WORK PLAN AND METHODOLOGY

No. And Types of Sample Size OF Women Working in the Unorganized Sector of Thane District

1. Ragpickers (20)
2. Tailors (20)
3. Aayabai’s in Hospitals (20)
4. Agricultural Workers (30)
5. Women Working on construction sites (35)
6. Beauticians (30)
7. Fisher Women (20)
8. Domestic Workers (40)
9. Vegetable Vendors (20)
10. Sex Workers (20)

Research Methodology Used For the Study

The Secondary sources shall include the following:

• Reports of various commissions and committees regarding Violence Against Women
• Books and other publications.
• Research papers and review reports published in journals.
• Unnoted and other non-classified information.

The Primary sources shall comprise the following:

• Opinions and responses from institutions such as Police Stations, NGO’s and certain Political Parties working to prevent
Violence Against Women. This study was mainly based on primary data collected from the field interviews. The tools used for primary data collection were semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and on-field observations. Violence experienced by women does take many different forms and it is always advisable and necessary to classify them into sets of indicators so as to create common statistical instruments that should be applied in data collection exercises. In order to get an insight and deeper understanding of the phenomenon a Field Survey was conducted over a period of 8 months in the different areas or regions of Thane District. Women Workers engaged in various occupations such as construction work, household work, vendors as also sex workers etc as mentioned above were interviewed through a semi-structured questionnaire. These workers were interviewed to understand the following aspects of their profession and family life hence the questionnaire covered important characteristics such as their personal profile, socio economic background, entry in work, problems faced, Violence faced, types of Violence faced at home and at workplace, need of work, relationship with their husbands, in laws and immediate bosses or agents or wholesale sellers in the market, hours of work, Sexual harassment problems at home and workplace, types of Sexual Harassment, Reported or Unreported, Action taken at individual level, Safety Rules followed
at place of work, Attitude of the Police, Help offered by any NGO, Awareness of laws etc. For Collection of Data and information majority of these workers were contacted at their place of work such as construction workers, Ragpickers, Vegetables and Fruit Vendors, Fisher Women. However in cases of domestic or household workers and Beauticians their dwelling place was contacted. In case of Sex Workers their place of work was selected and the interview could be initiated with the initial help of police and certain NGO’s. During the research I also came across some women running petty shops or selling few goods or vegetables near and outside their residence instead of working elsewhere and pay taxes as well as bribes to middlemen or government officers. Since the sample was theoretical sample and could not be used for the purpose of statistical analysis, besides the information was collected on the basis of unstructured interviews therefore Qualitative Analysis has been used to arrive at conclusions. Violence of all types especially Domestic Violence being a sensitive issue the women were assured confidentiality and anonymity. During the interview the woman preferably was alone. Understanding the complexity of the issue many of the respondents had to be met more than twice to bring confidence and a friendly atmosphere had to be created along with the feeling of oneness so that the women could trust on the
Researcher and open out their experiences which many a times were not even being shared by their friends or parents or better-halves either due to societal fear or domestic violence or battering. Although technically a Schedule was used and not a Questionnaire, it may be noted that a multiple session survey on each respondent unlike a regular Schedule was used which was quite time consuming.

III. Data Processing:
The raw data collected shall be edited and classified suitable for further statistical treatment. The data processing will also include tabulation and coding if necessary to make it more amenable for statistical analysis.

IV. Data Analysis:
The processed data shall be analyzed by using suitable statistical techniques to draw intelligent conclusions so that some suggestions can be offered to the government departments, agents Workers and These Vulnerable Women Working in the Unorganized Sector and citizens in general.
Techniques Of Data Analysis:
The researcher shall collect qualitative data from different respondent segments. The data being varied in nature shall require statistical treatment by using the statistical techniques namely Simple quantitative data Mean, Median and Mode To establish basic relationship between different variables.