.5%	376	7.5%
I don't know	54%	I don't know	52.8%

Age 18 to 25: Only 27.3 percent girls in the age group of 18 to 25 know about the POCSO act. 54 percent girls did not know why POCSO is for minor girls while 18.7 percent girls wrongly answered that the law for minor girls is ITC 2000 and Section 376.

Above 25 years: Only 36.4 percent women in the age group above 25 years know about POCSO. Not only 52.8 percent of women do not know about POCSO, but 10.8 percent of women wrongly answered that the law for minor girls is ITC 2000 or Section 376.

Comparative Study: 54 percent of the student group and 52.8 percent of the female group are ignorant about the question of which law exists for protection of minor girls. 36.4 percent women and 27.3 percent female students know the correct answer. 18.7 percent of female students have given wrong answer and in female group this ratio is 10.8 percent.

Conclusion: This means that the new generation is in dire need of awareness about the legal system and its provisions. Only 27.3 percent of young women are aware of the POCSO Act while only 36.4 percent of women are aware of the Act. If we want to stop the exploitation of children, it is very important for everyone to know about POCSO. 46 percent girls do not even

know about POCSO. Minor girls (below 18 years of age) should also be less aware of it. The implementation can be done properly only if this reason is well known.

26. Did you ever file a police complaint upon facing injustice of any kind?

Age 18 to 25		Age 25 and above	
	Percentage		Percentage
Yes	6.9%	Yes	3.9%
No	87.2%	No	47.2%
Faced injustice but didn't file a complaint	5.9%	Faced injustice but didn't file a complaint	5.9%
Didn't face injustice	0%	Didn't face injustice	43%

18 to 25 age group: 87.2 percent of young women answered the question of whether they have ever filed a complaint with the police due to injustice. However, zero percent of young women answer that they have not been wronged. This means that 100 percent of young women admit that they have been wronged in this aspect in some way or the other. Only 93.1 percent of the female students have never filed a complaint with the police, while 6.9 percent of the young women have complained to the police station against injustice.

After 25 years: Since 43 percent of women say that they have not been wronged, it can be analyzed that 100 percent of women have been wronged. Out of them, only 3.9 percent women have filed a complaint. 47.2 percent women have never gone to the police station to file a complaint. 5.9 percent of women admit that they have been wronged but also say that they have not complained.

Comparative Study: There is an unexpected increase in the response to the question of 'whether you have ever filed a complaint with the police because you have been wronged'. In the senior age group this figure was 47.2 percent while in the younger generation it has almost doubled to 87.2 percent. Of course, the age of the student body should be taken into account while considering these statistics. But another important thing is that 6.9 per cent girls have filed a complaint in the student group while in the female group this figure is half that is 3.9

percent. It is a positive thing that there seems to be an increase in the number of complaints filed due to injustice. The rate of injustice but no complaint is 5.9 percent i.e., the same in both the groups.

Conclusion: In students' group 0 percent women say that they did not face injustice. That is, 100 percent of the students believe that injustice has been done to them. It is a matter of satisfaction that they are aware of the injustice and articulate it. 43 percent of women say that they have not been treated unfairly. It means that even if it is believed that the level of injustice is less in the older generation, it can also be said that these women are not aware of injustice. However, in both the groups, it is noticed that there is no feeling in both the generations to go to the police and file a complaint and get justice.

27. Are you afraid of lodging a police complaint?

Age 18-25		Age 25 and above	
Do you feel afraid?	Percentage	Do you feel afraid?	percentage
Yes	30.3%	Yes	32.8%
No	69.7%	No	67.2%

Age 18 to 25: 69.7 percent of girls in this group are not afraid of police station while 30.3 percent of girls are afraid of reporting to police station.

Above 25 years: 67.2 percent women are not afraid of police station while remaining 32.8 percent women are still afraid of filing complaint at police station.

Comparative Study: 69.7 percent of the student group and 67.2 percent of the female group answered that they are afraid to file a complaint at the police station. The rate of fear of the police is decreasing, which is a positive thing. But at the same time, 30.3 percent of the student group and 32.8 percent of the adult female group are still afraid to file a complaint at the police station. Looking at the gap between the two generations, there is no significant difference.

Conclusion: It is a positive thing that the rate of not fearing the police is decreasing. But, at the same time, 30.3 percent of the student group and 32.8 percent of the female group are still afraid to file a complaint at the police station. Looking at the gap between the two generations, there is no significant difference.

28. Have you ever used pepper spray?

Age 18 to 25 Percentage		Age 25 and above Percentage	
Yes	6%	Yes	2.3%
No	87.5%	No	91.5%
Never heard of it	6.5%	Never heard of it	6.2%

Age 18 to 25: 87.5 percent of girls who have never used 'chili spray' while 6 percent of girls have used it before. 6.5 percent girls have heard the name of pepper spray for the first time.

After 25 years: 6.2 percent of women had not heard the name pepper spray till the survey. 91.5 percent women have never used pepper spray while only 2.3 percent women have used pepper spray.

Comparative Study: The use of pepper spray, which is very useful for women, seems to have increased in the new generation. The older generation used only 2.3 percent while the student group used twice as much at 6 percent. Both the generations are almost equally ignorant about pepper spray.

Conclusion: This survey has found that 94 percent of girls and 97.7 percent of women do not use pepper spray, which is a serious matter. We talk about giving self-defense lessons to girls. Hypocritically enough, even a man, if attacked by two or three men, in most cases won't be able to defend himself. If a girl is attacked by two or three men, will she be able to defend herself? Not that all girls can defend themselves against violent men with ill intentions. There are very few girls who will fight men for self-defense. The education of our society is that girls are not supposed to be aggressive and they are taught to be quiet. Girls lack the aggressive nature required to raise their hands. Pepper spray can be a better solution amongst women of all ages. Once the pepper spray is used, people around it become so weak that they cannot attack anyone. The effect of pepper spray lasts at least half an hour. Using pepper spray, girls can easily escape from danger. The pepper spray gives her a chance to get to a safe place.

Pepper spray is not very expensive and can be made at home. This survey reveals that girls don't know about this very important self-defense tool i.e., pepper spray.

29. Who constantly reminds you of your limitation as a woman and that due to being a woman you are not safe?

Age 18 to 25 Percentage		Age 25 and above Percentage	
Family	34.8%	Family	31.1%
Society	62.2%	Society	41.3%
Educational institutions	10.8%	Education institutions	5.9%
Body limitations	8.9%	Body limitations	6.6%
Self affirmation	13.8%	Self affirmation	11.8%
No one	16.8%	No one	3.3%

18 to 25 Age Group: 62.2 percent of young women gave society as the answer to the question of who tells you that you cannot do many things as a woman and that you are not safe. After that, 34.8 percent of the girls say that they were told this by the family. 13.8 percent girls feel that they cannot do many things as women themselves. The young women said that educational system perceived them as weak by 10.8 percent and physical limitation by 8.9 percent. Only 16.8 percent of girls feel they are capable.

Above 25 years: 41.3 percent of women have experienced a society that makes them aware of their limitations as a woman and 31.1 percent of women have been told by their family that they cannot do many things as a woman and are not safe. 6.6 percent and 5.9 percent of women blame it on their physical limitation and education system respectively.

Comparative Study: Who is telling you that as a woman you can't do many things and are not safe, the answers to these questions are really thought provoking. It is noticed that the number of sources from which women were told that they are not safe in the old age group has increased

in the younger age group. Although in the older age group 41.3 percent of the society said that they are not safe as women, this proportion has increased to 62.2 percent in the younger age group. Earlier it was 31.1 percent from family but today this ratio has increased to 34.8 percent. The rate of feeling insecure as a woman is 11.8 percent earlier and today it is 13.8 percent. In the education system, earlier it is 5.8 percent and today it is 10.8 percent. Previously 3.3 percent of women said that no one told them that you are not safe, and now it has increased to 16.8 percent in younger age group. This matter is particularly noteworthy.

Conclusion: 16.8 percent of girls between the ages of 18 and 25 say that no one has ever told them that they are not safe and can't do many things as a woman. This means that 83.2 percent of girls are constantly told by someone that they cannot do many things as a woman and are not safe. 10.8 percent of girls are told by education system, family (34.8 percent) and society (62.2 percent), that they are incapable and vulnerable as women. This ratio is significant.

This statistic tells us that we as a society need to change. 13.8 percent women of younger age group feel themselves to be weak and vulnerable. Why is that? It is also important to find out. 8.9 percent girls think they are physically not strong which is a limitation of being a woman. Unknowingly, they compare themselves with men and assume that they appear to be weak.



Change