

CHAPTER-V

FINDINGS, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER STUDY

5.1 The Main Findings According to Saksham Guidelines

1. What is demography of colleges in Jammu District?

In the sample collected by the researcher about 65% of the colleges belong to urban and about 35% of the colleges belong to rural. The sample is collected by the researcher from the undergraduate and postgraduate colleges. From these colleges about 40% of the population belongs to under-graduate colleges, 35% of the population belongs to postgraduate colleges and 25% of the sample is collected from the both undergraduate and postgraduate. The colleges from which the sample was collected were of co-educational in nature. The percentage of women enrolled in these colleges was approx. 70%.

2. To explore the issues regarding safety of women in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?

In the sample collected by the researcher about 100% of the colleges are not facing the problem of sexual harassment or other forms of gender violence. 50% of colleges received complaint regarding the public transport to/ from the institution, lighting in the campus, toilet facilities for women, accommodation for women students, health facilities for women students and counselling services for students and 50% of colleges have not received any complaint regarding the public transport to/ from the institution, lighting in the campus, toilet facilities for women, accommodation for women students, health facilities for women students and counselling services for students. The data depicts that half of the colleges receive complaints regarding safety of women on campus and half of the college don't receive complaints. On the basis of interview the infrastructure facilities are not good in government colleges but in private college these types of facilities are good.

3. What is the status of existing arrangements/ infrastructure in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?

In the sample collected by the researcher about 60% of the colleges have the CCTV/ Cameras and 40% of the colleges do not have CCTV/ Cameras. In the sample collected by

the researcher about 95% of the colleges have personal discussion with their students, provide value education to students, lectures on gender sensitive issues, separate common room for girls and orientation programmes at the beginning of the session and 5% of the colleges does not have the personal discussion with their students, value education to students, lectures on gender sensitive issues, separate common room for girls and orientation programmes at the beginning of the session. About 25% of the colleges have the female security guards and 75% of the colleges do not have the female security guards. About 55% of the colleges have the vigilance committee and 45% of the colleges do not have the vigilance committee. 65% of the populations have the women's grievance redressal committees and 35% of the populations do not have the women's grievance redressal committees. 10% of the population have the patrolling squad in and around campus and 90% of the populations do not have the patrolling squad in and around campus. Only 30% of the colleges have displayed women helpline number displayed at various places in campus and 70% of the colleges does not have the women helpline number displayed at various places in campus. Most (85%) of the colleges have the suggestion box for girl students to place their suggestion and 15% of the colleges do not have the suggestion box for girl students to place their suggestion.

4. What is the status of policy and procedure for dealing with sexual harassment in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?

Policy for anti-sexual harassment: In the sample collected by the researcher about 40% of the colleges have policy and procedure for dealing with sexual harassment and 60% of the colleges does not have a policy and procedure for dealing with sexual harassment. Although UGC had made it mandatory for every college to make their own policy and procedure for dealing with sexual harassment. However the present research show that only 35% of the colleges have established their own policy and 65% of the colleges do not established. About 71% notice board, 5% brochure, 10% colleges assembly, 30% personal discussion of the colleges publicize their policy and procedures against sexual harassment and rest of the colleges do not publicize their policy and procedures against sexual harassment. According to the samples collected by the researcher, there are two meeting held in a month. Most of the colleges don't receive any complaint regarding Sexual Harassment in last two months. On the basis of interview only 7 colleges have policy

regarding sexual harassment and rest of the colleges don't have polices. Most of the students of these colleges are unaware about the measures and provisions of these policies.

5. What is the status of gender equality and sensitization measures in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?

The sample is collected by researcher about 85% of the colleges take lectures, workshops and seminars on gender issues and 15% Of the population does not take lectures, workshops and seminars on gender issues. About 90% of the colleges do personal discussion with women student and 10% of the colleges don't do this. The sample is collected by the researcher depicts that almost 100% of the colleges to ensure that the women students have equal access to facilities such as the library, laboratories or any other campus events at all times. There are no differential timings for male and female hostel residents to return to their respective hostels because 75% of the colleges have only girls hostels they don't have boys hostels in their colleges and 25% of the colleges have differential timings for male and females hostel residents to return to their respective hostels, in these colleges 'late nights' are not allowed for female and time is fixed for boys. In the sample collected by the researcher about 30% of the colleges have given suggestions for improving gender equality on campus and 70% of the colleges do not have given suggestions for improving gender equality on campus. Most of the colleges suggested CCTV/Cameras should be installed, female security should be appointed, patrolling squad in and around campus etc. for securing safety of women in campus. On the basis of interview the measures and provisions of gender sensitization, most of the students were found unaware regarding the provisions of the acts (anti-ragging and grievances redressal).

6. What is the status of gender related courses offered in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?

In the sample collected by the researcher about 10% of the colleges have courses that focus on women and gender related topics in the departments or centres of their institution and 90% of the colleges do not have such courses in their institutions. In the sample collected by the researcher about 45% of the colleges have Women's Studies Centre/Department or Women's Development Cell in their institution and 55% of the colleges do not have Women's Studies Centre/Department or Women's Development Cell in their institution. Any other comments or a suggestion for the consideration of the UGC

Most of the colleges give suggestions for the consideration of the UGC are compulsory courses in martial arts like karate for girl students for their self defence, courses on women studies must be made mandatory for the colleges, regular or periodical visits of local police on the campus can be helpful in for encouraging girl students to lodge the complaints and separate and exclusive financial assistance is given by UGC to the higher education institutions for organizing gender sensitization programmes and courses.

6. To explore perception of girls related to women safety and measures to ensure it in higher education institutions of Jammu district?

Most of the girl students of private colleges are aware of existing policies and measures about women safety in higher education but girl students in government colleges are not aware of these types of policies and measures (gender sensitization, grievance redressal and sexual harassment). There was lack of awareness among the girls students about Saksham guidelines issues by UGC to ensure women safety in higher education institutions.

5.2 Educational Implications

- a) As many college students were unaware about the Saksham guidelines, thus UGC should take more initiative to ensure implementation of Saksham guidelines in higher education institutions.
- b) Intervention programmes should be organized by higher education institutions on the issues like anti-sexual harassment, gender sensitization workshops for students and staff. In these programs student's participation should be at maximum.
- c) Whenever a new direction from UGC are issued regarding gender issues there must be meeting of all the female students may be in slots with higher authorities of the college to proper dissemination of information.
- d) Gender related courses must be mandatory for every discipline so it could be an integral part of teaching learning process. For effective propagation of these courses pedagogy must be innovative rather lecture method. It must be trough drama, theatre, sharing of experience, community work etc.
- e) Regional workshops for students and staff must be organized in every college. For sharing of experience women must be invited from the community and academia both.

- f) UGC must ensure that every college may be private or government must implement Saksham guidelines effectively to ensure women safety in higher education institutions.

5.3 Suggestions for Further Study

In the present study, the investigator came across a number of issues on which work could be carried out in future. Further research can be conducted on the line suggested below:-

- a. The present study was confined to 20 colleges only. Hence it is suggested that a large sample may be taken.
- b. Census study should be done in every district to measure the status of execution of Saksham guidelines.
- c. The study can also be undertaken for the other district since it was confined to Jammu district only.

5.4 Conclusion

The present study shows that safety of women and less enrolment in higher education affecting the women's education. The students are unaware about various measures given by the UGC for women safety in higher education. UGC ensure the safety of women in higher education first and foremost requirement for women safety in higher education institutions is that proper functioning of acts/ provisions must be provided to girls who comes from different areas. These measures are valuable support for girls and their parents to ensure that the girls are safe in the campus. Lack of proper knowledge about these acts, students was facing various problems like infrastructure, ragging, harassment etc. in the campus. UGC had made it mandatory for every college to follow these acts strictly. But the present study finds that the implementations of these provisions/acts are not properly functioning in the campus. It is the duty of every college to follow these acts/provisions because safety of women in the campus is very important.

SUMMARY

Today, women of all age groups and backgrounds are part of every aspect of higher education. Women are found in every discipline which was earlier reserved for men, such as armed forces, engineering and medicine. Women are becoming a part of every kind of institution including universities, colleges, community colleges and specialized institutions such as military academies, trade and even holding posts in government institutions. Educated women are leaders of both secular and religious institutions. In the early nineteenth century, educated women worked only in single sex or women's colleges. The first single sex institutions were started by reformers in New England in 1791. First Co-education College began cautiously at Oberlin in 1837 and was followed by Antioch College in 1852. Although these early efforts were quite important for struggling women against powerful social norms but still they resisted in getting the acceptance of the male dominated society. The Government of India in 1958 appointed a national committee to study the present condition of women's education and reforms needed in it. The report submitted by the committee was in favour of women's education. Though half of the population of our country is occupied by women but it is unfortunate to say that for long years there has been a strong bias against them which further led to lack of resources and opportunities provided to them. "There cannot be educated people without educated women. If general education has to be limited to men and women, the opportunity should be given to women. From them it would most surely be passed on to the next generation" (Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (1948)). The National Committee on Women's Education has recommended that the Government of India should take up a responsibility to bridge the existing wide gap between the male and female education. According the Committee, women are considered to be the "weaker section of the people" used in Article 46 of the Constitution. The Backward Classes Commission set up by the Government of India recommended that women should be regarded as 'backward classes' which will strengthen the claim of treating their education as a responsibility of the Government of India under the Article 46. The Government of India admitted that it has a special responsibility to provide free and compulsory education to everyone up to the age of 14 years. Though the recommendations the committee has not taken into consideration which further led to the bad condition on

women education. Hence the committee questions the government's responsibility towards women's education under the article 45 (Naik). Education in India plays a vital role in the overall development of the country. It is often proved that educated women promote education in their families. Educated women can also help in the lessening of child death rate and expansion of quality population in the nation. In the modern era, women education is the replica of a Vedic model for instructive inspiration. The current higher education system is primarily modelled after the British system. However, some of the technical institutions like engineering and management are modelled after the US educational system. The higher education system primarily remains the responsibility of the state government, although the central government has taken the initiative in establishing and funding central universities and other institutions of national repute (Sarbani,1-2). The factors associated with low female enrolment in higher education are as follows: violence, safety, atmosphere in higher education, attitudes of parents and sexual harassment. Government initiates to ensure safety of girls in higher education institutions like Saksham guidelines, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Grievances redressal, Anti-ragging etc.

In the present study the researcher took a topic "Study of women safety in higher education: Qualitative exploration of Jammu district". Then she prepared five research questions. For this topic the researcher took Colleges as a population of her study. Thus for the present study 20 government and private colleges of Jammu district were chosen on random basis. There were around 90 colleges in Jammu district from which 20 colleges were selected on random basis. For qualitative exploration of women safety in higher education institutions focus group interviews were conducted with 80 girls students of 20 government and private colleges of Jammu district. The researcher used (Saksham guidelines) standardised test to collect quantitative data. Data sources were utilized to provide qualitative data for this study included an unstructured interview with the girl students at each participating colleges. For findings she used content analysis. For qualitative study she prepared nine domains. Results shows that half of the colleges receive complaints regarding safety of women on campus and half of the college don't receive complaints. Private colleges have better institutional arrangements as compare to government colleges. Most of the students, teachers and non-teaching staff did not know about the existence of these types of committees (grievances redressal, gender sensitization

Study of women Safety in Higher Education: Qualitative Exploration of Jammu District

initiatives and sexual harassment). There is no full course in the curriculum of general courses which focuses on gender related issues in most of the departments and institutions. There was lack of awareness among the girls students about Saksham guidelines issues by UGC to ensure women safety in higher education institutions. The researcher gave some suggestions and education implications.