

**Gender Based Violence on Campuses in India: A Sociological Study
of Selected Universities of Lucknow City of Uttar Pradesh**

Abstract

**SUBMITTED TO THE
BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY
LUCKNOW**



FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
SOCIOLOGY**

**SUBMITTED BY
KOMAL GAUTAM
Enrolment No: - 1214/16**

**UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
Prof. JAYA SHRIVASTAVA**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
SCHOOL FOR AMBEDKAR STUDIES
BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)
VIDYA VIHAR, RAEBARELI ROAD, LUCKNOW-226025
UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA
2022**

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Gender based violence on campuses has become a serious concern in India. The issue of gender-based violence (GBV) on campuses has begun to outward with alarming rate (Finchilescu and Dugard, 2018). It is considered as a serious challenge that needs to be addressed because various types of incidences of violence that are occurring on the campuses of India. It also provides an international perspective of GBV in higher educational institutions with a view towards confirming that it is a global phenomenon although its forms, intensity and prevalence patterns vary from country to country (Davids, 2020). Though, recent outbreaks on the campuses by targeting students, teachers and non-teaching staff have not only violated their rights by hitting them at risk of injury or death but also exaggerated their education, their work by hindering them from attending campuses and causing property damage. It is also ushered by a fear of fierceness. Violent campus events emphasized by the media, newspapers have drawn a focus towards university campuses of India that has twisted the impression that campuses are increasingly dangerous places. Campuses of India that has been set aside for study and reflection looks dubious place for fear and violence.

Statement of the problem

Gender-based violence on campuses is a serious problem occurring worldwide as well as in India. It has become a component of problem poisoning the stream of the campus society. Estimates of campus violence range widely due to the underreporting that twists the official statistics. However existing data indicates that a substantial majority of students, teachers and non-teaching staff especially females of campuses experience various forms of violence and suffers from severe consequences. According to one nationally representative survey of college students, approximately 17 percent of students reported experiencing some form of violence or harassment in the previous year (Presley, 2004).

Individuals on the university blames themselves for the misconduct. They feel shame, losses their self – esteem, prestige, they want to live alone, become so much afraid from others. In the past 10 years, institutions of higher education have been

under increasing pressure to effectively respond to and prevent gender-based violence on their campuses. The impact of gender-based violence can cause immediate and long term physical and mental health consequences for campus students. Students who suffers gender based violence experiences higher rates of post – traumatic stress disorder risk of re-victimization, depression, substance abuse and suicidality. The present study deals with an issue of gender-based violence on the selected universities of Lucknow. Because more or less many works has been done on sexual harassment especially happening against female on the international level but on the India level especially in Uttar Pradesh but no such works has been done related to gender-based violence as a whole on the campuses of Lucknow.

Objectives of the study

The present study deals with following objectives:

1. To examine the prevalence of gender-based violence on the campus.
2. To understand the forms (physical, psychological,sexual) of gender-based violence on campuses
3. To investigate the causes and consequences of gender-based violence on campuses
4. To examine the government and university policies that are formed for preventing gender-based violence on campuses.
5. To give suggestions to curb the problems of gender-based violence on campuses.

Hypotheses of the study

The present study deals with following hypotheses:

1. Gender based violence is more prevalent on campuses among students, teaching staff and non-teaching staff.
2. There are various forms of violence occurring on the platform of campuses among students, teaching staff and non-teaching staff.
3. Individual, community, relationship, society are the causes and the post-traumatic stress, suicide, depression etc are the consequences that deeply affects the students, teaching and non-teaching staff.
4. Gender based violence has been occurring mostly against women on campuses in India.

5. Apart from various policies formed by the government and university, women and men are still not safe in the campuses.

Methodology

Universe of the study:

The Universe of the study will consist of students, teaching, non-teaching staff of selected universities of Lucknow city to get deep information about prevalence, forms, causes of gender-based violence on campuses. The population from the universe will consist of 360 respondents (90 respondents from each University).

Sample Unit:

There are 16 universities in the Lucknow and through purposive sampling, the researcher has chosen these four universities because these four universities have different perspectives i.e. central, state, national, private universities and have different streams and these perspectives help to know variations of gender based violence among students, teaching and non-teaching staff in these universities.

- Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (Central University)
- Lucknow University (State University)
- Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University (National University)
- Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University (Private University)

Sample Size:

A reasonable sample size of 360 respondents have been the sample size for the research study. These samples are valid and sufficient for the purpose of the study with regard to the time, resources, and method of analysis adopted. A sample of 90 respondents have been chosen from each selected University of Lucknow City. As there are three variables in the research study i.e. students, faculty and non-teaching staff of university. By using stratified sampling, the sample of 90 respondents is further divided into 30 students, 30 teaching and 30 non-teaching staff of university. As the present study is related with gender-based violence on campuses in Lucknow so by using proportionate stratified sampling, 30 respondents are further divided into 15 males and 15 females.

Sampling Strategy:

The sampling techniques or procedure selected for this study include stratified random sampling because it made the results more efficient since the researcher surveyed the population in strata group before drawing the conclusions. The researcher also used simple random sampling by giving all participants equal privilege to participate in the study. The researcher chooses purposive sampling to know the gender-based violence on the campuses of Lucknow. Stratified sampling has been chosen for dividing the sample into three equal parts as the study is three tier that includes students, teaching and non-teaching staff of campus. Proportionate stratified sampling has been used to divide students, teaching and non-teaching staff into male and female.

Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

Primary data:For knowing, the prevalence, forms, causes, consequences of gender-based violence on campuses questionnaire has been adopted for the research work and some case studies has been incorporated in the study.

Secondary data:For the secondary data collection references books, journals, articles, newspaper, published and unpublished research work and web sources such as UGC website has been used for the research work.

Research Design:Cross-sectional descriptive research design has been used in the research study. This study has validate to use both quantitative and qualitative method. SPSS has used in the research study to show the extension of gender-based violence on campuses.

Significance of the study

The significance of the present study is that it seeks to observe the occurrence rate, its forms and highlighted the causes as well as consequences of GBV on campuses occurring against the students, teaching and non-teaching staff of the campuses and what are the government and institutional schemes that protect the respondents from gender-based violence on their campuses. The study would contribute to eradicate gender-based violence from the campuses and make a friendly environment on the campuses so that the individuals on the campuses come without any fear of insecurity. The study is also significant that research has been done mostly with students not with teaching and non-teaching staff researcher has studied gender-based violence happening with students, teachers and non-teaching staff which is mostly prevalent on equal amount with whether it is student, teacher and non-teaching staff of the

campuses. Therefore, this study would be significant and it would also add to the academia.

Chapter Plan

The first chapter deals with **Introduction** which comprises background of the study including the introduction, sociological explanation of violence, meaning of violence, interlinkage between gender and violence, meaning of gender-based violence, gender based violence on the campuses of Lucknow city, gender based violence on the campuses in India, Mapping gender based violence on the campuses of Uttar Pradesh, Statement of the Problem, its objectives, hypotheses, review literature related to various aspects of gender-based violence on campuses, research gap, significance of the study, limitations are discussed in this chapter. This chapter also provides details about research methodology, including nature and research design, area of study, sample size, sampling strategy, variables of study, tools and methods of data collection and statistical tools which were used to analyze the data. The second chapter entitled Gender based Violence on Campuses in India: **Conceptual and Theoretical Analysis** provides a review of theories about the subject matter, and its related various concepts. The third chapter entitled **Prevalence, forms, causes and consequences of gender-based violence on campuses in India** deals with the prevalence of gender-based violence on campuses in India, its various kinds of violence faced by the individuals on campus, its causes and consequences on individuals campuses. It also includes the secondary data of selected universities of Lucknow and various incidences of GBV on Indian universities collected from various secondary sources like online websites, newspapers. The fourth chapter entitled **Government and Institutional guidelines and policies formed for the safety of individuals on campus** includes various regulation formed by the government and institutions for safety. Also includes various IPC sections related with the Gender based violence on campuses. Chapter Fifth entitled **Gender Based Violence on Selected Campuses of Lucknow City: A study based on Empirical Analysis** includes the socio-economic background of respondents as well as empirical study done in the field survey. Chapter Sixth entitled **Findings, Conclusion, Suggestions, Recommendations** provides summary of previous chapters, findings of the primary survey, findings of the secondary data, Conclusion, hypothesis proving, suggestions, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

Chapter 2- Gender based Violence on Campuses in India: Conceptual and Theoretical Analysis

There are many conclusion related to the gender-based violence on campuses in India and these are gender, violence, gender-based violence, campus violence etc and theories like intersectional theory, socio-cultural theory, differential association theory etc has been used in the present study. As there are many theories that are related to gender-based violence on campuses of India. Though, it has been recognised that no single theory on its own is sufficiently describe gender-based violence on campuses though these theories provide us a thorough understanding of the interlinkage between gender-based violence and how campuses are affected by it. The theories that are incorporated in the study and are valid all the objectives of the research work are intersectional theory, routine activity theory, sexual objectification theory, socio cultural theory, differential association theory. As theories shows that violence is prevalent on campuses from decades that results in severe consequences. However, the above theories asserts that women remain the primary victim of gender-based violence and male primary perpetrator. The reason that females faced GBV on campuses that people considered females as an object and considered her as inferior in comparison to male. After that, intersectional theory is most appropriate theory for the study as using intersectional theory to notify study. As this study uses data from a survey of students, teaching and non-teaching staff across four selected campuses of Lucknow city to examine the gender-based violence and differences in rates, risk, and extent of student/teaching/non-teaching staff and peer/colleagues perpetrated gender-based violence on campuses as according to gender, class, caste, race. On the basis of this approach, the questionnaire has been framed by the researcher for fulling the objectives of the study and in analysing and interpreting the data, intersectional approach has been taken into consideration.

Chapter 3 –Prevalence forms causes and consequences of Gender based Violence on Campuses in India: A study based on secondary sources

The present study deals with the prevalence of gender based violence on Indian campuses and many types of incidences are prevalent on all over the campuses of India which shows that gender-based violence on campus is increasing day by day on campuses. These incidences are: The wire is an Indian news website. The wire is a news

website based in India. This website highlighted the issue of harassment and persistent marginalisation of Rosina Nasir, a female faculty member at JNU, on July 22, 2019. In a newspaper (The Times of India) on 22 August 2019, this paper highlights one of the forms of violence happening on campuses when an undergraduate student of BBAU has accused a group of her seniors of ragging and harassment.

In a newspaper (Dainik Jagran) on 12 July 2019, this paper explains physical violence on the campus of Lucknow University. The incident was a student who has beaten a research scholar. University has started the proceedings by filing a case against the accused on the complaint of the victim student. There are many types of gender-based violence on campuses including sexual, physical, psychological and verbal violence and these types of gender-based violence are further classified into rape, assault, fighting, hazing, dating violence, sexual harassment, hate and biased violence, stalking, rebelling, disarrayed conduct, property crime, and even self-harm and suicide (**Langford, n.d.**). There are various causes that lead to the beginning of gender-based violence on campuses. There is not only one reason for violence. The ultimate cause of violence is the manifestation of a combination of factors. They range from social factors such as caste, religion, and gender to the political conditions of the country. Factors ranging from social class, race, and gender influence the relationship between violence and peer acceptance as well as dominant nature of one towards others substantially (Gujars and Sharma, 2021). It is acceptable to infer that violence has an impact on people all over the world. People are exposed to violent acts on a local, national, and international level as a result of media coverage and advances in technology. While such crimes frequently generate feelings of shock, outrage, and despair among the wider public, these feelings tend to fade with time. The influence of violence and its consequences on the victim, on the other hand, is long-lasting. Violence causes harm, psychological and physical impairment, maldevelopment, and deprivation, according to the World Health Organization (Carr, 2007). From the secondary data collected from selected universities of Lucknow and various types of gender-based violence happening on campuses of India and Uttar Pradesh, it is found that gender-based violence is happening and especially, sexual violence followed by psychological violence is occurring with female students, teachers instead of various resolving committees established on campuses. This shows that these committees are not taking these seriously or may be the victim doesn't come in front and speak about their violence. So, there should be an open and friendly environment for all whether it is student, teachers and non-teaching staff, so

that, they come and speak about the mishappening happened against them without any hesitation. There is the male who dominates the will of the others at educational workplaces. So, it can be said that the reason for the sexual harassment of women in educational workplaces is the dominative conduct of males.

Chapter 4- Government and Institutional Guidelines and policies for the safety of Individual on Campuses

There are various regulations, guidelines framed by the government for the people these are: Vishaka Guidelines, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, University Grants Commission (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015, University Grants Commission UGC Regulations on curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009, UGC Regulation on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions (First Amendment), 2012. University Grants Commission on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions (Second Amendment), 2013, University Grants Commission Regulation on curbing the menace of ragging in Higher educational Institutions (Third Amendment), 2016. Infact, government has formed some legal provisions that are related to sexual harassment, ragging for safety of individuals on campuses.

Chapter 5 - Gender Based Violence on Campuses: An Empirical study among the Selected Universities of Lucknow city

The above study, it is clear that majority of respondent belong to the age group of 26-33 years. And the ratio of male to female are equal and mostly belongs to general caste and follow Hindu religion. Respondents are well educated and attain higher degrees from campuses and majority comes from arts stream but the variation of male to female varies regarding students, teaching and non-teaching staff of campuses. Most of the respondents comes from financially sound family. There are equal number of respondents in each selected university of Lucknow in which a majority of respondents come from urban area and least respondents are come from peri-urban and they are not residing on the campuses. The prevalence of gender-based violence in university, types of GBV on campuses, its causes and consequences in these universities as well as

awareness regarding various regulations and acts has been analysed empirically on the field survey and these all are discussed in the next chapter.

Hence, it can be concluded that gender-based violence is prevalent on campuses of Lucknow as more than half of the respondents faced it during their campus time. As gender-based violence is occurring moderately affected the majority of the respondents. There are various types of violence which they face on campuses but the psychological violence is faced by majority of respondents as well as sexual violence is also faced by the respondents but their ratio is little bit low than from psychological violence. GBV has not only affected the respondent's studies as well as their day to day work. Mainly, males and females both are the victim of gender-based violence but females suffer more GBV on campuses than males because individuals especially male contemplate that they are superior than man as Simone de Beauvoir famous said that "one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman." Because around half of the respondents has agreed that gender, race, sex, socialization of family, campus culture, association among peers as well as gender inequality all are responsible for the gender-based violence on campus and. These are the reasons that GBV has still prevalent on campuses and GBV prevalent on campuses extremely the respondent's work/education. As, one third of the respondents avoided the situation that they faced in the selected campuses of Lucknow city and GBV impacted the respondents very much as they don't concentrate on their work, suffered from depression, anxiety, embarrassment, low self-esteem, loneliness, post-traumatic stress disorder, behave differently with their family as well as friends, sometimes it may also become a lifetime threatening for the respondents etc. Majority of respondents don't aware of the regulations/acts related to GBV on campuses as majority of respondents do not know the UGC (Prevention, Prohibition, Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions 2015). Very less number of respondents do not know about the Grievance cell/ICC committee framed by the university for the safety of them. There are various measures taken by the university as almost one third of respondents said that their university organises awareness camps, workshops/conferences/seminars, gender sensitization program etc. Mostly respondents hesitate to do the complaint to the authority and lack of awareness regarding governmental laws and policies. In the study, majority of respondents from universities in which males and females that includes teaching and non-teaching staff has not been

satisfied with the existing arrangements (remedial measures) of the selected universities of Lucknow city.

Chapter 6 - Findings, Conclusion, Suggestions and Recommendations

Findings of the study:

1. A large number i.e. 68.6% of respondent answered yes and agreed that there is a prevalence of gender-based violence on campuses followed by less than one-fourth i.e. 26.9% of respondents said no that gender-based violence has not prevalent on campuses. Henceforth, it has been said that gender-based violence has prevalent in the selected universities of Lucknow city in which maximum number of students 76.7%, teaching staff i.e. 67.5% and non-teaching staff i.e. 61.7% admitted that gender-based violence has been prevalent in selected universities of Lucknow city.
2. A large number i.e. 68.6% of female respondents other than male said that there is a prevalence of gender-based violence on campuses in which a large number i.e. 71.1% of female respondents admitted that gender based violence has been prevalent in the selected universities of Lucknow city.
3. Majority 68.6% of respondents admitted that gender-based violence is prevalent on campuses and majority of respondents from central university thinks that GBV is prevalent on campuses followed by respondents from state university.
4. A total of i.e. 41.1% of respondent said that female faces more gender-based violence on campuses followed by i.e. 24.7% of respondents said that no one faces gender-based violence on campuses while barely i.e. 1.9% of respondent don't give answer . Hence, females are the main victim on campuses and faces more violence than any other gender whether it is male or transgender across different categories i.e. students, teaching and non-teaching staff.
5. more than one fourth i.e. 29.2% of respondent said that psychological violence has been prevalent on campuses followed by 18.9% of respondents said that all forms of gender-based violence has been prevalent on campuses. While very low majority of respondent said that physical violence is occurring on campuses as secondary data also shows that physical violence has prevalent on campuses

that include fighting, beating, slapping etc and male respondents answered that psychological violence has been prevalent more on campuses.

6. Half of 50.3 % respondent said that they have faced gender-based violence on campus followed by 43.1% of respondent said that they don't faced violence followed by 6.7 % of respondents of don't give any answer Majority of females faced gender-based violence on campuses while males also faced gender-based violence but their majority is little bit less than females.
7. more than one third i.e. 35 % of respondents has never faced the physical violence on campuses and majority comes from student's background and minority of respondents said that they have faced some form of physical violence like slapping and kicking has been faced on an equal amount by students and teaching's background.
8. almost one third i.e. 31.7% of respondent face sexual harassment while 26.7% of respondent didn't give any answer followed by 17.5% of respondent don't face any type of sexual violence while only 0.8% of respondent faces sexual assault on their campuses. As majority of females faces sexual harassment as well as majority of female respondents don't give answer. Females on campuses are very much prone to sexual violence on campuses in comparison to male.
9. a total i.e. 41.1% of respondents are agreed that gender, sex, race, caste are the cause for the prevalence of gender-based violence followed by 14.2% respondents are strongly agreed and 6.4% respondents who are strongly disagreed about the causes of gender-based violence on campuses and majority of teaching staff agreed that gender, sex, race, caste are the cause for the prevalence of gender-based violence on campuses
10. a total i.e.42.2% of respondents said that the gender based violence has extremely effected their educational/working level and majority of respondents from teaching background and non-teaching staff has been affected by gender-based violence extremely level from the gender-based violence they faced on campuses while gender based violence effects the students moderately. And very few respondents are those who don't give any response. Hence, it has been said that gender-based violence affected the respondents from extremely to low.
11. more than half of the majority of respondents 51.1% do not heard about the UGC (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions 2015 in which

student's percent are highest in numbers. Hence, respondents are less aware about the laws.

12. a total of 29.2% respondents agreed that their university organises awareness camps in order to eradicate gender-based violence from campuses followed by 28.3% of respondents said that no programmes has been organised by their university while 18.9% of respondents said that all the aforementioned programmes followed by very least respondents said that sex education related programmes has been organised by their university. More than one third i.e. 36.7% of students said that no programme has been organised by their university while more than one third i.e. 35.8% of teaching staff and one third 33.3% of non-teaching staff said their university organises awareness camps. Hence students are very much dissatisfied with their university.

13. More than half i.e. 53.9% of respondents said no that they are not satisfying with the existing arrangements of the campus for the safety of students, teaching and non-teaching staff while 7.2% don't give answer whether they are satisfying or not. both male and females are not satisfying with existing arrangements of the campus for ensuring the safety of students, teaching and non-teaching staff of campus.

Gender-based violence is a rampant problem that affects every organisation, sector, and institution in the country. Gender-based violence on campuses affects everyone on campus, including students, faculty, and non-teaching staff, as well as the campus environment. All these violent acts have created a fearful atmosphere on campus, and everyone, especially the victims of gender-based violence on campus, thinks twice about going to class, to work.

From the study, it is clear that majority i.e. 48.1% of respondent belong to the age group of 26-33 years. And the ratio of male to female are equal and mostly belongs to general caste and follow Hindu religion. Respondents are well educated and attain higher degrees from campuses and majority comes from arts stream but the variation of male to female varies regarding students, teaching and non-teaching staff of campuses. Most of the respondents comes from financially sound family. There are equal number of respondents in each selected university of Lucknow in which a majority of respondents come from urban area and least respondents are come from peri-urban and they are not residing on the campuses.

As the findings reveals from the secondary and primary data that there is prevalence of gender-based violence on campuses as a large number i.e. 68.6% of respondents have agreed that gender-based violence is prevalent on their campuses as one third i.e. 33.6% of respondents said that the extent/rate of gender-based violence on campus has been moderately occurring on campuses of Lucknow city. Average number i.e. 41.1% of respondents admitted that both males and females has been the sufferer of gender-based violence on selected universities of lucknow city but females has always been on a higher risk of gender-based violence on campuses, particularly at universities, because they are perceived as inferior to males.

The findings reveals that majority of respondents on selected universities of Lucknow city are at high risk of gender-based violence and majority of males don't faced physical violence but they are mostly faced fighting or beating in the selected universities of Lucknow city. Moreover the majority of respondents don't give any answer regarding whether they faced psychological violence or not. This shows that respondents are silent about this incident they hesitate to speak especially students. The present study highlights that majority of respondents faced sexual violence and the ratio of sexual harassment is highest in selected universities of Lucknow city. Majority of respondents do not face stalking on campus but average amount of respondents has faced stalking so this shows that it is prevalent but not on a large extent. More than half (56.3%) do not face any cyber violence on campus.

As majority of respondents don't faced ragging and a less amount of respondents face ragging during campus time in which females are more prone to ragging than males. there are many cases of ragging happening on campuses as collected from various newspapers reveals that it is prevalent on huge rate and respondents hesitate to talk about ragging or they are not taken it as serious matter or not considered it as violent act. the total of respondents do not take in giving the response regarding the effect of ragging on them. majority of the respondents are students because various news related to ragging has been occurred in the last years. The reasons for the prevalence of ragging on campuses is that majority of respondents don't considered ragging as an evil on campus of selected university of Lucknow city. Majority of respondents don't give answer whether they do their complain to the authority or nnot do the complain. This illustrates that they are hiding something due to fear or they are maintaining the reputation of the campus and only average respondents do the complain to the authority.

There are many factors or causes as well as consequences that may contribute to the prevalence of gender based violence as on an average majority of respondents said that respondent's gender, sex, race, class, caste, their socialisation in their family, their associations with the other members of the violent community as well as campus environment means what type of acts, what types of actions, activities they are seen on their campuses all leads to the increment of gender-based violence in the selected universities of lucknow city. Infact, majority of respondents also agreed that if GBV is happening on a same ratio in the selected universities of lucknow city, it may create a gender inequality also plays an important role to the GBV in the selected universities of Lucknow city. Majority of respondents are avoiding the situation whenever they faced gender-based violence in the selected universities of Lucknow city. However, the findings also reveals that the majority of respondent permanently leave their campus or don't concentrate on their work properly, feeling worried, having low self esteem, suffer from anxiety, depression, having a sense of embarrassment or they get hurt very much if they faced gender based violence in their campuses of Lucknow city.

There are many laws, regulations, acts, cells that are for the safety of individuals on campuses but beside all these laws, regulations, acts, cells respondents are still not feeling safe on campuses. It is because majority of respondent don't know the about the UGC (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of women employees and students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations 2015 but they are aware of the information technology act 2000 as well as Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 but they are not aware of the regulation that are totally related to the prevention of gender-based violence on campuses for the safety of employees and students of campus. Infact, less than one third of respondents know only about the anti-ragging cells formed on the campus but they don't aware of the Internal Complaint Committee that are formed for preventing the gender-based violence in the selected universities of Lucknow city. As less than one-third of respondents said that their university has started various types of awareness camps for stopping GBV. However, there are many types of social campaigns has been started by their university like poster campaigns, communication technology, social marketing campaign in which the highest majority of respondents agreed that their university organises poster campaigns in order to prevent gender based violence in their selected universities of Lucknow city. Beside all these types of campaigns that are organised by the university for protecting an individuals of the selected universities of Lucknow city, more than half of the

respondents are still not satisfying with the existing arrangements of the selected universities of lucknow city. So, University administrators should review their rules to ensure that there are policies in place that specifically address GBV. On-campus security officers should be aware of GBV and trained to assist victims in reporting incidences and prosecuting perpetrators and majority of respondents demanded programmes like awareness camps as well as workshops/conferences/seminars, gender sensitization program for preventing GBV in selected universities of Lucknow. Mostly respondents hesitate to do the complaint to the authority and lack of awareness regarding governmental laws and policies. In the study, majority of respondents from universities in which males and females that includes teaching and non-teaching staff has not been satisfied with the existing arrangements (remedial measures) of the selected universities of Lucknow city. So the on campus security officers must need to focus on it and should work on it.

The above findings also confirm that hypothesis of the study are true. Findings of the study prove that:

- Gender based violence has been more prevalent on campuses.
- There has been various forms of gender based violence occurring on the platform of campuses.
- Individual, community, relationship, society are the causes and the post-traumatic stress, suicide, depression etc are the consequences that deeply affects the students, teaching and non-teaching staff.
- Gender based violence has been occurring mostly against women on campuses in India.
- Apart from various policies formed by the government and university, women and men are still not safe in the campuses.

Suggestions

Following are some suggestions as given by student, teaching and non-teaching staff of selected universities of Lucknow City and these are discussed below:

1. A proper active cell working for the protection of students and employees in the campus.

2. Gender based biasness should be completely removed for our society. For this we will have to educate the male of our family, about how to treat woman and these issues should be discussed more often.
3. There should be an app through which instant actions could be taken.
4. Separate complaining body, stringent laws, department to department awareness programs, awareness regarding laws, Strict security for outsiders.

Recommendations

The findings of this study have provided many possibilities for future investigations that would benefit students, teaching, non- teaching staff of campuses. There are some recommendations in order to provide safety to the students, teaching and non-teaching staff of the campuses as well as for men and women of any women and various universities if they needed:

1. Awareness campaign among student, faculty and non-teaching staff should be run and proper assistance and help should be given to victim. There should be no gender discrimination at that time whatever their gender is and there should be counselling centres in universities.
2. A toll-free number should be given to each student, teaching and non-teaching staff of universities so that if they face any problem they can reach out to easily.
3. Strict monitoring is the need of the hour, when gender-based violence happening over and over again strictness in actions leads to quick and positive result for victim and culprit.

Suggestions for Further Research

1. The study is limited to four universities of Lucknow, one of the city of Uttar Pradesh, the same study can be conducted on other universities of Uttar Pradesh as well as on Indian Universities.
2. The sampling method has been used to select respondents from the four selected universities of Lucknow and the sample size is limited to 360, however, this can be extended to a large scale.
3. The study is based on cross-sectional research design to know the prevalence of gender-based violence on campuses, its kinds, causes, consequences and awareness regarding governmental policies, however, longitudinal research

design can be used to know the gender-based violence more deeply on campuses.

4. The study has been conducted in post-secondary institutes, further research can be extended on the secondary as well as primary educational institutions.