

ASSESSING WOMEN SAFETY IN DIFFERENT SPHERES-A STUDY ON MILLENNIALS AND CENTENNIALS ACROSS BANGALORE CITY

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ABSTRACT

Among today's most critical issues is the state of women's health. From the psychological abuse that causes suicidal thoughts to the physical assaults that leave women with permanent disabilities, there are many forms of violence against women that can lead to a lifetime of dysfunction. Crimes perpetrated against women in India are reported daily. Actually, the horrific details of the numerous crimes have been covered in no less than five news articles. Witnessing the condition of women's safety in India is heartbreaking, especially considering the country's elevated standing of women. The social, physical, and mental well-being of a nation are mirrored in the status of women. The male-dominated culture uses a wide array of tactics to prove that women are subservient. Men assert their power over women through behaviors such as eve bullying, sexual assault, rape, and domestic abuse. The protection of women is a key worry, and this is one of the main reasons why violence is increasing in India. The current study is an attempt to assess the existing status of women on their safety at workplace, public place, and at home. The study covers all millennial and centennial women across Bangalore city, convenience sampling method was used to select the sample and N=163 respondents were selected for the study. The study used ANOVA technique to find if there is any impact of age and designation of women on their safety in different spheres. Women safety at public place is significant at ($p < 0.05$) at 2,160 degrees of freedom and F statistics 7.146. The scheffe post hoc analysis revealed that students have higher agreement to women issues at public places as compared to homemakers and working professionals. The findings showed that most women are faced with public issues. Therefore, the researcher suggests the government and colleges must take measures aimed at improving the welfare of women by deploying female public transit police or female welfare officers, as well as by installing CCTV cameras on large public areas. The women's complaints should be handled with special desks in police stations.

KEYWORDS- Women safety, Home, Public Places, Work place, women safety measures

1. INTRODUCTION

A major issue of late has been the protection of women in India. There has been a marked increase in the number of crimes committed against women in the country. Particularly at night, women are wary of venturing out of the house (Bharucha & Khatri, 2018). The world we live in is perpetually terrified, and this is the unfortunate reality of it. While women in India are legally entitled to the same rights as males, this is rarely enforced. Despite their valuable contributions to our nation's progress and success, they endure constant terror. While women may be enjoying more public esteem than ever before, they continue to face oppression in the shadows. It seems like horrific crimes against women are the norm in our nation, as we hear about them daily (Soni, 2016).

Crimes perpetrated against women in India are reported daily. Actually, the horrific details of the numerous crimes have been covered in no less than five news articles (Nieder et al., 2019). Seeing how little protection there is for women in India, a nation that reveres women as divine, is heartbreaking. The social, physical, and mental well-being of a nation are mirrored in the status of women. Women have been seen as symbols of faith in our scriptures. Still, compared to men, they have been treated unfairly and unevenly. In the early days, female infanticide, child marriage, the sati-system, and dowry were all prevalent social ills. The dissemination of information and increased self-awareness among women throughout history has contributed to their progress (Anand & Nanda, 2022). Modern women find motivation. In every part of the world, women are also stepping up and accomplishing great things.

The history of violence against women is long. The frequency of acid attacks is on the rise globally. The offender completely destroys the victim's life by pouring acid over their face. Still, there are a lot of people in India who have survived severe acid attacks and are trying to make it on their own. Honor killings and domestic violence are also common. Embracing her fear of people, the wife stays in an abusive relationship. In the name of honor, the family kills their daughters so that they can remain a pure family. However, it is normal to commit female feticides as a felony (Kalaiyarasi, 2015). As a result of backward thinking, some people kill their daughters before they are even born. Violence against women is becoming more common, thus the list can go on. Also prevalent are crimes such as prostitution, dowry deaths, incest, child exploitation, and marriages between minors. Due to women's growing visibility in all areas of life, the amount of violence against them has multiplied. Before globalization, women could only work inside the confines of their homes. Today, however, women are given the same opportunities as men in any field. More and more, women are holding executive positions in large companies and hailing cabs (Gupta, 2014). The fact that patriarchal attitudes have evolved somewhat is encouraging, though it has not happened nearly fast enough.

This mindset also limits women to the role of housewife rather than an agent of economic empowerment. This is the same mindset that thinks men are inherently better than women and wants to control all the women (Verma et al., 2019).

Sexual harassment is something that many working women deal with on a daily basis. To keep a valuable demographic from leaving the workforce, companies must now provide safe and supportive work environments for women (Kapoor & Dhingra, 2013). Companies in India must be aware of and adhere to the various state-specific labor laws that guarantee women's safety on the job (Sambaraju, 2020). Working women must also be well-informed so that they can hold their employers accountable for the extent to which these laws are being followed by their workplace. (Bhat & Deshpande, 2017)

Intimate partner violence, sometimes known as domestic violence, occurs when one spouse repeatedly uses physical, sexual, or psychological violence against another in an effort to control, dominate, or isolate them (Patra et al., 2018). Everyone should respect a woman's right to a life free from physical and sexual assault (Higgs & Jeffries, 2018). Regardless, a quarter of American women have been victims of intimate partner violence (Sabri, et al., 2014). Intimate partner crimes include acts of physical and sexual assault as well as verbal and psychological abuse, bullying, and stalking. Abusive and violent behavior can cause long-lasting harm to both the body and the mind. One name for domestic violence is aggression against personal relationships. Sexual assault and stalking by an intimate partner, whether present or past, as well as physical, emotional, or sexual harassment, are all forms of domestic abuse (Weitzman, 2014)

Among today's most critical issues is the state of women's health. From the psychological abuse that causes suicidal thoughts to the physical assaults that leave women with permanent disabilities, there are many forms of violence against women that can lead to a lifetime of dysfunction.

With this background the current study aims to evaluate the current state of women's safety in relation to their partners, at home, in public, and at work. Women's safety in the home, in public spaces, at work, and with their partners is an important topic investigated in the study. The present study aims to utilize the study's findings to propose strategies for enhancing women's safety in the workplace, public spaces, homes, and relationships. The first section of the study presents the background of the study, the review of literature presents relevant literature and arrives at the research gap. The research methodology section presents the methodology of the research adopted for the study. The fourth section consists of the results and discussion and conclusions are given in the final section of the paper.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Satyen et al (2024) Indian women are among the many marginalized communities that bear the brunt of the preventable human rights crisis known as domestic violence (DV). Patriarchal beliefs, according to feminist theory, give male perpetrators of domestic violence a sense of entitlement; however, this has not been investigated in relation to women from the Indian subcontinent. This study looked at the correlation between the patriarchal views of the males in the lives of Indian women and the prevalence of physical, sexual, and psychological abuse as well as controlling behavior in 31 different countries. The variables are examined in this study using an intersectional feminist perspective. Based on the results, it's clear that males in Indian communities require intervention tactics that are specific to their culture if there is a need to combat the patriarchal attitudes that normalize and encourage domestic violence.

Thakkar, (2024) In modern India, paid domestic workers (PDWs) are a significant portion of the informal labor sector, making up over two-thirds of the whole domestic workforce. Domestic employment is generally associated with low occupational status, servitude, and a negative connotation of being 'dirty' and menial. As a result, female PDWs frequently face hostile social and working conditions in the homes of their employers. On top of that, a large number of these women have also been victims of DV within their own households. This study delves into the personal narratives of women PDWs to shed light on their experiences with work-employer relationships, harsh work circumstances, and domestic violence. As the story goes on to detail the women's struggles, it hints at the exploitative character of domestic labor and how it subjects women PDWs to further difficulties including domestic violence and harassment at the hands of their employers. It finishes by revealing a pattern of resilience among these women, who face innumerable obstacles at home and in the workplace and who use coping mechanisms to survive in harsh household settings. Important insights into the strengths and weaknesses of women PDWs' challenges are provided by the findings.

Mondal & Paul, (2023). As a major issue in public health and human rights, partner violence against women is deeply troubling. Utilizing information gathered from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), which was conducted in 2015 and 2016, this research delves into the incidence of intimate partner violence (IPV) and the variables linked to it, as well as the injuries it causes in India. It was much more common for working-age women from Muslim and Scheduled Caste communities to be victims of husband-perpetrated violence. In contrast, women who lived in rural areas, were from more affluent backgrounds, had more education, and were more autonomous in making their own decisions had lower likelihood of experiencing intimate partner violence and injuries. This report highlights the

importance of making sure that girls get an education, working towards gender equality, and that those responsible for acts of violence face severe consequences.

Samanta & Gochhayat, (2023). There are more risks in the workplace due to India's subpar occupational safety and health standards compared to the rest of the world. Primary data obtained through a questionnaire survey corroborated the results of the literature study. Findings point to problems with appropriate legislation, improper communication, improper work postures and activities, inadequate training, psychological factors like stress and burnout, and a general lack of safety orientation and culture as key obstacles to a safe workplace. Developing safety thinking in management, improving workplace support practices, workplace spirituality, increasing flow of information and monitoring at the worksite, frequent awareness and training, and an emphasis on ergonomics are all mentioned as potential answers to these difficulties in the study.

Daruwalla, (2020) Domestic abuse against women is damaging to individuals, families, communities and society all. Both forms of domestic violence committed by intimate spouses or other family members include physical, sexual and emotional misuse, domination and neglect. In Mumbai's informal settlements, researchers wished to know how widespread these kinds of abuse are, and who perpetrates them. In the city there are two main informal neighbourhoods. The thesis was conducted by 5122 women aged 18 to 49. Main and secondary results measurements The incidence and suspects in the last year include physical, sexual, and psychiatric harassment, unreasonable influence and neglect. The most common cause for harassment was marital. Both three kinds of violence were more likely to be experienced by women who were younger, with the lowest socio-economic assets, or who reported disabilities. 1816 women (35%) said that they were at least once subject to repressive surveillance, and 33% said that they were afraid of strangers at home. 10% of those surveyed said at home that they lack their food, sleep, hygienic or child welfare. Domestic abuse against women is still widespread in urban informal settlements. Usually domestic wives were involved in the physical and sexual assault but the like was marital violence against married family members and their partner. More than one third of women were involved in the monitoring of the actions of intimate partners and marital family members.

Verma and others (2020) The safety awareness of young people may affect their mode of travel. The objective of this study is to recognize and measure factors affecting young women's safety attitudes in Bangalore and Ahmedabad, India, on public buses. Surveys were carried out to examine the research issue using a standardized questionnaire containing questions on the socio-demographic specifics of respondents, safety preferences (at the bus station, in the bus and when embarking and flying on), bus use and other various aspects. 192 and 422 valid responses have been sent, respectively, from Ahmedabad and Bangalore. Factor research reveals, however, that both cities have safety at bus stops, anxiety on bus travel and bus stop facilities as general safety considerations (which is extracted for Ahmedabad). The study will also study the connection between young women's security expectations and variables extracted after correction of the socio-demographic features of the interviewees. According to the observational simulations, people with higher degrees are more likely than those with lower education qualifications to feel themselves more secure while travelling on buses in Ahmedabad. In Bangalore it has been discovered who respondents that bus stops are safer when travelling by bus than those who see bus stops as risky. These results show that travel experience and physical facilities in study cities can influence the overall understanding of women's safety.

Mahadevia, Darshini, Saumya and Lathia (2019) The Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 11 and the New Urban Agenda emphasise gender balance and smooth, resilient and inclusive cities. Women have equal rights to the city and its public spaces in terms of healthy communities and their freedom to be mobile and to live in public spaces at any time of the day, without fear of violence or sexual harassment. These issues have been prominent in urban planning and architecture in modern India. This article examines the protection of women in the Sabarmati riverfront, the largest public space in Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad, a town located in western India, was considered a safe haven for women for a long time. Sabarmati is over 22 kilometres on either side of the river and 11 kilometres. This metric is based on a fourfold mapping of room use, broken down by sex and age, and 100 women report harassment while using space. The article ends with specific recommendations on planned fluvial practises and spatial architecture in order to maintain women's access during the day.

R. Poorvadevi, R. Ramamoorthy (2019) The role of women in society has fundamentally shifted, with reformers advocating equality in many fields, from ancient to contemporary times. As a product of modern society, women in India face multiple obstacles. Since 33 percent of their equal social commitment, they now live a restless life. The increased incidence of violence and crime in India would pose many unanswered concerns about the safety of women for government and the population. The proposed research aims to examine the most prevalent and prominent social media data for various forms of violence and threats against women. The number of shares, tweets, emails, blogs and articles about the particular case of a woman will be included in this analysis. This social network collectively updates the feedback on a certain incident that is shown in the discussion between several participants. This will show how the situation has been framed with the intent and motivation of numerous abuse against women. This knowledge would be helpful in defending women from unlikely group violence. The model uses Sentimental analysis, a machine learning technique and the K-means cluster algorithm to classify the data sets. This model suggests that government and public knowledge should create different standards and precautionary measures for the protection of women in

sexual assault against different types of violence. This model uses the opportunity often to alert the woman to potentially dangerous situations.

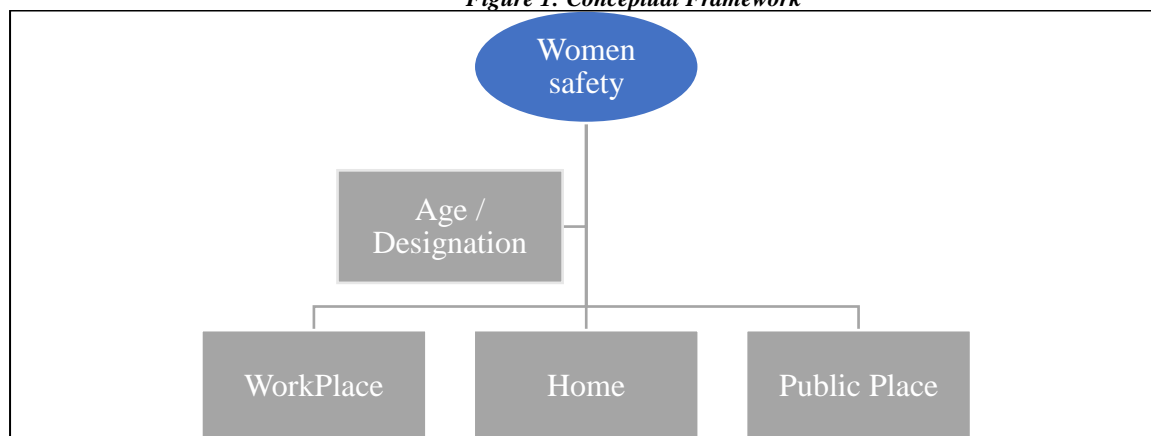
Hanse, Jackson, Bhat, Rouf, Anita (2017) In today's culture, sexual harassment remains an issue of concern and debate. Sexual aggression is a violation of fundamental women's rights, including their right to equality pursuant to Articles 14 and 15 of the Indian Constitution, and their right to life and dignity pursuant to Article 21 of the Constitution. A thorough perspective on women's sexual exploitation in India is given in this study. Bhanwari Devi has taken the source of the sexual attack and the recent study is also reflecting the decision taken in 1997 by Vishaka and Ors v/s Union of India. The recent research report seeks to clarify the reasons that in sexual harassment cases tend to spontaneously intensify. The male-dominated organisational system is one of the leading factors outlined by the study paper today. This suggests that the violence faced by women at work is not "sexually" in content or nature, but is motivated to show male superiority and inferior employment roles under which women often have a less hierarchical role in an organisation and more males. In the last decade up to the present, sexual harassment increased steadily, resulting in violations of basic women's immunities at work with 29.20 percent of incidents reported in 2015. Data from both primary and secondary sources were collected from the present analysis and analysed using a particular research technique and instrument. However, the results of this study reveal that sexual harassment is still prevalent at the workplace in India amid attempts to eradicate it. Finally, recent literature shows that it is necessary to examine the issue closely and to take mitigation measures to better assess the situation.

Bohra et al. et al (2015) Violence against women (VAW) is a major problem in the region's public health. The problem is very poorly covered. Various factors have been responsible for crimes against women. Ineffective law enforcement equipment has often been blamed for the growing number of confirmed cases. Psychological morbidity is not recognised as contributing to such offences. Recently, the number of offences against women, including extreme crimes such as gang rapes, seems to have increased steadily. As a consequence of the above, people's consciences were shaken. Stricter legislation also seems to have had no impact. One wonders if this is possible in an educational, economic and technological advancement society. In getting the topic to the public's attention the media also played a crucial role. The time is needed for professionals of mental health to acknowledge the responsibility and submit a clear action plan to remove all forms of VAW.

Marsh & et al(2009) To evaluate the one-year effects and degree of their association with depressed signs of abuse and sexual harassment in workplaces. A completed survey on interactions, attitude and feelings, thoughts and pleasure at the workplace and sexual harassment meetings was conducted by 387 women's teaching and colleges from Awassa, Athiopia. The patient health questionnaire has been used to evaluate the signs of depression (PHQ-9). Occupational abuse and sexual attacks in women college and staff in Awassa, Ethiopia are frequent, and are linked with symptoms of depression. In future law, scholarships, wellbeing, and public policy programmes can be combined in order to express the problem and consequences in school settings of job harassment and sexual misconduct.

Gap in research: Several research on the sentimental safety measures against women's abuse in India, gender-based violence, youth women's perceptions of public transport, and Indian Sabarmati Riverfront lessons on women's security and public spaces have been carried out. Prevalence of female faculty and staff sexual harassment and workplace violence In Mumbai's informal settlements, an analytical study against sexual harassment of women in the workplace, prevalence of domestic violence against women, The relationship among women seeking temporary protection orders, students in college and sexual abuse risk from the online dating and security app for women in college and their friends to respond to violence. The relationship between violence, the effectiveness of strategy and risk perception among them. There is a shortage of research to evaluate the welfare of women in various areas and ages. The current research aims to evaluate the welfare of women in the understanding of thousand-year-old women in Bangalore, including the effect of age on women's safety. The following figure illustrates the study's methodological structure.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Author created

3. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the existing status of women on their safety at workplace, public place, at home and with their partner
- To examine the impact of age and designation on the women safety at workplace, public place, at home and with their partner
- To suggest ways to enhance women safety at workplace, public place, at home and with their partner based on the findings of the study

4. HYPOTHESIS

- **H1 - Age affects the perception of women on their safety at workplace, public place, at home and with their partner**
- **H2- Designation affects the perception of women on their safety at workplace, public place, at home and with their partner**

5. RESEARCH DESIGN

Table 1: Research design

Research Type	Exploratory research											
Data collection tool	Data is collected through a well-structured questionnaire <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The questionnaire was developed according to 4 areas: office, public location, spouse and home.• General knowledge was the first five issues.• The whole questionnaire has been split into four sub-pieces – office, public location, spouse and house.• More general information relating to the choice of women to use public transport, to the self-defense tactics and the sense of protection in public places was included in the public sub-topic.• The employment issues involved sexual discrimination in the workplace, gender inequality and less job success and anxiety.• • The issues covered by their home protection relating to gender equality and at home.											
Data collection Techniques	Data is collected through google forms or through meeting the respondents											
Sampling Population	Population for the study are the number of women in the age group of 18-36 years											
Sampling Frame	The sample size is limited to women in Bangalore city and within the above-mentioned age group											
Sampling Technique	Convenience sampling											
Sample	The sample size of 150 Respondents is taken for the study at 7.5% margin of error and 5% confidence level. 180 questionnaires were distributed but only 163 valid responses were recorded <table><tr><td></td><td>No of questionnaires distributed</td><td>No of responses received</td></tr><tr><td>Gen Z, iGen, or Centennials: Born 1995 – 2012</td><td>90</td><td>81</td></tr><tr><td>Millennials or Gen Y: Born 1980– 1994</td><td>90</td><td>82</td></tr></table>				No of questionnaires distributed	No of responses received	Gen Z, iGen, or Centennials: Born 1995 – 2012	90	81	Millennials or Gen Y: Born 1980– 1994	90	82
	No of questionnaires distributed	No of responses received										
Gen Z, iGen, or Centennials: Born 1995 – 2012	90	81										
Millennials or Gen Y: Born 1980– 1994	90	82										
Pilot Study	The overall reliability of the questionnaire is measured using Cronbach’s Alpha which is 0.895 and within the acceptable range of reliable questionnaire											
Plan of Analysis	SPSS Version 25 ANOVA – Scheffe Post Hoc Analysis											

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Personal Profile of the respondents

Table 2: Personal Profile of the respondents

Age of the respondents		
	Frequency	Percentage
18-26	81	50%
24-36	82	50%
	163	
Designation of the respondents		
	Frequency	Percentage
Students	67	41%
Working	58	36%
Home makers	38	23%
	163	100%

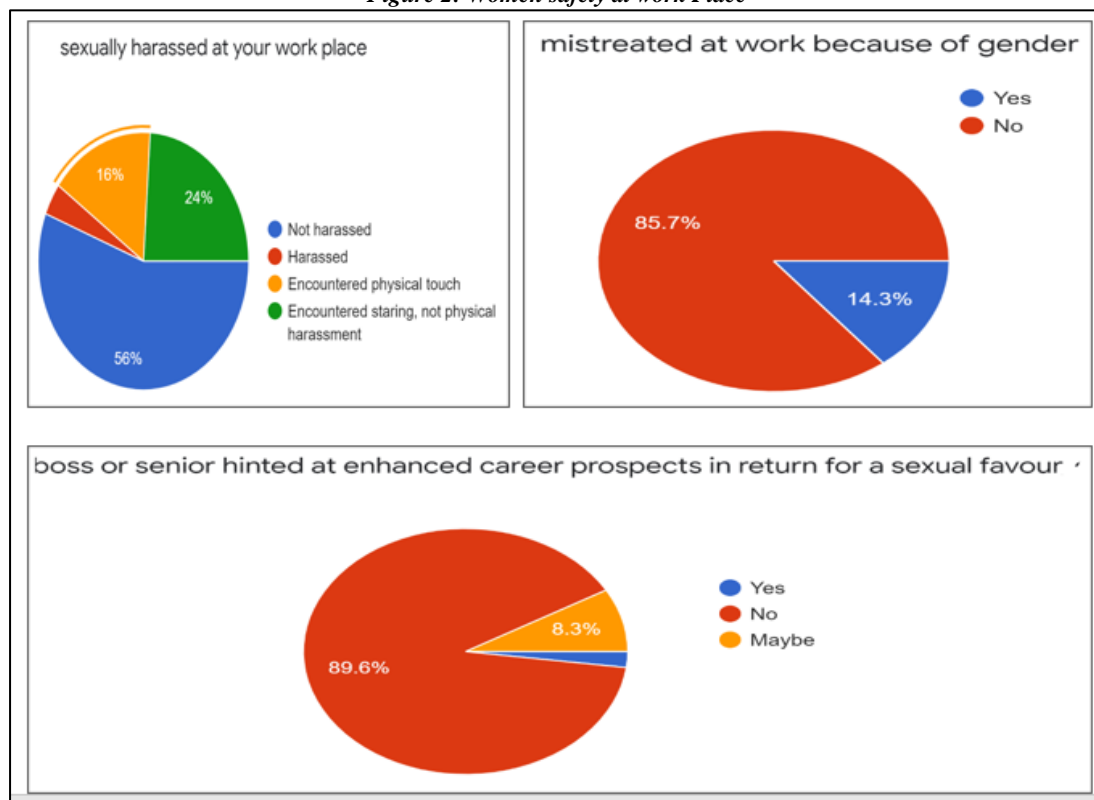
The study has equal number of respondents from both the age groups and 41% women under the study are students, 36% are working professionals and 23% are homemakers. The respondents under study justify the study as the sample is taken approximately equally and generalize the results to the rest of the Bengaluru city.

6.2 Women safety at workplace, public place, at home

6.2.1 Women safety at workplace

When enquired about sexual harassment at workplace (56%) of them were not harassed at their workplace, only (4%) of them were harassed, (16%) encountered physical touch, and (24%) of them just face staring and not physical touch. In case of Mistreatment at work, (14.3%) felt mistreated at work, but the rest (85.7%) did not feel mistreated. When questioned about sexual relationship with boss in return of promotion (2.1%) have had a hint for having sexual relationship with the boss, whereas (8.3%) are not sure but the rest 43 (89.6%) have not experienced anything as such. (30.6%) complained about the harasser to higher authorities, 6 (16.7%) who complained but were ignored, 6 (16.7%) whose complaint were addressed and the action was taken immediately, but 4 (11.1%) of them were asked to keep quite. And also, (12.8%) shared about the harassment or spoke about it with their family/colleagues, but the 33 (70.2%) did not speak about the harassment.

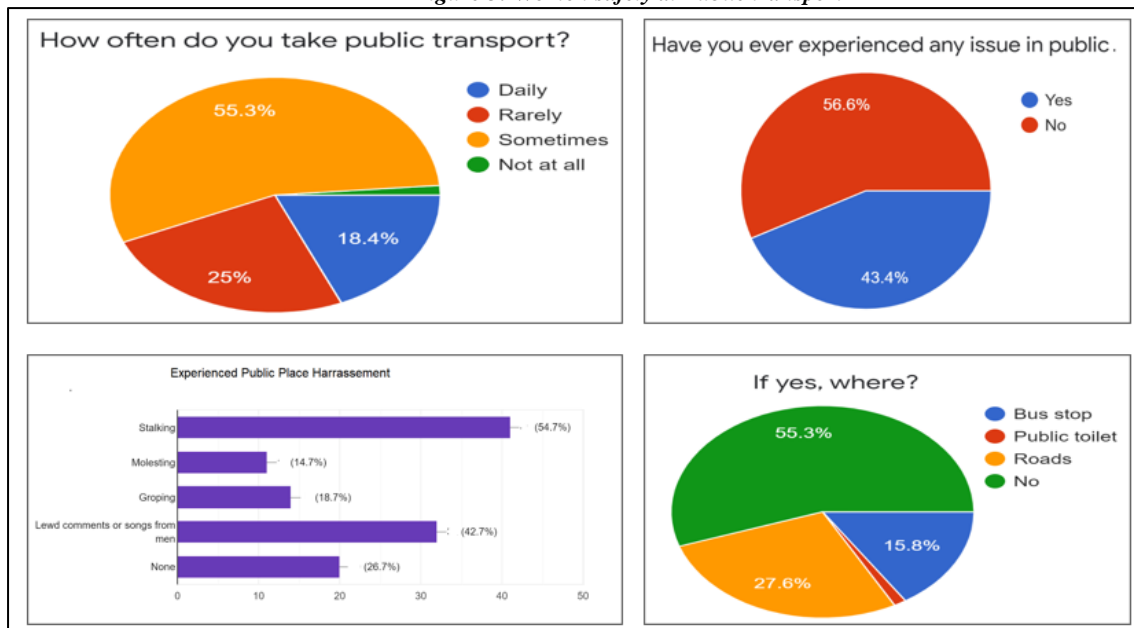
Figure 2: Women safety at work Place



The overall analysis reveals that the women at workplace or colleges are safe in Bangalore as majority respondents have not faced issues.

6.2.2 Women safety at public transport

Figure 3: Women safety at Public transport

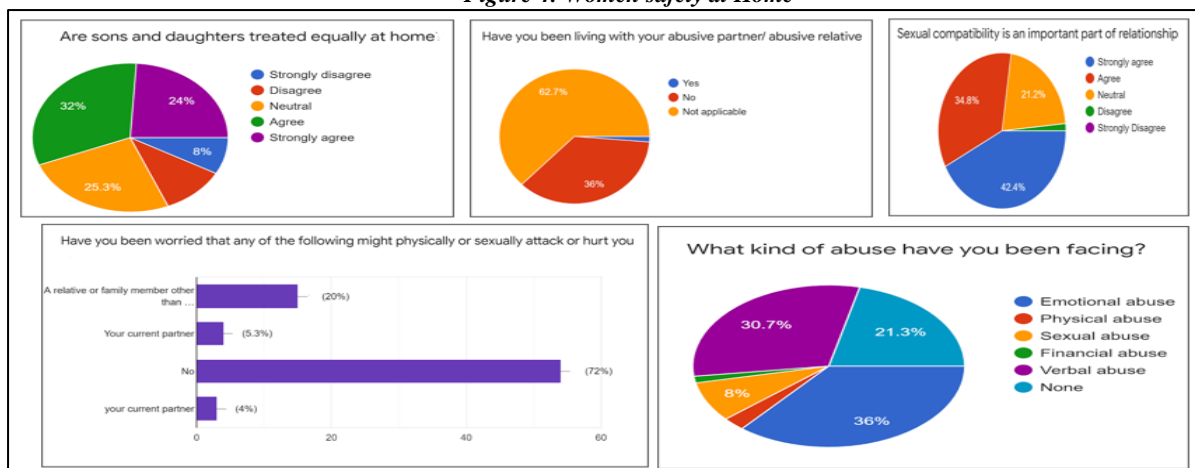


(18.4%) take public transport daily, (25%) rarely, (55.3%) sometimes, and (1.3%) not at all. A majority of the respondents (36%) have faced emotional abuse whereas (30.7%) have faced verbal abuse, 21.3% have not faced any sort of abuse, 8% have faced sexual abuse and negligible % of people have faced financial and physical abuse.

(43.4%) experienced issue in Public (53.6%) did not experience any issue. Out of the women who experienced issue in public, (27.6%) on Roads, (15.8%) in Bus stop, and (1.3%) in Public toilets. A majority (54.7%) of the respondents have faced stalking, followed by 14.7% of the respondents who have faced molesting, 18.7% of the respondents who have faced groping, 42.7% of the respondents who have faced lewd comments or songs from men and the remaining respondents (26.7%) who have not faced any issue. This clearly shows that most of the women have faced stalking and lewd comments.

6.2.3 Women safety at Home

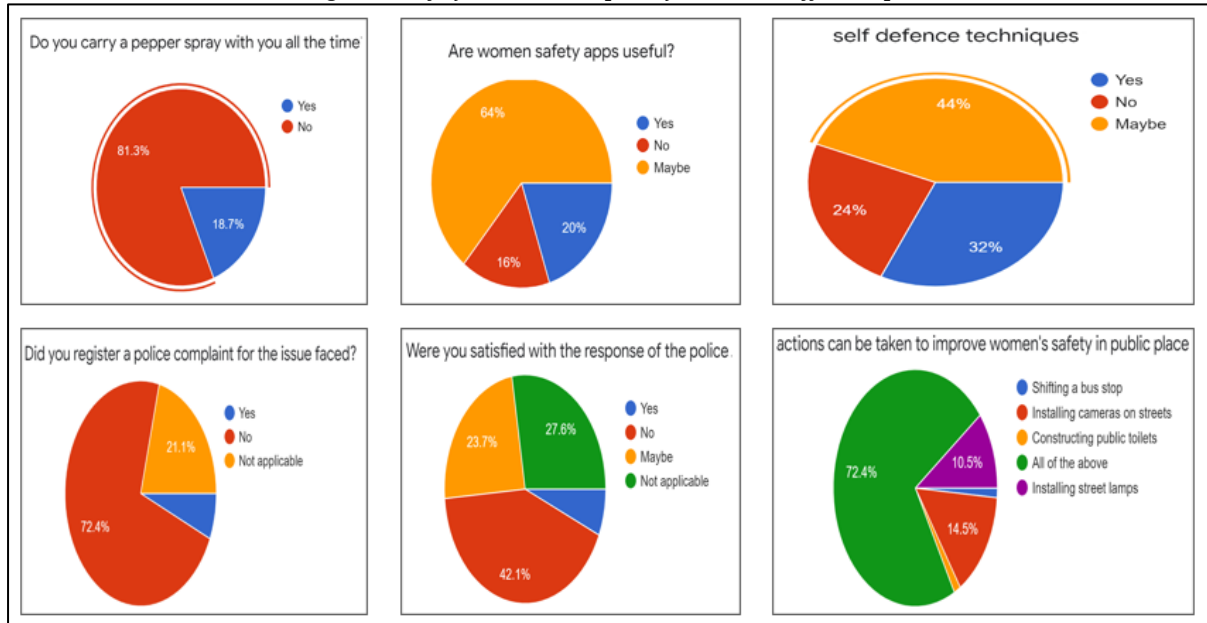
Figure 4: Women safety at Home



A majority (32%) of the respondents agree that they are treated equally at home, 25.3% are neutral, 24% strongly agree, 10.7% disagree on being treated equally when compared to sons at home and 8% strongly disagree on being treated equally. 72% of the respondents have not faced any sort of assault at home. But 20% of the respondents have faced assault from a relative or family members and 5.3% have faced assault from their current partner. A majority of the respondents (62.7%) have not faced any sort of abuse from their partner/relative. However, 36% of the respondents who have faced any sort of abuse are not staying with their partner/ relative and 1% are staying with their abusive partner/ relative. A majority of the respondents (36%) have faced emotional abuse whereas (30.7%) have faced verbal abuse, 21.3% have not faced any sort of abuse, 8% have faced sexual abuse and negligible % of people have faced financial and physical abuse. (34.8%) agreed, 14 (21.2%) was neutral, 28 (42.4%) agreed to it and the rest disagreed with 1 (1.5%) on sexual compatibility is an important part of relationship. (25%) say that its evolving for worse, (60%) respondents were like its evolving for better, (8.3%) say it's perfect and the rest 4 (6.7%) said it's too traditional.

6.3 Women safety measures adopted

Figure 5: Safety measures adopted by women in different spheres



When enquired about the actions to be taken to improve women safety in public place (72.4%) All of the above, (10.5%) Installing street lamps, 1 (1.3%) Shifting a bus stop and (14.5%) Installing cameras on streets, (1.3%) Constructing public toilets. A majority (64%) of the respondents are not sure if these apps are useful, followed by 20% of the respondents who agree and 16% of the respondents who disagree that women safety are useful. A majority (44%) of the respondents are not sure if they know any self-defense techniques for their safety, followed by 32% of the respondents who know self-defense techniques and 24% of the respondents who do not know any self-defense techniques for their protection and safety. A majority (81.3%) of the respondents carry pepper spray along with them and 18.7% of the respondents do not carry pepper spray along with them for their safety. (72.4%) did not register a complaint, (21.1%) said it wasn't applicable, only (6.6%) registered a complaint.

6.4 Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1: Age affects the perception of women on their safety at workplace, public place, at home and with their partner

Table 3: Independent t test Results

Independent Samples Test								
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	Test for Equality of Means	t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Women safety at Home	EVA	4.376	0.037	0.374	163	0.708	0.029	0.079
	EVNA			0.374	160	0.709	0.029	0.079
Women safety at workplace	EVA	2.568	0.11	3.634	163	0.567	0.252	0.069
	EVNA			3.615	160	0.891	0.252	0.07
Women safety at Public Place	EVA	3.999	0.871	0.492	163	0.623	0.038	0.078
	EVNA			0.49	160	0.624	0.038	0.078

Since the significance value for Levene's Test for Equality of Variances and t-test for Equality of Means is not significant ($p > 0.05$), the Null hypothesis accepted and indicates that Age does not affect the perception of women on their safety at workplace, public place, at home and with their partner. This indicates that irrespective of any age group the women safety perception is same among millennials and centennials. Therefore, there is a need to address women issues for both the age groups.

Hypothesis 2: Designation affects the perception of women on their safety at workplace, public place, at home and with their partner

Table 4: ANOVA results

ANOVA						
BG=Between Groups/WG = Within the Groups / SS=Sum of Squares / MS = Mean square/ N=/ Sig Level = 0.05						
		SS	df	MS	F	Sig.
Women safety at Home	BG	5.703	2	2.852	3.014	0.250
	WG	181.889	160	0.946		
	Total	187.592	162			
Women safety at workplace	BG	4.984	2	2.492	3.311	0.037
	WG	162.957	160	0.753		
	Total	167.942	162			
Women safety at Public Place	BG	13.217	2	6.609	7.146	0.001
	WG	168.724	160	0.925		
	Total	181.942	162			

Women safety at home is insignificant at ($p>0.05$) at 2,160 degrees of freedom and F statistics 3.014. This indicates that students, working women and home makers have the same perception on women safety at home

Women safety at workplace is significant at ($p<0.05$) at 2,160 degrees of freedom and F statistics 3.311. The scheffe pot hoc analysis revealed that working women have higher agreement to women issues at workplace as compared to homemakers and students.

Women safety at public place is significant at ($p<0.05$) at 2,160 degrees of freedom and F statistics 7.146. The scheffe pot hoc analysis revealed that students have higher agreement to women issues at public places as compared to homemakers and working professionals.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Work place issues on safety of women are very less in Bangalore city, due to the various policies and schemes by the government for women empowerment. The government should encourage organizations to renew their women empowerment policies for the betterment of women staff.

Most women are faced with public issues. Therefore, the government must take measures aimed at improving the welfare of women by deploying female public transit police, as well as by installing CCTV cameras on train stations and other large public areas. The women's complaints should be handled with special desks in police stations.

All women irrespective of their age face women safety issues at different spheres, therefore there is a need to devise plans which all general to all women.

Students face more issues on public places, there is a need to create measures to safety guard the students from women issues arising in public places.

Thoughts for women

- **Educate yourself about domestic abuse;**
- **understand the truth and the prevalence;**
- **believe survivors;**
- **and contact your state lawmakers and elected officials to lobby for stricter policies against perpetrators of domestic violence.**
- **By the age of 18, 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 6 boys have seen dating harassment or sexual abuse.**
- **Speak out against all kinds of abuse Question gender roles and expectations Contact the local school board to urge them to discuss sexual discrimination in classrooms.**
- **Diversity should be respected and embraced.**
- **Respect a person's right to say no, even if it's a kid.**

8. CONCLUSION

Security and health of women has been a cause for concern in India for decades. Because most of them live in remote areas, these people have long been helped and supported in times of crisis. In the past, 911 helpline numbers such as 181 and 112 remained obscure, leading to ferocious crimes against women in urban and rural areas.

In fact, India was ranked as the riskiest country for women in terms of security by the Thomson Reuters Foundation in 2020 and a number of misadventures and violent incidents have been mentioned. Several recent publications and polls of experts have been examined, and it has been found that little has been done to ease their pain. The aim is to

enforce stringent rules against women's crimes, design public transport to ensure women's security, introduce labor protection policies or incorporate successful SOS solutions such as 181 helpline numbers, an emergency warning button and similar numbers or features available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and free of charge, to women.

The government has also launched several robust mobile applications to provide women with safety, and in any case keep them safe. Women's Eyewatch SOS, SpotnSave Feel Safe, iGoSafely, Smart 24x7, bSafe, Shake2Safety, Trakie, My SafetyPin and many others include.

Given that travel protection for female people is becoming the main concern, GPS trackers can be used by women, particularly during late night trips, to keep their loved one updated. Smart navigation also helps the safety of female travellers and drivers, through applications such as Uber and Ola that work closely with police forces. These applications have enhanced capabilities and response teams actively open to users and have a zero-tolerance strategy for violence against women and injustice.

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