

CHAPTER - III

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The present study used a qualitative approach based on the qualitative research method. The main objective of the qualitative research is to examine the individual's whole experience, not simply looking it specific part. It is commonly used to understand people's experience and to express their perspectives. In this method of research the researcher generates or constructs knowledge, hypotheses and ground theory from data collection during field work (Johnson & Christensen, 2012). In qualitative data the data analysis here is almost inevitably interpretive; the data analysis is less a completely accurate representation but more of a reflexive, reactive interaction between the researchers and the decontextualized data that are already interpretations of a social encounter. Qualitative research may offer a more complete and salient perspective for a particular situation, especially in domestic violence where the quality and scope of record keeping are varied. Feminist research is more linked to qualitative research than quantitative research. Quantitative research ignores the voice of women, other sensitive issues, but qualitative research especially as women, women's voice to be heard and goal realized.

Research Questions

The research questions of the current study are as follows:

- To explore the issues regarding safety of women in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?
- What is the status of existing arrangements/ infrastructure in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?
- What is the status of policy and procedure for dealing with sexual harassment in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?
- What is the status of gender equality and sensitization measures in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?
- What is the status of gender related courses offered in colleges of Jammu district as per Saksham guidelines?

- What is the opinion of girls related to women safety in higher education institutions in Jammu district?

Methodology

This section describes all the steps that had been followed in conducting the study, from the beginning to end, in the order in which they occurred. It begins with the description of the technique that had been used in selecting the sample. Deciding methodology of any study is the part of the research. Methodology decides in which direction the research will go this it must be based upon the nature of objectives.

Method used

There are many methods of collecting, analyzing and reporting research data. If one is doing qualitative research, the researcher must plan to be in environment for enough time to collect good data and understand the nuance of what is occurring. The most common source of data collection in qualitative research is interview, observation and focus group interview. In the first and second meeting with the target groups, the researcher collected data through direct method by using questionnaire and other techniques. Strictly speaking the decision about the method depends upon the nature of the problem and objectives to be achieved. For the present study, the investigator decided to adopt focus group interview and Questionnaire method.

Participation observation: Participant observation is a qualitative method with roots in traditional ethnographic research, whose objective is to help researcher to learn the perspectives held in study populations. The researcher presumes that there will be multiple perspectives within a community and are interested in understanding those diverse perspectives which may interplay among them. The method is distinctive because the researcher approaches the participants in their own environment rather than having the participants to come to the researcher. The researcher engaged in observing participants to learn what life is like for an “insider” and “outsider”. The researcher make careful objective notes about what they see, record all accounts and observations as field notes in a field notebook. Informal conversation and interaction with participants are also an important component of the method and should be recorded in the field notes as much details as possible. Participant observation, researcher can also uncover factors important for a thorough understanding of the research problem but that were unknown when the study

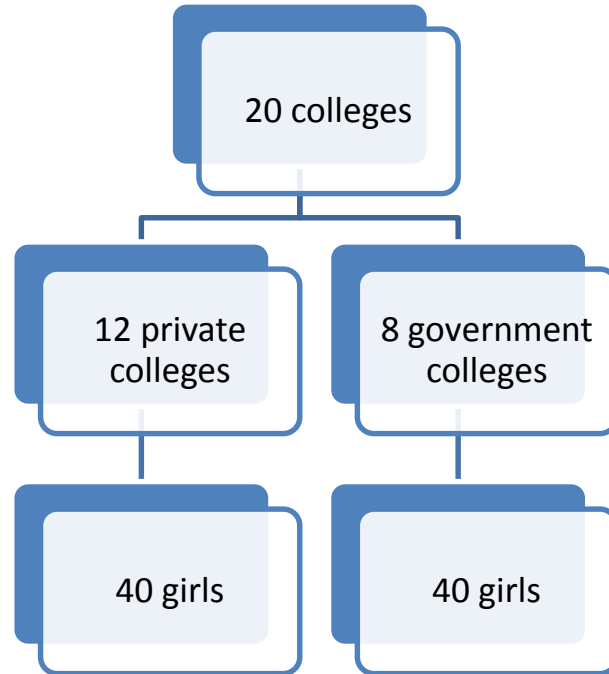
was designed. The advantage of the method is that we may get truthful answers even if the researcher may not ask the right questions. Participant observation can help us not only to understand data collected through other methods (such as interviews, focus groups, and quantitative research methods), but also to design questions for those methods that will give us the best understanding of the study.

Focused group interview: Focus group methodology is useful in exploring and examining what people think, how they think, and why they think. The focus group method is an 'ideal' approach for examining the stories, experiences, points of view, beliefs, needs and concerns of individuals. This method is especially valuable for encourage the participants to develop their own questions and frameworks as well as to seek their own needs and concerns in their own words. Group work allows the researcher to access different communication forms which people use in their day-to-day interaction and these include joking, arguing, teasing and recapturing past events (Jenny Kitzinger (2005: 57). Focus groups allow the researcher to interact with the participants efficiently which other research methods may not be able to do. If the researcher does not have a depth of knowledge about the participants, a focus group interview is a useful research tool. Focus groups provide detailed information about feelings, thoughts, understandings, perceptions and impressions of people in their own words. The focus group method is a flexible research tool because the method can be applied to elicit information from any topic, from diverse groups of people and in diverse settings (Stewart et al. 2009).

Sampling Techniques

The present study is intended to seek status of implementation of Saksham guidelines in higher education institutions of Jammu district. 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.

Sample design



Simple Random Sampling: In simple random sampling the researcher selects participants for sample so that any individual has an equal probability of being selected from the population. It is a type of probability sampling techniques in which the researcher try to obtain information and collects data from participants in a research study. The researcher selected 20 colleges from Jammu districts and adopted random sampling techniques. The researcher again used random sampling techniques for 80 females that are randomly selected from these colleges (4 females were selected from every college). The participants were randomly selected for the purpose to know the safety of women in higher education institutions in terms of implementation of Saksham guidelines.

Source of the Data Collection

Present study is intended to know the status of implementation of Saksham guidelines in colleges of Jammu district. The present study basically based on the primary sources, along with the support of secondary data. The purpose of the present study was to know safety of women in higher education institutions of Jammu district. The investigator used a standardized questionnaire in form of Saksham guidelines to know the status of

women safety in higher education institutions of Jammu district. Focused group interviews were also taken for qualitative exploration.

Data Collection Procedure

In order to collect data for the present study the researcher tried to find safety measures in the campus. The questionnaire (Saksham guidelines) in the printed form was given to the college principals of government and private colleges of Jammu district as mentioned in the sample. In the first month, the researcher approached college principals and convinced them that this data will be used for research purpose only and confidentiality will be maintained. The researcher described the entire concept about the present study and persuaded them to fill the questionnaire. For qualitative exploration through focused group interviews was done in two months. For this purpose researcher continuously visited the colleges. As many of the female participants were not aware about Saksham guidelines thus orientation programs were held to make them aware about Saksham guidelines.

Data Analysis

For the present study content analysis is used to analyze the data. Many qualitative data analysts undertake forms of content analysis. Content analysis simply defines the process of summarizing and reporting written data; the main content of data and their message. It is a set of process of rigorous analysis, examination and verification of the contents of collecting data. It is a technique (Krippendorff, 2004:40) in which one can observe without being observed (Robson, 1993:280). It focus on language and linguistic features, meaning in contexts, is systematic and verifiable, as the rules for analysis are explicit, transparent and public (Mayring, 2004: 267-9).The data is analysed on the basis of the various domains which are categorized according to Saksham Guidelines. However, few more domains were also added on the basis of focused group interviews with female participants of colleges.

Data Interpretation

The content of the present study is divided into various domains to understand the real meaning of the Standardized Questionnaire from Saksham Guidelines and Focus Group interviewed data. These domains are: (1) Demography (2) Issue regarding safety of women on campus (3) Infrastructure Arrangements (4) Gender Equality and Sensitization Measures on campus (5) Gender related courses offered on campus (6) Comments or

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suggestions for the consideration of the UGC (7) Anti-Ragging (8) Grievance Redressal (9) Sexual Harassment.